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HISTORY OF
ROCKLAND COUNTY,

NEW YORK,

—WITH—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS PROMINENT MEN.

—EDITED BY—

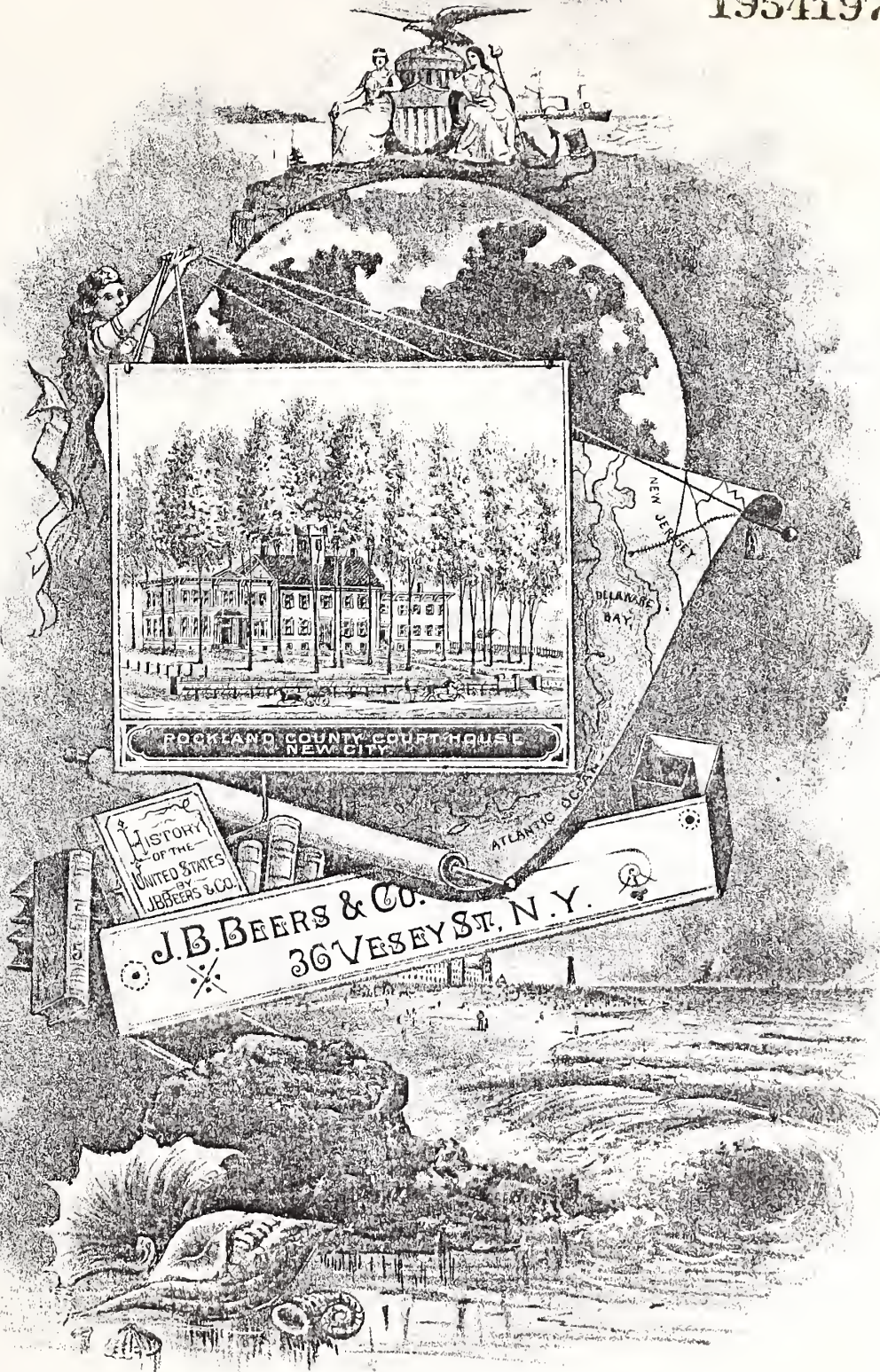
REV. DAVID COLE, D. D.

NEW YORK:
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36 VESEY STREET.

1884.

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Miss Lou Lord

Utica, N.Y.

With love and Xmas greetings, from her Aunt

Sarah P. L. Whiton

For a partial biography of your Great Grandfather - the
Hon Jeremiah H. Pearson, who died Dec 12th 1855 in his 90th year -
and of your Grandfather Eleazar Lord, Esq., who died
June 3rd 1841. And of your Grand Uncle, the
Hon Henry L. Pearson, who resides in the old
Pearson Manor House - at Rensselaer, see pages 273
to 276 - and 313 to 315, also pages 103 to 111.

J. HENRY PROBST, PRINTER,
38 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is with great pleasure that those who have had to do with its compilation find themselves, at last, able to present to their friends the pioneer history of Rockland County. The county is, *first of all*, unspeakably rich in its natural features of soil, streams, hills, and scenery. The beautiful Hudson flows along its entire eastern side. The glory of the Highlands is reflected upon it at the junction of its northern boundary with the river, and unsurpassed mountain scenery completely encircles its three northern towns. The county slopes southward from its start among the hills, presenting a succession of ever varying, but continuously beautiful views, till, at its southernmost point, it breaks upon the grand old Palisades. No territory near New York city contains, within such small and compact limits, more of bewitching beauty and towering sublimity than Rockland county. Its most distant point is less than fifty miles from the heart of the densest population on the Western Continent, a population always in search of beautiful and sublime scenery, of pleasant summer resorts, and of attractive sites for homes. And yet, to the largest part of this population, this county has been, to a remarkable degree, an unknown land. It seems to us that this has been, in some measure, owing to the lack of such a history as we now supply.

The *second* feature of interest, connected with this county, is the history of its people. It has been mostly an agricultural and manufacturing county. It has no incorporated city. Its permanent people have been, in general, a plain people. But they possess a special interest as coming down from the earliest period of New Netherland history, and as having preserved their identity and usages with the least possible change. The earliest land bought of the Indians within the limits of this county was bought by David Pietersen De Vries in 1640-41 (see Brodhead's *New York*, Vol. I, pp. 301-370). De Vries planted a colony upon it, and lived on it himself for a time. It was named Vriesendaal, and was not far from identical with the present Tappan. De Vries abandoned this territory in 1643. The next purchase of the Indians seems to have been made in July 1666. It included the

ground now covered by Haverstraw village (see page 141 of this history). The third purchase was confirmed to the purchasers by Governor Dongan, on the 24th of March 1686. It included what is now the town of Orangetown. The patent for it is given in this work. Within this town, the permanent settlement of Orange county (then including the present Orange and Rockland counties both) was begun, about the year just named. Sixteen years later, in 1702, a census was taken of the whites and negroes within the county of Orange (see p. 199). It shows that at that date there were but 54 white men, 40 white women, 145 white children, and 33 negro slaves in all the county. The white families were but 40 in number. The names of the heads of these families are given. Among them are Haring, Blauvelt, Van Houten, Cool (Cole), Meyer, Perry, Crom, Tallman, Cooper, etc. These names have been prominent ever since. The agricultural population of the present Rockland county, set off from the original Orange county in 1798, remains warped and woofed by the descendants of its forty families of 1702. They have intermarried, and maintained their farms, their homes, and their usages, to a remarkable degree. It is only within a few years that the many new names now known in the county have been added. The old settlers, like their Holland ancestors, were, and still are, strongly indisposed to change. This characteristic has kept Rockland county in the background, although lying at the very doors of the city of New York. Its farmers have been transporting their produce to the city for many a decade, but have always contented themselves with carrying back simply their money returns, while stolidly leaving behind the fashions and usages of the city people, and the ambitions of the city life. The history of these farmers, and their solid characteristics, is one of the most interesting features of this work.

Upon this people and their county, however, by the overruling Providence that started and has shaped our nation, were forced some of the most stirring historic developments that have marked our national progress. The whole ground of the county bristled with Revolu-

tionary incidents, and is consecrated to Revolution memories. Room need not be taken here even for briefest reminder of the occurrences that made the roads and hills and streams of this region famous in the days of our Nation's struggle for independence. This history seeks to do justice to these occurrences as far as needed information is still to be obtained. And it has sought, also, to be full and faithful in regard to the war of 1812, and the civil war of 1861-1865. We regret that we were not able to make complete our roll of the men who served in the late war. What we have given will serve as a basis for further effort in this direction.

The manufacturing industries of the county, as our history shows, have reached a very high degree of development, represent very large capital, and make themselves widely felt. These industries are fully described and their histories given. The northern towns of the county, Haverstraw, Stony Point, and Ramapo, have attained great fame through their large and important works. We have been at pains to collect all we could of the beginnings, the progress, and the present statistics of the county industries as far as the proprietors could and would give them. And it is right for us to say, that from them and from all persons in the county, we have received the most courteous treatment. All approached by us have been willing to encourage our conscientious desire to give to its citizens the fullest and most valuable first history of their county that could be given.

It will be seen that our collectors have spared no effort to bring together a list, and as far as they could, the present statistics of all corporations, societies, orders, lodges, and companies existing in the county. The table of contents, prefixed to the work, will show the fullness of the history as to these details. The intention has been (perhaps it may not have in all cases succeeded) to give the present officers of all these different organizations. In cases where it was possible, we have gone further, and given their officers through their whole periods of existence.

The history is particularly full upon the many churches of the county, and especially upon the four churches prominently historic as coming down from the last century, and one of them even from 1694. Very full sketches, prepared by the editor himself, are given of all the four deceased pastors of this oldest church (whose remains lie in its burial grounds), and especially of the last two of the four, Rev. Nicholas Lansing and Rev. Isaac D. Cole, whose memories are fresh with still living people. The names of the present consistory of this church were at hand when the sketches were prepared, but through inadvertence failed to be appended. The elders are: John T. Haring, Edwin Lydecker, Isaac Blauvelt, Abram C. Eckersen, and the deacons are: Abram Holdrum, William De Voe, James Ottignon, and Jacob D. Blauvelt. The first elder, elected in 1694, was Lambert Ariaentse Smith, and the first deacon was Cornelis Haring. For several years there were but one elder and one deacon for each year, and these were changed every year.

As general editor of this history I take opportunity to say for myself, that the only part of the real work besides this "Introduction," that I have myself contributed, is the sketch of the Tappan church and its pastors. For my relations to the appended Tappan and Clarks-town records, however, I refer to my "Explanatory Statement" prefixed to those documents. My work upon the History proper, besides preparing the one article mentioned, has been to edit the work. It is made up of contributions from a large number of writers, some of them professionals accustomed to such work, and very many of them residents of the county, not professionals, who have put a vast amount of energy into the collection of facts, incidents, and biographical sketches, inspired throughout by what was to them a birthright love of their county, and a birthright interest in everything that pertains to it. My own relation to all these contributions has been, as the work was progressing, to watch them, to touch and shape them a little, here and there, as they needed touching and shaping, to suggest additions to them where I knew they would be of value, to correct errors as far as my knowledge of the subjects treated would enable me to do so, and to assist the publishers as they might wish to be assisted in the arrangement of the material brought to their hands. I am not responsible for the historical accuracy of the articles furnished, nor for the final proof reading of the work. My eye readily detects many inaccuracies. But I can conscientiously say that, looking upon the work as a pioneer history of a county, and remembering the quickness with which it has been prepared, and the scantiness of the material from which it had to be drawn, its fullness of detail, its vitality of interest, its clearness of statement, and its general accurateness of information, fill me with amazement. What it contains is not taken from old writers. It has been literally dug out of the memories of living men and out of the facts of the county as it is. It would be folly to dwell on accidental and absolutely unavoidable demerits of the book. Its merits are its conspicuous feature. Let it be received by the citizens of the county in its real character as the pioneer history of their county. Their Historical Society will do well to take it up as a basis upon which it may construct a fuller and a faultless history at some future time. Each generation must stand upon the shoulders of the past. The historians of the future may climb higher by means of what has been done in the History here given.

It may be necessary for me, in closing, to speak of the spelling of words, especially of names, in the documents quoted in and appended to this work. It is intended to be true, in all cases, to the originals themselves. Let no one suppose that strange and even constantly varying spellings are errors. There were no fixed spellings before 1800. Notice of what is said of the words Hempstead, Kakiat, Ramapo, &c., will give needed suggestion on this subject. Almost endless vexation is suffered by writers who try to fix a spelling for such words as Verdrietig, Minisceongo, Dunderberg, &c. No documents more strikingly illustrate this subject than the church

records in our appendix. From the same hand, on the same page, and often in the same line, we have such variations as Anitje, Annitje, Anetje, Annetje, Anatje, Annatje, Annaetje—Claas, Claes, Nicolaas, Nicklaes, Necklaes—David, Davit—Elizabeth, Elisabeth, Elesabet, Elisabeth, Eesabet—Blauvelt, Blawvelt, Blauwvelt, Blaeuvelt, Blaeuwvelt, Blaeuwveldt—Wood, Woed, Woedt, &c., &c. Dates, too, are not infrequently confused. While the habit is to put the date of birth before that of baptism, this order is sometimes reversed. The figures are given, however, just as in the originals. It was necessary to be absolutely true to the records as we find them, and this we have meant to be.

In regard to errors in the work, detected since it was printed, the publishers have furnished a table of corrections of the most important. Errors simply typographical and apparent on their face, have not been noticed.

In conclusion, I congratulate the conscientious pub-

lishers of this work upon the completion of their laborious task, and the citizens of Rockland county upon their possession at last of so faithful and valuable a collection of their annals. It is a joy to me to be permitted to see, and to have helped in the production of, a history of the county in which I was born, with whose people I have so much mingled and been so largely acquainted, with whose welfare and prosperity my instincts are so warmly identified, and for whose best interests for all their future, both of this world and the next, I shall ever continue to pray.

DAVID COLE.

YONKERS, July 29th 1884.

NOTE.—The publishers deem it proper to state that the biographical sketches in this work, although generally given in connection with the histories of the towns to which they belonged, were, with few exceptions, not prepared by the town historians.

ERRATA.

Page 224, first column, 21st line from bottom—For "Amenia Union," read "*Sharon, Conn.*"

Page 238, second column, 28th line from top—For "late profession" read "*later profession.*"

Page 239, first column, 11th line from bottom—For "Rev. James I. C. Romeyn" read "*Rev. James V. C. Romeyn,*" 2d line from bottom—For "their conditions" read "*these conditions.*"

Page 239, second column, 4th line from top—For "quietly followed" read "*quickly followed.*" 33d line from top—For "Totown" read "*Totowa.*"

Page 240, second column, 20th line from bottom—For "It is time" read "*Is it time.*"

Page 243, first column, 16th line from bottom—For "the Seminary Class Rev." read "*the Seminary Class of Rev.*"

Page 269, first foot note—For "Kings Bridge" read "*Kings Ferry.*"

Page 271, second column, 3d line from top—For "past the mines" read "*past the ruins.*"

Page 288, second column, 20th line from top—For "Rev. S. J. Harker" read "*Rev. S. J. Parker.*"

Page 298, first column, 24th line from bottom—For "G. E. Pumcker" read "*G. E. Parucker.*"

Page 301, second column, 20th line from top—For "page 119" read "*page 199.*"

Page 305, first column, 22d line from top—For "Henry L. Sloat" read "*Henry R. Sloat.*"

Page 315, second column, 25th line from top—For "Morris Patent" read "*Harris Patent.*"

PLAN OF
ROCKLAND CO.
NEW YORK.

Scale 24 miles to the inch.



OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY OF NEW YORK—THE INDIANS OF THE FIVE NATIONS.

IN 1524 John de Verazzano, a Florentine navigator in the service of Francis the First of France, made a voyage to the North American coast, and, as is believed from the account which he gave, entered the harbor of New York. No colonies were planted, and no results followed; and the voyage was almost forgotten.

Though discoveries were made by the French, north from this point, and colonies planted by the English farther to the south, it is not known that New York was again visited by Europeans till 1609, when the Dutch East India Company sent Hendrick Hudson, an Englishman by birth, on a voyage of discovery in a vessel called the "Half Moon." He reached the coast of Maine, sailed thence to Cape Cod, then southwesterly to the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, then, coasting northward, he entered Delaware Bay on the 28th of August. From thence he proceeded northward, and on the 3d of September, 1609, anchored in New York Bay. On the 12th he entered the river that bears his name, and proceeded slowly up to a point just above the present site of the City of Hudson; thence he sent a boat's crew to explore farther up, and they passed above Albany. September 23d he set sail down the river, and immediately returned to Europe.

In 1607 Samuel Champlain, a French navigator, sailed up the St. Lawrence, explored its tributaries, and on the 4th of July in that year discovered the lake which bears his name.

At the time of the discovery of New York by the whites the southern and eastern portions were inhabited by the Mahican or Mohegan Indians; while that portion west from the Hudson River was occupied by five confederate tribes, afterwards named by the English the

Five Nations, and by the French the Iroquois, and by themselves called Hodenosaunee—people of the long house. The long house formed by this confederacy extended east and west through the State, having at its eastern portal the Mohawks, and at its western the Senecas; while between them dwelt the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Cayugas; and after 1714 a sixth nation, the Tuscaroras, southeast from Oneida Lake. Of these Indians Parkman says that at the commencement of the seventeenth century "in the region now forming the State of New York, a power was rising to a ferocious vitality, which, but for the presence of Europeans, would probably have subjected, absorbed or exterminated every other Indian community east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio."

"The Iroquois was the Indian of Indians. A thorough savage, yet a finished and developed savage, he is, perhaps, an example of the highest elevation which man can reach without emerging from his primitive condition of the hunter. A geographical position commanding on the one hand the portal of the great lakes, and on the other the sources of the streams flowing both to the Atlantic and the Mississippi, gave the ambitious and aggressive confederates advantages which they perfectly understood, and by which they profited to the utmost. Patient and politic as they were ferocious, they were not only the conquerors of their own race, but the powerful allies and the dreaded foes of the French and English colonies, flattered and caressed by both, yet too sagacious to give themselves without reserve to either. Their organization and their history evince their intrinsic superiority. Even their traditionary lore, amid its wild puerilities, shows at times the stamp of an energy and force in striking contrast with the flimsy creations of Algonquin fancy. That the Iroquois, left under their own institutions, would ever have developed a civilization of their own, I do not believe."

These institutions were not only characteristic and curious, but almost unique. Without sharing the almost fanatical admiration for them of Morgan, or echoing

the praises which Parkman lavishes on them, it may be truly said that their wonderful and cohesive confederation furnished a model worthy to be copied by many civilized nations, while, so long as they were uncontaminated by the vices of civilization, they possessed, with all their savagery, many noble traits of character, which would adorn any people in their public, social, or domestic relations.

They made themselves the dreaded masters of all their neighbors east of the Mississippi, and carried their victorious arms far to the north, the south, and the east. Their dominance is thus eloquently pictured in Street's "Frontenac":

"The fierce Adirondacs had fled from their wrath,
The Hurons been swept from their merciless path;
Around, the Ottawas, like leaves, had been strewn,
And the lake of the Eries struck silent and lone.
The Lenape, lords once of valley and hill,
Made women, bent low at their conquerors' will.
By the far Mississippi the Illini shrank
When the trail of the TORTOISE was seen on the bank;
On the hills of New England the Pequod turned pale
When the howl of the WOLF swelled at night on the gale;
And the Cherokee shook in his green, smiling bowers
When the foot of the BEAR stamped his carpet of flowers."

It will hereafter be seen that the Iroquois acted an important part in the early history of the State.

Space will not permit a description of their league, or confederation, a sketch of their tribal relations, and their religious, social and domestic customs, or a history of their warlike achievements.

Only an allusion may here be made to the many dim and shadowy records of a pre-existing people of whom not even a faint tradition remains. These records consist of stone, terra cotta, or bone weapons, implements or ornaments, that are occasionally discovered, and of the remains of defensive works found here and there through the State. Many similar works have been leveled by the plough, and those that remain are slowly crumbling and passing to oblivion. Some of them, though they would not be regarded as models of military engineering at the present day, give evidence of an adaptation to the circumstances that probably existed when they were built, and of skill in construction, which are not discreditable to their builders.

CHAPTER IV.

NEW YORK UNDER THE DUTCH—ENGLISH GOVERNORS TO 1765.

IN 1610 another vessel was sent from Holland to trade with the natives and in 1612 two more, soon after followed by others; and a small fort and a few rude buildings were erected at the southern extremity of Manhattan Island, and the place was named New Amsterdam. In 1614 the States General of Holland granted a charter to the merchants engaged in these

expeditions, giving exclusive privileges of trade for four years. The Hudson River had been ascended by Hendrick Christiansen, and a fort and trading house erected near the present site of Albany, which was named Fort Orange.

In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was chartered, and in 1623 settlers were sent thither. In 1626 Peter Minuit, as director-general or governor of the province, arrived with other settlers, and purchased the island of Manhattan from the Indians for trinkets of the value of about \$24. In 1629 the company offered grants to patroons who should found settlements in the province (which had been named New Netherlands) of fifty or more adults, and several availed themselves of this offer. In 1633 Minuit was recalled and Wouter Van Twiller appointed in his place. During his administration the controversy concerning jurisdiction was commenced between the Dutch and the English, who claimed the country on the ground of prior discovery by Cabot and the grant of James I. covering the territory.

In 1638 Van Twiller was succeeded in the government of the colony by William Kieft. By reason of hostilities which occurred with the Indians on Long Island in 1643-44, for which Kieft was censured, he was recalled, and succeeded by Peter Stuyvesant in 1647. The controversy concerning jurisdiction continued during his administration, till, in 1664, Charles II. of England, regardless of the claims of the Dutch to New Netherlands, granted to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II., the whole country from the Connecticut to the Delaware, including the entire Dutch possessions. A fleet was sent under Colonel Richard Nicolls by the duke to enforce his claim, and on the 3d of September, 1664, the province was surrendered without bloodshed, and the government of the colony passed into the hands of the English.

Colonel Nicolls at once assumed the functions of governor; the name New Amsterdam was changed to New York, and Fort Orange to Albany, laws for the government of the province were prescribed, and courts for the administration of these laws established. In 1668 Governor Nicolls resigned, and was succeeded by Colonel Francis Lovelace. England at about this time became involved in a war with Holland, and this government sent a squadron to repossess its province in America. This squadron arrived July 30th, 1673, and the fort at New York was surrendered without resistance by Captain John Manning, who was in command. Captain Anthony Colve became governor; but his reign was short, for on the conclusion of peace between the two powers, February 9th, 1674, the province reverted to the English. A new patent was issued, confirming the first, and Sir Edmund Andros was commissioned governor. The despotic agent of a despotic ruler he was unpopular with the people, and became involved in difficulties with the neighboring colonies. He was recalled and his successor, Thomas Dongan, arrived on the 22nd of August, 1683. In the autumn of the same year the first colonial assembly was convened, many needed reforms were instituted,

and better times than the colonists had ever known appeared to have dawned. The most important act of this Assembly was the adoption of a charter of liberties and privileges, or bill of rights. The hopes thus raised were soon disappointed. On the accession of James II. to the English throne he refused his confirmation of the privileges which had been granted while he was Duke of York, prohibited the Assembly, forbade the establishment of a printing press in the colony, and filled the principal offices in the province with Roman Catholics.

In 1687 a war broke out between the Iroquois and the French. The country of the former was invaded by the French, under De la Barre and M. de Nonville successively, and in retaliation the Iroquois, twelve hundred strong, fell upon the French on the south side of the island of Montreal, "burnt their houses, sacked their plantations, and put to the sword all the men, women and children without the skirts of the town. A thousand French were slain in this invasion, and twenty-six were carried into captivity and burnt alive." Shortly afterward, in another attack, the lower part of the town was destroyed, and in all this the assailants lost only three.

In 1688 New York and the Jerseys were annexed to the jurisdiction of New England, and Sir Edmund Andros was made governor of all. Governor Dongan was removed, and Francis Nicolson succeeded him. The government was vested in a governor and council, who were appointed by the king without the consent of the people.

In 1689 William and Mary ascended the English throne. Sir Edmund Andros was seized at Boston, and Jacob Leisler seized the fort at New York, under the pretence of holding it for the new sovereigns. During the two years of Leisler's usurpation the French and Indians made a descent on Schenectady, February 8th, 1690, and massacred about sixty of the inhabitants. The danger by which they were threatened induced the people, —who, though favorably disposed toward William and Mary, were opposed to Leisler—to submit to his authority for the time. On the arrival, in March, 1691, of Colonel Sloughter, who had been commissioned governor in 1689, Leisler at first refused to surrender the government to him. For this he was tried by a special commission, and sentenced to death. The governor, who refused to sign his death warrant, was persuaded, while intoxicated, to do so, and he was executed before the governor had recovered from his intoxication. Governor Sloughter died in July, 1691, after a weak administration of only a few months.

The colonial Assembly was again established during this year, and the oppressive laws which had been imposed on the colony repealed. In the interim between the death of Sloughter and the arrival of his successor the chief command was committed to Richard Ingoldsby. In August, 1692, Benjamin Fletcher arrived with a commission as governor. He was narrow, violent, avaricious and bigoted, and his administration was a continual exhibition of these qualities.

In 1693 the French and Indians under Count Frontenac

invaded the country of the Iroquois, killed some, and took three hundred prisoners. In 1696 he made another incursion, and ravaged a portion of the country. The Indians retaliated by hostile incursions among their enemies, but the peace of Ryswick, between France and England, terminated these hostilities.

Governor Fletcher was succeeded in 1698 by Richard, Earl of Bellomont, who died in 1701, and John Nanfan, the lieutenant-governor, succeeded him till the arrival of the next governor, Lord Cornbury, in 1702. The administration of this governor was chiefly distinguished for religious intolerance; and he received the unenviable distinction of being the worst governor under the English regime. He was succeeded, December 18th, 1708, by Lord Lovelace, who died on the 5th of the following May. Under Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby, who administered the government after his death, an unsuccessful expedition against Canada was undertaken. Gerardus Beekman succeeded him as governor *pro tem.*, till June 14th, 1710, when the next governor, Robert Hunter, arrived. In 1711 another disastrous expedition against Canada was made, but in 1713 the treaty of Utrecht terminated the war between England and France, and put an end to Indian hostilities. In 1719 Hunter returned to England, and Peter Schuyler was governor, *ad interim*, till the arrival of William Burnet in 1720. On the accession to the throne of George II. Burnet was transferred to the government of Massachusetts, and succeeded, April 15th, 1728, by John Montgomery, who died July 1st, 1731. Rip Van Dam, by virtue of seniority in the council, was his successor till the arrival of William Cosby, the next governor, finished his administration and began one rendered memorable for its arbitrary proceedings and tumult, rather than for striking or important events. Cosby died March 10th, 1736, and was succeeded by George Clark, senior counselor after Van Dam, whom Cosby had caused to be suspended. Clark was commissioned lieutenant-governor in the following October. An antagonism had been growing during some time between the democratic and the aristocratic parties in the colonies. Clark at first sought to conciliate both, but in the end had the confidence of neither, and his retirement, on the arrival of his successor, Admiral George Clinton, September 23d, 1743, was but little regretted. The administration of Governor Clinton was characterized by a continual conflict with the people, represented in the provincial Assembly. Unable by repeated prorogations and dissolutions to coerce them into submission, he resigned after an administration of ten years, and was succeeded, October 10th, 1763, by Sir Danvers Osborne. He was charged with still more stringent instructions than his predecessors, and met with still firmer resistance from the people. After an administration of a few days he committed suicide by hanging, probably because of the embarrassment by which he was surrounded, and grief for the death of his wife. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor James De Lancey till the arrival, in September, 1755, of Sir Charles Hardy, who, though nominally governor, surrendered the duties of the office into

the hands of De Lancey. Governor Hardy resigned in 1757 and De Lancey became governor. He died on the 30th of July, 1760, and Cadwalader Colden, president of the council, took charge of the government. He was commissioned lieutenant-governor in August, 1761, and in October of the same year General Robert Moulton, who had been appointed governor, assumed the gubernatorial functions; but on the 13th of the following month he left the administration of affairs in the hands of Colden, and went on an expedition against Martinique. Colden's administration continued till 1765.

CHAPTER III.

WAR WITH FRANCE AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

AS early as 1722 a trading post was established at Oswego by Governor Burnet, with the view of establishing others farther west on the lakes, and securing the trade of the western Indians. To intercept this, and secure this trade for themselves, the French established a post and erected a fort at Niagara, with the design of extending a chain of military posts to the Ohio River, and thus limiting the English trade.

In March, 1744, war was declared between France and England, in which the colonies of New York and New England participated. During its continuance the country north from Albany was frequently ravaged by parties of French and Indians. Saratoga was burned, and nearly all the inhabitants either killed or made prisoners, and the village of Hoosic taken.

In 1746 an unsuccessful expedition against Canada was undertaken, for which the colony of New York furnished sixteen hundred men. Peace was concluded at Aix La Chapelle in 1748, and a period of nominal tranquillity followed, though the frontier was desolated by savage parties, encouraged by the French.

In 1755, with the view of checking their encroachments, four expeditions were sent against them, two of which were in the colony of New York. One of them, that against Niagara, was unsuccessful, but the other, against Crown Point, achieved a success, which was not however followed up.

It was not till 1756 that the English ministry aroused from its imbecility and formally declared war. In the campaign of 1756 the English and colonial forces met with no success, but the two forts at Oswego were lost, with 1,600 prisoners and much war material. The campaign of 1757 was equally unsuccessful and disastrous. Fort William Henry, on Lake George, with 3,000 men, fell into the hands of the French under Montcalm.

On the accession of William Pitt to the head of the British ministry in 1758 new energy was infused into

their measures, and a fresh impulse given to the colonies. Success soon turned in favor of the English, and, with few exceptions, continued till Canada was subdued. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara and Quebec fell in 1758, and Montreal, Detroit, Michilimackinac and all other Canadian posts in 1760. A great obstacle to the prosperity of New York was removed by the conquest of Canada, which prevented further hostile incursions of French and Indians into its territory.

In 1763 a controversy arose between the colonies of New York and New Hampshire concerning the jurisdiction over the territory between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut river, now comprising the State of Vermont. Proclamations and counter proclamations were issued, but the matter was finally referred to and settled for the time by the crown.

During many years the government of Great Britain had attempted to make encroachments on what the colonists regarded as their rights, but without success. The taxation of the people without their consent was sought to be accomplished in some insidious manner, and was steadfastly and watchfully guarded against by the colonists, through their representatives in the colonial Assembly. In 1764 the notorious stamp act was passed and its enforcement in the city of New York attempted. It was resisted by the populace, the effigy of Governor Colden, who was charged with its execution, was hanged and burned in the streets, and finally a quantity of the stamped paper was seized and consumed in a bonfire.

Through the influence of London merchants, whose colonial trade suffered by reason of the act, the odious law was repealed in 1766, but its repeal was followed by a declaration by Parliament of the right "to tax the colonies in all cases whatsoever." Troops were quartered in New York city, really for the purpose of enforcing the laws that Parliament might enact. Collisions occurred between these troops and the people, and the Assembly refused appropriations for their support. Parliament declared the legislative powers of the Assembly annulled till compliance was had with the demands of the government. In June, 1767, a bill was enacted by Parliament imposing duties on certain articles imported into the colonies. This was followed by a revival of the non-importation agreement that had previously been entered into by the colonists, and again the influence of the English merchants procured the repeal of all these duties, except that on tea, which was retained by reason of a determination to assert and maintain the right of taxation.

Sir Henry Moore succeeded Governor Colden in 1765, and his administration continued till his death, in 1769, when the government again devolved on Cadwallader Colden. Between the soldiers and those colonists who were known as the Sons of Liberty animosities continued to exist, and finally, on the 18th of January, 1770, five years previous to the battle of Lexington, a collision occurred at Golden Hill, in New York city, in which several of the citizens were wounded.

In October, 1770, Lord Dunmore superseded Colden in the government of New York, and in 1771 he was

transferred to the government of Virginia and succeeded in New York by William Tryon, who was rendered independent of the people by a royal decree that his salary should be paid from the revenue.

The non-importation agreement was continued so far as related to tea, and the East India Company suffered severely in consequence. Doggedly determined to maintain the assumed right of taxation, the British government abolished the export duty on such tea as was shipped to the colonies, thus enabling the company to sell it there cheaper than in England, and appointed consignees in the colonial ports for its sale. Regardless of this appeal to their cupidity, the people made such demonstrations of resistance that the consignees in New York resigned, and when an attempt was made to land a quantity of tea clandestinely it was thrown overboard by the vigilance committee, and the vessel sent out of the harbor.

It is hardly necessary to say that in the other colonies the oppressive acts of the King and Parliament met with as firm resistance as in New York. The battle of Lexington was the signal for a general rush to arms throughout the colonies.

In New York city the arms in the arsenals were seized and distributed among the people, and a provisional government for the city was organized. Ticonderoga was seized on the 10th of May, 1775, by Connecticut patriots under Colonel Ethan Allen, and two days later Crown Point, both without resistance, and thus the command of Lake Champlain was secured.

The Continental Congress assembled on the 10th of May, and on the 22nd of the same month a Provincial Congress assembled in New York.

In August an attack was made by the British ship of war "Asia" on a party who were engaged in removing some cannon from the battery in New York, and considerable damage was done to the buildings in the vicinity but the guns were removed. In the autumn an armament was collected by General Schuyler at Ticonderoga and an expedition went against Canada. The forts at Chambly, St. Johns and Montreal were taken, and Quebec was assaulted, but the colonial force was here repulsed and driven out of Canada.

CHAPTER IV.

REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS IN NEW YORK—THE STATE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

EARLY in 1776 General Lee, with a force of twelve hundred men, occupied the city of New York. General Schuyler with a small force had disarmed the tories of the Mohawk valley and a like service had been rendered on Long Island by the New Jersey militia. About the first of July General Howe who had previously evacuated Boston and sailed for Halifax, appeared off

Sandy Hook with his army, where he was soon afterward joined by his brother, Admiral Howe, with a force of British regulars and Hessians, and Clinton and Parker, on their return from an unsuccessful attack on Charleston, making an aggregate force of about 30,000 men.

The Provincial Congress of New York adjourned to White Plains, where it convened on the 9th of July, and ratified the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress.

On the 22nd of August a British force landed on Long Island, and on the 27th a battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the Americans, who on the night of the 29th, favored by a thick fog, retreated to New York. The plan had been formed to capture New York, ascend the Hudson, effect a junction with a force from Canada under General Carlton, and thus cut off communication between the patriots of New England and those of the middle and southern colonies; but the movements of Washington and the failure of Carlton frustrated the plan.

On the 15th of September General Howe took possession of New York, and the Americans retreated to Harlem Heights. General Howe sought to gain their rear, but Washington's movements frustrated his designs.

Opposed to General Carlton at the north was General Gates, who abandoned Crown Point and concentrated his forces at Ticonderoga. A small squadron was formed and placed on Lake Champlain under command of Arnold in August. An action took place in October between this squadron and the fleet which Carlton had prepared at St. Johns, in which the Americans were defeated and fell back on Ticonderoga. Not deeming it prudent to attack them there General Carlton withdrew to Canada.

On the 21st of April 1777 a State constitution was adopted, and under it George Clinton was elected governor, and he assumed the duties of the office on the 31st of the following July.

The principal object of the British in the campaign of 1777 was to carry out the cherished design of separating the eastern from the southern colonies by controlling the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, who had superseded General Carlton, was to force his way from Canada, and meet Sir Henry Clinton at Albany, while Colonel St. Leger was to ascend the St. Lawrence, and, with a force of loyalists and Indians, sweep through the Mohawk valley from Oswego and Rome, and join them at Albany.

In June Burgoyne moved on Ticonderoga, which the American commander, General St. Clair, evacuated. As the American army retreated some fighting took place, without decisive results, till at Bennington the Americans, under General Stark, achieved a victory over a detachment of the enemy under Colonel Baum, who was slain.

Colonel St. Leger advanced and invested Fort Schuyler, otherwise called Fort Stanwix, now Rome. The battle of Oriskany was fought, soon after which St. Leger abandoned his undertaking and returned to Canada.

General Burgoyne advanced to Saratoga, where he was surrounded, and on the 17th of October was compelled to surrender.

While operations were in progress in the vicinity of Saratoga Sir Henry Clinton sought to make a diversion in favor of Burgoyne. He proceeded up the Hudson, captured Forts Montgomery and Clinton, devastated the settlements along the banks of the river, burnt Kingston, and, on learning of the surrender of Burgoyne, returned to New York.

In the campaigns of 1778 and 1779 no very important operations were carried on in New York. The Indians of the Six Nations (except the Oneidas and a few others) were induced to carry on against the Americans their savage and cruel warfare, and devastation, slaughter and massacres were the result. To arrest these depredations General Sullivan, in the summer of 1779, with an army of 3,000 men, ascended the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where he was joined by General Clinton with a thousand men. With these forces they penetrated the country of the savages, destroyed their towns, and laid waste their cornfields and orchards. Though not subdued by this punishment, they were so crippled that their inroads were less frequent and destructive afterward.

During the years 1780 and 1781 the Mohawk valley was the scene of devastation by the savages of the Six Nations, particularly the Mohawks, under their celebrated chief Brant; but aside from these New York was not the scene of important hostile operations. The year 1780 was made memorable by the treason of Arnold. This gallant officer had, for some irregularities in Philadelphia in 1778, been court-martialed and sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief. He apparently acquiesced in the sentence, but his pride was deeply wounded, and he thirsted after revenge. He solicited and obtained command of West Point, and entered into negotiations with Sir Henry Clinton for the delivery of that fortress into the hands of the British. In the course of these negotiations Major Andre, of the British army, met General Arnold on the banks of the Hudson. In attempting to return he was captured, about thirty miles from New York, by three militiamen named Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, who refused his offered bribes and delivered him to their commander. He was tried, condemned and executed as a spy.

The Revolutionary war virtually closed with the surrender of Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781. A treaty of peace was entered into on the 3d of September, 1783, and on the 25th of November in the same year the British troops evacuated New York.

After the United States had achieved their independence it was early perceived that the confederation, which had been established for a particular purpose, lacked that cohesive force which was requisite for an effectual national government. Measures were accordingly instituted, first for a revision of the Articles of Confederation, but finally the formation of a national constitution was determined on; and such constitution was formed by the

convention in Philadelphia in 1787. After its adoption by the requisite number of States it was ratified in convention by the State of New York, by a close vote, on the 26th of July, 1788, but with the recommendation of several amendments, which, however, were not adopted.

The difficulties arising out of the conflicting claims of New York and New Hampshire to the territory now comprising Vermont, which had been held in partial abeyance during the Revolutionary struggle, were finally settled by the admission of the disputed territory into the Union as a State, in 1790, under the name of Vermont.

By reason of indefiniteness and confusion in the original grants Massachusetts claimed a portion of the territory of New York. This claim was settled by the cession to Massachusetts of all rights, except that of political sovereignty, over about one-fourth of the State. The largest tract of these lands, embracing what has been known as the Genesee country, was sold by Massachusetts for the sum of one million dollars.

CHAPTER V.

THE WAR OF 1812 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

AT the commencement of the present century difficulties arose between this country and Great Britain concerning the rights of neutrals on the seas, and the aggressions of the British became a subject of bitter animosity. In addition to other encroachments, the English government claimed the right to search American vessels and impress into their service such of their crews as they chose to regard as British subjects. Outrages were committed in the enforcement of this pretended right, and for the suppression of the practice, and the vindication of the national honor, war became necessary; and it was declared on the 19th of June, 1812. To this measure there was a strong opposition, both in New England and New York, and this opposition embarrassed the government to some extent in the prosecution of the war. An invasion of Canada was determined on, and for that purpose forces were collected in the vicinity of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, under General Dearborn, and at Lewiston, on the Niagara River, under General Van Rensselaer. A naval force was fitted up on the lakes, and Commodore Chauncey was placed in command of it. Unsuccessful attacks were made by the British fleet on Sackett's Harbor and Ogdensburg, while, on the other hand, the British vessel "Caledonia" was captured at the foot of Lake Erie. An attack was made on the heights at Queenston, on the Canadian bank of the Niagara, and though at first the Americans were successful they were finally compelled to surrender. Nothing beyond slight skirmishing occurred in this quarter during the remainder of the year.

Early in the spring of 1813 a successful expedition to Canada was made from Ogdensburg, and in retaliation an attack was made on that place, some stores taken, several vessels destroyed and the property of citizens injured. In April a successful expedition was sent by General Dearborn against York, now Toronto. In May the British were driven from Fort George, on the Niagara River, near Lake Ontario, and the enemy's post on that frontier evacuated. Sackett's Harbor was attacked by the British, who were repulsed, and an unsuccessful attack was also made by them on the village of Black Rock.

The brilliant victory of Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, was achieved on the 10th of September in this year, but the operations on Lake Ontario were less decisive. Late in the autumn an unsuccessful attempt was made to invade Canada under General Wilkinson. The American generals Izard and Hampton were repulsed near the border of Franklin county. In December the British took Fort Niagara, and massacred a large part of the garrison and even hospital patients. Lewiston was burned, and the villages of Youngstown, Manchester, Schlosser and the Indian village of Tuscarora were devastated by the enemy. The village of Black Rock and Buffalo were also burned, and thus the desolation of the Niagara frontier was completed.

Early in 1814 an attempt was made by the British to capture some military stores at Oswego Falls, but without success. On the 3d of July, 1814, Fort Erie was taken by the Americans, and on the 25th a battle was fought at Lundy's Lane. In August Fort Erie was besieged by the British, who were compelled to retire about the middle of September.

The plan of a dismemberment of the Union, by possessing Lake Champlain and the Hudson River from the north, and capturing New York, was again formed, and it was hoped that discontent and opposition to the war in New England, and possibly in New York, might lead to the conclusion of a separate peace with these States. The people, however, were fully aroused, and the defenses of New York were strengthened and strongly garrisoned. An invasion was undertaken from Canada, and a descent was made on Plattsburg by an army of 14,000 men under Sir George Prevost, but after a severe engagement on the 11th of September this army was compelled to retire with great loss. The British fleet, under Commodore Downie, was on the same day captured on Lake Champlain by Commodore Macdonough. No further invasion of this frontier took place. On the 24th of December a treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent.

No other interruption of the peaceful relations between this country and England has occurred. Some infractions of the neutrality laws have been attempted by people on the Canadian frontier, the chief of which took place during the Canadian rebellion, commonly known as the "Patriot war," in 1837-38.

What were known as the anti-rent disturbances commenced as early as 1839, and were not terminated till 1846. Laws were enacted to modify the process of collecting rents and to extend the time for "re-entry" on

lands where rents were in arrears. Participators in outrages were pardoned, and quiet was finally restored.

The annexation of Texas to the United States led to hostilities between Mexico and this nation, and on the 11th of May, 1846, Congress declared that, by the acts of the Mexicans, war existed between the two nations. The Americans were victorious in all important engagements with the Mexican army, and the part taken by the troops from the State of New York was conspicuous and highly creditable to their valor.

From time to time the Legislature enacted laws concerning slavery, down to the year 1819. A law passed in 1799 provided for the gradual extinction of slavery in the State. "In 1817 a further act was passed, decreeing that there should be no slavery in the State after the 4th of July, 1827. Ten thousand slaves were set free by this act."

The recognition of slavery in the territories of the United States was earnestly resisted during many years, and the controversy finally resulted in a gigantic civil war. On the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, in 1860, on the platform of avowed hostility to the extension of slavery, and the failure to effect a compromise by which the institution should be recognized or tolerated in any of the territories, the southern States determined to secede from the Union and establish a separate government. The attack by the Confederates, as these States styled themselves, on Fort Sumter was the first overt act of the Rebellion, and on its occurrence, in April, 1861, was the commencement of active hostilities. Before the close of that year the State of New York had placed in the field one hundred and fifteen regiments.

In July, 1863, during the execution of a draft ordered by Congress, an alarming riot occurred in the city of New York. The police were unable to check its progress, and during several days the city was convulsed with lawlessness, rapine and murder. The outbreak was finally quelled by military force, but not until a large amount of property had been destroyed and many lives sacrificed. The war was prolonged till the spring of 1865, when it terminated with the complete success of the Union arms, and peace has since prevailed.

CHAPTER VI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—SCHOOLS—STATISTICS.

IN 1791 the Legislature ordered an exploration and survey to ascertain the most eligible method of removing obstructions from the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, with a view to improve their navigation by the construction of canals. The following year two companies were incorporated, styled the Northern and Western Inland Lock Navigation Companies, for the purpose

of facilitating navigation by connecting Lake Ontario with the Mohawk and Lake Champlain with the Hudson by canals.

In 1810 a provision was made by the Legislature "for exploring the route of an inland navigation from Hudson's River to Lake Ontario and Lake Erie." It was at first proposed to solicit aid from the general government to carry out this work, but in 1812 a commission reported to the Legislature that sound policy demanded that this should be done by the State. War with Great Britain interrupted the project.

On the termination of the war the policy was revived; and notwithstanding the formidable character of the undertaking, and the difficulties in its way, through the untiring energy and perseverance of De Witt Clinton an act prepared by him was passed in April, 1817, authorizing the construction of the work. It was commenced on the 4th of July in that year, and on the 26th of October, 1825, the first flotilla of boats left Buffalo for New York. The departure of this flotilla was communicated to New York in one hour and twenty minutes, by the discharge of cannon stationed within hearing of each other. This was then regarded as a rapid transmission of intelligence.

The first railroad in the State, that between Albany and Schenectady, was chartered in 1826 and completed in 1831. Other roads through the central portion of the State were soon constructed, and railroad connection between the great lakes and Hudson River established. In 1851 these different roads were consolidated into the present immense New York Central Railroad, and subsequently connection was established, through the Hudson River Railroad, with the city of New York. In 1833 the New York and Erie Railway was commenced, but it was not completed till 1852. The enlargement of the Erie Canal to its present capacity was commenced in 1835 and completed in 1862. These constitute the main avenues of travel and transportation through the State between the eastern and western extremities, but connecting routes in every direction have come into existence, and the facilities for transportation and travel in this State are not excelled by those of any other. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the telegraph lines that ramify through all parts of the State.

It has already been stated that a State constitution was adopted in 1777. Several amendments to this constitution were adopted in a convention held for that purpose in 1801. In 1821 it was revised by a convention chosen for that purpose, and the new constitution was adopted early in 1822, at a popular election held for that purpose, by a majority of more than 33,000 in a total vote of 116,919.

On the 1st of June, 1846, another constitutional convention met at Albany, and it continued in session more than four months. The amendments to the constitution adopted by that body were ratified by the people in the following November by a majority of more than 20,000 votes.

In 1867 another constitutional convention assembled,

on the 4th of June, and continued its session, except during an adjournment of two months, several weeks into 1868. The amended constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people in November, 1869, and resulted in its rejection, except the article making changes in the judiciary, by a majority of more than 66,000. The judiciary article was accepted by a small majority.

In 1872 a commission of thirty-two persons was appointed to propose to the Legislature amendments to the constitution. In 1873 several important amendments were recommended, and ratified at the election in 1874. It is a notable fact that, as changes have been made in the constitution of the State, the right of the elective franchise has been extended; till now complete manhood suffrage is established.

In 1787 a law was enacted incorporating the Regents of the University of New York, and in their report for 1793 they called attention to the importance of instituting a common school system. At different times from 1787 to 1795 Governor Clinton called the attention of the Legislature to the same subject, and in that year an act was passed appropriating \$50,000 annually for five years for the encouragement of schools. In 1805, after attention had repeatedly been called to the subject by the different governors, the Legislature passed an act laying the foundation of the present common school fund. In 1812 the first common school system was adopted, comprising substantially the features of the system as it existed up to 1840. Changes in this system have from time to time been made, till now the free school system of this State is believed to be, with scarcely an exception, the most nearly perfect of all in existence.

The State Agricultural Society, which has been productive of such great benefit, was organized at a convention in Albany in 1832. It was reorganized in 1841, and measures were adopted for raising funds and holding annual fairs.

In 1836 the Legislature ordered a scientific survey of the State for the purpose of developing a knowledge of its geology, mineralogy and natural history. The published reports of this survey are of very great value.

The following list of the governors, lieutenant-governors and presidents of the council who have administered the government of the colony and State of New York from 1629 to the present time will be found convenient for reference.

Under the Dutch regime: Wouter Van Twiller, 1629; William Kieft, 1638; Peter Stuyvesant, 1647.

English governors, etc.: Richard Nicolls, 1664; Francis Lovelace, 1667; Anthony Colve, on the recapture of the province by the Dutch, 1673. After the surrender to the English: Sir Edmund Andros, 1674; Anthony Brockholls, 1681; Thomas Dongan, 1683; Francis Nicholson, 1688; Jacob Leisler, 1689; Henry Sloughter, 1691; Richard Ingoldsby, 1691; Benjamin Fletcher, 1692; Richard, Earl of Bellomont, 1698; John Nanfan, 1699; Lord Cornbury, 1702; Lord Lovelace, 1708; Richard Ingoldsby, 1709; Gerardus Beekman, 1710; Robert Hunter, 1710;

Peter Schuyler, 1719; William Burnet, 1720; John Montgomery, 1728; Rip Van Dam, 1731; William Cosby, 1732; George Clark, 1736; George Clinton, 1743; Sir Danvers Osborne, 1753; James De Lancey, 1755; Sir Charles Hardy, 1755; James De Lancey, 1757; Cadwallader Colden, 1760; Robert Monckton, 1762; Cadwallader Colden, 1763; Sir Henry Moore, 1765; John, Earl of Dunmore, 1770; William Tryon, 1771; Cadwallader Colden, 1774; William Tryon, 1775; James Robertson, 1780; Andrew Elliot, 1783; Peter Van Brugh Livingston, 1775.

Presidents of 2d Provincial Congress: Nathaniel Woodhull, 1775; Abraham Yates jr., 1775; Nathaniel Woodhull, 1776; John Haring, 1775; Abraham Yates jr., 1776; Peter R. Livingston, 1776; Abraham Ten Broeck, 1777; Leonard Gansevoort, 1777.

President of the Council of Safety: Pierre Van Cortlandt, 1777.

Governors of the State: George Clinton, 1777; John Jay, 1795; George Clinton, 1801; Morgan Lewis, 1804; Daniel D. Tompkins, 1807; De Witt Clinton, 1817; Joseph C. Yates, 1823; De Witt Clinton, 1826; Martin Van Buren, 1829; Enos T. Throop, 1831; William L. Marcy, 1833; William H. Seward, 1839; William C. Bouck, 1843; Silas Wright, 1845; John Young, 1847; Hamilton Fish, 1849; Washington Hunt, 1851; Horatio Seymour, 1853; Myron H. Clark, 1857; John A. King, 1857; Edwin D. Morgan, 1859; Horatio Seymour, 1863; Reuben E. Fenton, 1865; John T. Hoffman, 1869; John A. Dix, 1873; Samuel J. Tilden, 1875; Lucius Robinson, 1877; A. B. Cornell, 1881; Grover Cleveland, 1883.

Lieutenant Governors of the State: Pierre Van Cortlandt, 1777; Stephen Van Rensselaer, 1795; Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 1801; John Broome, 1804; John Taylor, President *pro tem.* of Senate, 1811; De Witt Clinton, 1811; John Taylor, 1813; Erastus Root, 1823; James Tallmadge, 1825; Nathaniel Pitcher, 1827; Peter R. Livingston, President *pro tem.* of Senate, 1828; Enos T. Throop, 1829; William M. Oliver, President *pro tem.* of Senate, 1830; Edward P. Livingston, 1831; John Tracy, 1833; Luther Bradish, 1839; Daniel S. Dickinson, 1843; Addison Gardiner, 1845; Hamilton Fish, 1848; George W. Patterson, 1849; Sanford E. Church, 1851; Henry J. Raymond, 1855; Henry R. Selden, 1857; Robert Campbell, 1859; David R. Floyd Jones, 1863; Thomas G. Alvord, 1865; Steward L. Woodford, 1867; A. C. Beach, 1869; John L. Robinson, 1873; William Dorsheimer, 1875; George G. Hoskins, 1880; David B. Hill, 1883.

Secretaries of State: John M. Scott, 1778; Lewis A. Scott, 1789; Daniel Hale, 1793; Thomas Tillotson, 1801; Elisha Jenkins, 1806; Thomas Tillotson, 1807; Elisha Jenkins, 1808; Daniel Hale, 1810; Elisha Jenkins, 1811; J. R. Van Rensselaer, 1813; Peter B. Porter, 1815; Robert R. Tillotson, 1816; Charles D. Cooper, 1817; John Van Ness Yates, 1818-23; Azariah C. Flagg, 1826; John A. Dix, 1833; John C. Spencer, 1839; Samuel Young, 1842; Nathaniel S. Benton, 1845; Christopher Morgan, 1847; Henry S. Randall, 1851; Elias W. Leavenworth, 1853; Joel T. Headley, 1855; Gideon J. Tucker, 1857; David R. Floyd-Jones, 1859; Horatio Ballard,

1861; Chauncey M. Depew, 1863; Francis C. Barlow, 1865; Homer A. Nelson, 1867; G. Hilton Scribner, 1871; Diedrich Willers jr., 1873; John Bigelow, 1875; Allen C. Beach, 1877; Joseph B. Carr, 1879, 1883.

Controllers: Samuel Jones, 1797; John V. Henry, 1800; Elisha Jenkins, 1801; Archibald McIntyre, 1806; John Savage, 1821; William L. Marcy, 1823; Silas Wright jr., 1829; Azariah C. Flagg, 1834; Bates Cook, 1839; John A. Collier, 1841; Azariah C. Flagg, 1842; Millard Fillmore, 1847; Washington Hunt, 1849; Philo C. Fuller, 1850; John C. Wright, 1851; James M. Cook, 1853; Lorenzo Burrows, 1855; Sanford E. Church, 1857; Robert Denniston, 1859; Lucius Robinson, 1861; Thomas Hillhouse, 1865; William F. Allen, 1867; Asher P. Nichols, 1870; Nelson K. Hopkins, 1871; Lucius Robinson, 1875; Frederick P. Olcott, 1877; James W. Wadsworth, 1879; Ira Davenport, 1881; Alfred C. Chapin, 1883.

Treasurers: Peter B. Livingston, 1776; Gerardus Bancker, 1778; Robert McClallen, 1798; Abraham G. Lansing, 1803; David Thomas, 1808; Abraham G. Lansing, 1810; David Thomas, 1812; Charles Z. Platt, 1813; Garret L. Dox, 1817; Benjamin Knower, 1821; Abraham Keyser jr., 1824; Gamaliel H. Barstow, 1825; Abraham Keyser, 1826; Gamaliel H. Barstow, 1838; Jacob Haight, 1839; Thomas Farrington, 1842; Benjamin Enos, 1845; Thomas Farrington, 1846; Alvah Hunt, 1847; James M. Cook, 1851; Benjamin Welch jr., 1852; Elbridge G. Spaulding, 1853; Stephen Clark, 1855; Isaac V. Vanderpoel, 1857; Philip Dorsheimer, 1859; William B. Lewis, 1861; George W. Schuyler, 1863; Joseph Howland, 1865; Wheeler H. Bristol, 1867; Thomas Raines, 1871; Charles N. Ross, 1875; James Mackin, 1877; Nathan D. Wendell, 1879; Robert A. Maxwell, 1881, 1883.

Attorneys-General: Egbert Benson, 1771; Richard Varick, 1788; Aaron Burr, 1789; Morgan Lewis, 1791; Nathaniel Lawrence, 1792; Josiah O. Hoffman, 1795; Ambrose Spencer, 1802; John Woodworth, 1804; M. B. Hildreth, 1808; A. Van Vechten, 1810; M. B. Hildreth, 1811; Thomas Addis Emmett, 1812; A. Van Vechten, 1813; Martin Van Buren, 1815; Thomas J. Oakley, 1819; Samuel A. Tallcott, 1821; Samuel A. Tallcott, 1823; Greene C. Bronson, 1829; Samuel Beardsley, 1836; Willis Hall, 1839; George P. Barker, 1842; John Van Buren, 1845; Ambrose L. Jordan, 1847; Levi S. Chatfield, 1849; Gardner Stow, 1853; Ogden Hoffman, 1853; Stephen B. Cushing, 1855; Lyman Tremain, 1857; Charles G. Myers, 1859; Daniel S. Dickinson, 1861; John Cochrane, 1863; John H. Martindale, 1865; M. B. Champlain, 1867; Francis C. Barlow, 1871; Daniel Pratt, 1873; Charles S. Fairchild, 1875; A. Schoonmaker jr., 1877; Hamilton Ward, 1879; Leslie W. Russell, 1881; Denis O'Brien, 1883.

State Engineers and Surveyors: Philip Schuyler, 1781; Simeon DeWitt, 1784; Simeon DeWitt, 1823; Milliman Campbell, 1835; Orville L. Holley, 1838; Nathaniel Jones, 1842; Hugh Halsey, 1845; Charles B. Stuart, 1847; Hezekiah B. Seymour, 1849; Wm. J. McAlpine, 1851; Wheeler H. Bristol, 1853; Henry Ramsey, 1853;

John. T. Clark, 1853; Silas Seymour, 1855; Van R. Richmond, 1857; Wm. B. Taylor, 1861; J. Platt Goodsell, 1865; Van R. Richmond, 1867; Wm. B. Taylor, 1871; Sylvanus H. Sweet, 1873; John D. Van Buren, jr., 1875; Horatio Seymour, jr., 1877; Horatio Seymour, jr., 1879; Silas Seymour, 1881; Elnathan Sweet, 1883.

The population of the colony and State of New York was in 1698, 18,067; 1703, 20,665; 1723, 40,564; 1731,

50,824; 1737, 60,437; 1746, 61,589; 1749, 73,348; 1756, 96,790; 1771, 163,337; 1790, 340,120; 1800, 586,756; 1810, 959,049; 1820, 1,372,812; 1830, 1,918,608; 1840, 2,428,921; 1850, 3,097,394; 1860, 3,880,735; 1870, 4,382,759; 1880, 5,083,173.

Of the total population there were in 1790, 21,324 slaves; in 1800, 33,343; 1810, 15,017; 1820, 10,088; 1830, 75; 1840, 4.

GENERAL HISTORY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

BY HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

ROCKLAND COUNTY is triangular in form, the Hudson River, the State of New Jersey, and Orange county being respectively its east, southwest, and northwest boundaries. The point of connection with New Jersey on the Hudson is but five miles north of the northernmost line of New York city, and its northern limit on the Hudson is 100 miles from the city of Albany. The three sides of the triangle are about twenty miles each in length, and it incloses 208 square miles. The Ramapo Mountains, extending along the northwest border, are the connecting link between the Blue Ridge of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the Matteawan Mountains of Putnam county, east of the Hudson. They are separated into numerous distinct spurs, ridges and peaks, and occupy more than one third of the entire surface of the county. They are generally steep, rocky, and barren. The look of the country from the Hudson river is forbidding to the agriculturist. He sees scarcely anything but naked, precipitous rocks, with a stunted growth of forest trees from the thin soil on their summits, and among the broken debris that form a steep slope at the base of the cliffs. When the slopes are gentle, the soil is rich and productive. The Western and Southern sides of the range are not precipitous as are the Eastern and Northern, but generally slope off by gentle descents. At the northern termination of the Palisades, in the southeast corner of the county, on the line between New York and New Jersey, the height of the range of hills is 539 feet. Somewhat north of this point, a valley through the rocks gives a passage for a road to Snedens Landing opposite Dobbs Ferry. Two miles north of this, at Piermont, the Sparkill flows through a gorge into the Hudson River, and this is the only stream that divides this range, except the Minisceongo, which flows into the Hudson at Grassy

Point. Through the gorge at Piermont the Rockland county branch of the Erie Railroad finds its way to the Hudson by a grade of sixty feet to the mile, and by a like grade, the Northern Railroad of New Jersey ascends along the hillside to the village of Nyack, four miles above. Between the Palisades and Piermont is a beautiful plateau, about 200 feet above the river, dotted with farms and lovely homes. Between the villages of Piermont and Nyack, the hills fall back far enough to leave room, on the river bank, for a roadway and a row of beautiful cottages and more pretentious houses. At this point the Hudson expands into the Tappan Zee, which is at least three miles in width. At Nyack the space between the hills and river widens, forming one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson for a town. Here the hills become once more depressed, so that intercourse is secured with the interior of the county by the Nyack Turnpike. Two miles north of Nyack the range of hills bends again in a northeast direction to the Hudson, at the north end of Tappan Zee, and forms a bold mural declivity on the shore at Verdrietig Hook (or "Tedious Point"), the southern knob of which is 668 feet, and the northern 640 feet, above the water of the Hudson. The Verdrietig Hook range then sweeps around to the northwest, along the shore of Haverstraw Bay, to within about two miles of Haverstraw, where a deep valley called the Long Clove presents a passage for a road between the Hook and the highest point of the range, called the High Tower (or Spire), which is elevated 850 feet above the river. From the High Tower the range is much broken in outline, consisting of craggy masses of rock, but all connected, sweeping west in general trend to the Little Tower, and thence southwest until it nearly unites with the Highland range of mountains, leaving a passage way however for the Minisceongo, the New York and New Jersey Railroad, and a wagon road which connects Haverstraw with the back country by easy grades. It is in this basin, surrounded by hills on the north and south, that Haverstraw and Stony Point are located, on Haverstraw Bay. Rockland Lake, a beautiful sheet

of water, is situated half a mile west of the Hudson and south of the Long Clove. The Verdrietig Hook range intervenes between this lake and the Hudson, and the lake is skirted on the northeast shore by that range. The ridge between the lake and the Hudson river is 640 feet above tide water. The lake is 150 feet above the level of the Hudson. No stream of magnitude is seen to enter it, but it is the source of one of the most considerable branches of the Hackensack. Fed from below by mountain springs, it retains a greater uniformity of temperature than is observed in ponds formed by the expansion of rivers in valleys, and remains unfrozen after the Hudson is closed. This must be attributed to its great depth and the warmth of its auxiliary springs. As the waters of the lake are soft and pure and repose on a sandy bottom, no water weeds or swamps are seen on its borders, except at the river's outlet. The neighboring inhabitants are not subject to the fevers and the early fogs of autumn. The waters of the lake remaining colder than the air, morning exhalations do not arise to be condensed.

About two thirds of the county are devoted to agriculture. The surface is rolling and well watered, and the air laden with health-giving properties. The principal streams running from north to south, with many tributaries, contain the clearest and purest waters, which flow rapidly over hard and pebbly beds. In traveling from east to west, we take the Rockland county branch of the New York and Erie Railroad, and by maximum grades of sixty feet to the mile, cross the valleys of the Sparkill, the Hackensack, the Pearl, the Passaic, the Manyan, and the Ramapo at the western extremity of the county. In traveling from the New Jersey border north, if we take the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, we follow the valley of the Sparkill, pass through the gorge at Piermont, where we reach the Hudson, and then run along the mountain side to Nyack; if we take the West Shore Railroad, we traverse the valleys of the Sparkill and Hackensack; if we take the New Jersey and New York Railroad we wind through the valleys of the Passaic, the Pearl, and the Minisceongo to the Hudson at Grassy Point; if we take the New York and Erie, we follow the valley of the Ramapo. The railroads running north and south have maximum grades of thirty feet to the mile.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

BY HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

THE TRAP ROCKS of New York, except those classed among primary rocks, are confined to Rockland and Richmond counties. They present a bold rocky bluff along the right bank of the Hudson, from near Haverstraw to the New Jersey line. Thence they extend, in an uninterrupted ridge, with a rude, precipitous front, called the Palisades, to near Hoboken, op-

posite the city of New York. These rocks overlie the red sandstone, and in some places cut through it and form dikes.

The trap region of Rockland county occupies much less of its surface than one would suppose in passing along the Hudson river. It forms a narrow belt on the shore of the Hudson from the North Jersey line to Haverstraw, where it ranges away to the northwest and west, and finally to the southwest, near the base of the Highlands, where it disappears. A branch of it strikes off, about two miles north of Nyack, in a westerly direction, and extends, with some interruptions, to the Highlands. These ranges of trap rock are narrow, varying from a fourth of a mile to two miles in width. Along the Hudson, and on the north front of the range extending west from Haverstraw, the trap rock forms high, mural, columnar escarpments, varying from three to eight hundred feet in height, with a steep slope of debris which have crumbled off from the cliffs above by the action of the weather and the frost. On the western and southern sides of this range, the trap rock generally slopes more gradually, but in a few places it is more precipitous.

There are several places where valleys pass through the trap range above described, but there is none where this rock is discontinued. The valley at Piermont, through which the Sparkill passes, is perhaps the lowest, but even here the trap is seen at the bottom of the valley.

The trap rock varies, in mineralogical character, from coarse crystalline to a compact greenstone. The steep hills along the west shore of the Hudson present a rude, column-like aspect, without having any regular columnar forms.

The red sandstone (known to geologists as the new red sandstone) which crops out on the eastern declivities of the hills within a few rods of the river between Piermont and Nyack, was at one time extensively quarried and exported for building purposes. The old Capitol of the State, at Albany, was built of this stone. So too was the first building erected by Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1809, which is still in good preservation.

The trap rocks on the shore of the Hudson, two miles north of Nyack, stand in rude, semi-columnar masses, often like castellated ruins. The sandstone is frequently seen on the shore underlying the trap, and in some places can be traced within a foot or two of actual contact with it. Near the point of contact, however, it is much modified in texture.

Near Verdrietig Hook are places where enormous dikes of trap penetrate through the sandstone, from two to six hundred feet wide, and they have altered very much the character of the rock. Some of the sandstone is almost as hard and compact as jasper. Some is purplish red, and some is gray in color, and the trap itself is composed in part of the materials of the sandstone. In the town of Ramapo, near the southern extremity of the western hook of the trap range, traces of copper have been found, between Ladenton and the outlet of the valley of the Ramapo River, on Smith's

clove leading from the Highland mountains. In the northeast corner of the county are found large quantities of limestone, which has been largely mined by the Tomkins Clove Lime Company, at whose extensive lime works it is manufactured into field lime for agricultural purposes, and broken into fine stone for macadamizing roadways. The West Shore Railroad Co., which runs its road through this tract, has found it to be the very best material for ballasting its road bed, and has used large quantities for that purpose.

CHAPTER III.

MINERALOGY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

By WM. G. HAFSELBARTH.

IN DESCRIBING the minerals found in Rockland County, brevity will be studied as much as possible. To the mineralogist the county affords a field of exceeding interest. The locality of Piermont contains nearly all the minerals found in the trappean ranges of New Jersey. Although the specimens seldom possess the beauty of the latter, they are still sufficiently characterized. The following list embraces all the known minerals in the county, though doubtless more perfect examinations will add yet more to the number.

1. *Magnetic Oxide of Iron.* Primary form, a regular octahedron. The value and importance of this ore will be properly appreciated from the single remark, that the Swedes iron, so justly esteemed in the arts, is produced entirely from it. Specimens of magnetic oxides of iron, sometimes possessing polarity, are not infrequent in the granitic ranges of this county. In the State Department at Albany there are some fine specimens from the vicinity of Ramapo, which have a specific gravity of 5.019, but this ore has nowhere as yet been found in beds or veins of any considerable extent.

2. *Hydrous Peroxide of Iron.* Colors, various shades of brown, sometimes yellowish. The mineral is one of the most important of the ores here, and furnishes a considerable portion of the iron at present produced in this State. Thin veins of the hematitic ore, probably associated with oxide of manganese, are found on the banks of the small stream two miles west of Ramapo. Near Haverstraw occurs a dark brown, nearly black, oxide of iron, which deserves to be noticed only from the fact that it was mistaken for the oxide of manganese, in consequence of which, the bed of ore was represented as being of great value. When subjected to the action of the blow-pipe, the mineral becomes strongly magnetic.

3. *Magnesian Minerals.* Several minerals are found, which, in consequence of their containing large proportions of magnesia, are grouped together under this general head. At Stony Point is found magnesite or kersolite, of which the composition of 100 parts is as follows—magnesia, 41.26, lime, 2.39, water, 13.50, silica, 41. The magnesia contained in this mineral would furnish, by combination with sulphuric acid, upward of 200 parts of

sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts, in the form in which it is ordinarily sold in the shops. Moreover, the sulphate of magnesia, thus obtained, may be decomposed by carbonate of soda or potash, and produce carbonate of magnesia, which, as well as the sulphate, is used for medicinal purposes. By this operation, when serpentine is employed, a large quantity of Venetian red is also procured, as that mineral contains a considerable proportion of oxide of iron. Serpentine, similar in every respect to that found on Staten Island and at Hoboken, occurs in considerable abundance in this county.

4. *Marble.* About two and a half miles west of Grassy Point there is a beautiful variegated marble, which is susceptible of a fine polish, but it does not appear to be abundant. Associated with this are sometimes found epidote, crystallized hornblende, and feldspar. A quarry of dove colored marble occurs on the banks of the Minisceongo, of which the following is the composition—carbonate of lime, 93.50, insoluble matter (silicate, etc.), 3.75, moisture and loss, 2.75, so that it is sufficiently pure to be burned into lime. There is a quarry of verd antique marble on the immediate bank of the Hudson, about a mile and a half below Caldwell's Landing. It is said that blocks of any reasonable size, free from cracks and flaws, can be quarried here. Near Stony Point a blue limestone is found, which is used for obtaining lime, and contains silica and alumina, 7.25, and carbonate of lime, 92.75.

5. *Graphite or Plumbago.* This substance, which is also often known by the name of black lead, is justly ranked among the useful minerals. Graphite has a dark steel-gray color, a metallic luster, and a splendid and metallic streak. The localities of graphite in the State of New York are very numerous, but it is seldom found in quantities sufficient for any useful purpose. The limestone of Rockland county abounds with it, sometimes in the form of irregular folia and sometimes in that of regular six-sided plates.

6. *Heavy Spar.* This comes under the class of alkaline, earthy minerals. Its color, when pure, is snow white. But it is sometimes gray, black, blue, green, yellow, red, and brown. Heavy spar may be employed for obtaining the other salts of baryta. It is also of considerable value as a paint. When it is of a white color it may be used for ordinary purposes as a substitute for white lead. The white lead of commerce is often adulterated with it, and it is extremely difficult to detect the adulteration. At Tomkins' quarry, near Haverstraw, minute tabular crystals of heavy spar, having the primary form, are found associated with calcareous spar.

7. *Calcareous Spar.* This is of the order of lime. The excavations for the New York and Erie Railroad at Piermont have exposed veins of trappean minerals of several kinds. Associated with these are found minute crystals of calcareous spar, which sometimes have the form scalene dodecahedron, and at others nearly approach the cube. At Tomkins' limestone quarry, near Caldwell, several very interesting forms of calcareous spar have been found. Indeed, this promises to become

one of the most important localities. The crystals are often doubly terminated, and vary in size, from being minute to two or three inches in length. They are often highly finished and perfect. Most commonly, however, they are grouped, and exhibit only a single termination. The colors are white and yellowish—translucent to opaque. There are a great many beautiful specimens from that locality in the State Geological rooms at Albany.

8. *Datholite*. From the Greek, signifying *turbid*. This is another mineral of the order of lime. Color, grayish or greenish white. At Piermont, where the New York and Erie Railroad passes through the greenstone, specimens of datholite have occasionally been found. They are highly modified crystals.

9. *Nemalite*. This is an earthy mineral, of the order of silica. Color, white, grayish, and bluish white. This mineral closely resembles asbestos, and is found in very thin veins in the greenstone at Piermont.

10. *Serpentine*. So called from the resemblance it sometimes bears to the skin of a serpent. Color, various shades of green, particularly leek-green and mountain-green—also yellowish-gray and straw-yellow. When compact, and susceptible of a polish, it is highly esteemed for ornamental purposes. It may also be employed for the preparation of some of the salts of magnesia, and it has even been used as a cheap paint. Serpentine is found, in grains and small masses, in limestone at several localities in this county. But it is not as yet known that pure serpentine exists in masses of any considerable magnitude.

11. *Magnesite*. The general name of magnesite includes several minerals, which are essentially composed of silica and magnesia, none of them containing any notable proportion of the carbonate of magnesia. Color, white, grayish, bluish, yellowish, or reddish-white. Magnesite, or keralite, of various shades of color, as dull white, greenish, or grayish-white, and dark green, is found in narrow veins, seldom above an inch in width, in the top dikes, which pass up the northwestern face of Stony Point. It is associated with other magnesian minerals, and is often traversed by thin veins of a beautiful silky amianthus. Some of the specimens can hardly be distinguished from those of deweylite in color and other characters. The following is the composition of the Stony Point mineral—silica, 37.40, magnesia, 32.56, oxide of iron, 10.05, water, 14.60, alumina, 5.35, oxide of manganese, a trace. It differs from serpentine, and indeed from most of the varieties of magnesite, in the larger proportion of oxide of iron. In this respect it is more nearly allied to picrolite than to any other mineral.

12. *Pyroxene*. From two Greek words, respectively signifying *fire* and *a stranger*, because it was found in lava, to which it is considered as not belonging. Color, green, black, and brown, also grey and white. At the Horsenclever iron mine, in the town of Haverstraw, fine specimens of the lamellar variety (thin plate) are found, which closely resemble hypersthene.

13. *Hornblende*. Color, green, white, black, grey, blue,

and brown. Small but imperfect crystals of black hornblende are common in the trap at Haverstraw, and in other parts of this county. The lamellar variety is abundant at Stony Point, and actinolite, of dark green color, the fibres being radiated, interlaced, and imperfectly crystallized, occurs two and a half miles west of Grassy Point, associated with a kind of serpentine marble. This locality is often known by the name of Montague's marble quarry, but it is of little value except for the cabinet specimens which it affords. Asbestos, or picrolite, is found in thin veins, associated with the soft serpentine, or keralite, in the trap dike on the north side of Stony Point. It has a greenish color and a high silky lustre, and the fibres are extremely delicate.

14. *Feldspar*. This word is from the German *fells-path*, feldspar, probably employed because the mineral is often found loose on the surface of the ground. Color, white, gray, green, blue, red, and brown, sometimes with a pearly opalescence. Some of the varieties of compact feldspar are susceptible of a fine polish, and are esteemed by the lapidary. They are also used in the manufacture of porcelain. Minute crystals of this mineral are found imbedded in the variegated limestone at Montague's quarry, two and a half miles northwest of Grassy Point. They are also imbedded in the greenstone near Piermont.

15. *Staurolite*. From two Greek words, meaning *a cross* and *a stone*, employed because of the cruciform appearance of its compound crystals. Color, dark, reddish brown, sometimes black. Its form and infusibility distinguish this mineral from garnet, with which it is usually associated. It is a scarce mineral, and the only place in this county where it has been found is in the boulders of mica slate, on the banks of the Hudson near Nyack.

16. *Stellite*. From the Latin, signifying *a star*, on account of the star-like arrangement of its crystals. Color, snow-white. It is tough, and has some resemblance to asbestos. This mineral is found in the rifts of greenstone at Piermont. The fibres are sometimes radiated, and sometimes straight.

17. *Stilbite*. From the Greek, *to shine*, on account of its great lustre. Color, white, sometimes gray, yellow or red. It is found in minute crystals in veins, with other zeolitic minerals, in the greenstone at Piermont. Some of the crystals are nearly transparent, and present very highly finished faces.

18. *Epistilbite*. Color, white, or yellowish. This mineral also occurs in the trap rock and greenstone of this county.

19. *Apophyllite*. So called from its exfoliating or separating in scales before the blow pipe. Color, white, or grayish. At Piermont it occurs in the greenstone, but it has not hitherto been obtained in well defined crystals.

20. *Prehnite*. So called in honor of its discoverer, Colonel Prehn. Color, commonly green of various shades, but sometimes gray and white. This mineral occurs in rolled masses of greenstone, and is found in the form of thin plates, on that kind of rock, at Piermont.

21. *Thomsonite*. So called in honor of Doctor Thomas

Thomson, of Glasgow. Color, when pure, snow-white, also brown, and yellowish. In the rifts of greenstone at Piermont there is a mineral which, in its external character, closely resembles some varieties of Thomsonite.

22. *Chabazite*. Color, white, or grayish. It occurs in the primary form, associated with other trappean minerals, in thin veins in the greenstone at Piermont. It is not, however, very abundant.

23. *Epidote*. From a Greek word meaning "to increase." Color, green, of different shades, occasionally almost black. This mineral is found in small granular masses, associated with feldspar and actinolite, at Montague's marble quarry, above Grassy Point.

24. *Andalusite*. So called because it was first found at Andalusia, in Spain. Color, red and gray. Specimens of this mineral have been found in boulders of mica slate near Nyack. These boulders were thought to have been transported from Westchester county. Without doubt, this mineral will be discovered in other localities, along with staurolite and garnet.

25. *Zirconite*. Color, gray, and hyacinth—red—also white, green, brown, and rarely yellow, blue, and red. In a granite boulder, near Ladenton in this county, perfect crystals of zircon have been found, of a dark brown and black color, with quite brilliant surfaces.

26. *Silicate of Iron*. In the slag from the furnace for the cementation of steel, at Ramapo, there are often found cavities, lined with short four and six-sided prisms, with dihedral (two-sided) summits. They have an iron black color, and metallic luster, and are slightly magnetic.

27. *Red Copper Ore*. This mineral is found in thin seams, associated with green carbonate of copper, in the trap rocks, two miles from Ladenton, mentioned before.

28. *Copper Pyrites*. Color, brass-yellow. This mineral is sometimes sparingly disseminated in the trap at Piermont.

29. *Green Malachite*. From a Greek word, meaning a mallow, because of its color, which consists of various shades of green. This is of the order of copper. It has heretofore been found in this state only as an incrustation, and thus it occurs on copper pyrites in the trap of Rockland.

30. *Agate*. This mineral is found, in small nodules, in the trap of Ladenton.

31. *Peat*. This is a combustible material, and on this account may, at some future time, become an article of great importance. The county is well supplied with it. There is one bog about a mile south of the Long Clove, another two miles west of Nyack, containing about 75 or 100 acres, and a third of about 40 acres, a mile southwest of Snediker's Landing. On the mountain near the turnpike leading from the village of Haverstraw to the Monroe Works, are found several bogs of considerable extent, and many others exist in different parts of the county.

32. *Galena*. From the Latin *galena*, an ore of silver and lead. Color, bluish gray. About 1845 a party of three gentlemen spent several days upon the western

face of the hills between Nyack and Piermont, looking for indications of coal. In the course of their examinations they broke off from the face of the rocks pieces in which were plainly apparent thin veins of lead.

33. *Silver*. Granular pieces have been found near Haverstraw and Piermont.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIANS OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Compiled from Brodhead and other well known authors.

BY HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

HENRY HUDSON, sailing under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company, moored his vessel, the Half Moon, on the morning of September 3rd, 1609, in the river which now bears his name. For a week he lingered in the lower bay off Sandy Hook, admiring the goodly oaks which adorned the neighboring shores, and exchanging visits with the native savages of Monmouth in New Jersey, who flocked on board of the Half Moon, clothed with mantles of feathers and robes of fur, and ornamented with rude copper necklaces. On the 11th he passed the Narrows. On the 13th he began to explore the great river which stretched before him to the north, opening, as he hoped, the way to the Eastern Seas. It was at the season of the year when the birchen trees were beginning to glow with autumnal splendor, and at the time of the day when the sky, filled with lazily floating clouds, was already indicating the approach of the evening hour. The savages flocked to the banks and embarked in their canoes to follow the Ship of the Manitou, which, less driven by wind than borne by tide, slowly made her way northward toward the towering Palisades, then casting their shadows down at full length on the bosom of the calm, pulseless river.

A little below the present Manhattanville, the Half Moon anchored for the night, in sight of a high point of land which "showed out five leagues off to the North."* On the next day the little ship passed along up the river and its crew debarked upon the shores of Tappan Bay.

The early geography of the country is gathered principally from a map found on the 26th of June, 1841 in the Locket Kas of the archives of the States General of the Hague. The map is supposed to have accompanied the report of Cornelius Hendrickson, the first explorer of the Delaware River, made on the 1st day of January 1615. It is rude in its character, but sufficiently distinct to locate the different leading tribes along the River Shatemuc, as the Indians called it. The title "River of the Mountains" was given to the Shatemuc by Hudson himself. The Dutch afterwards called it "The Mauritijs" in honor of the Prince of Nassau, and "The North River" to distinguish it from the South River (now the Delaware). And later still, it received its

*The anchorage of the Half Moon on the night of the 13th was below Manhattanville instead of being opposite Yonkers as stated by Brodhead.

present name "The Hudson River," in honor of him who discovered it in 1609.

When Hudson first ascended the valley of the Shatemuc, it was inhabited chiefly by two aboriginal races of Algonquin lineage, afterward known among the English colonists by the generic names of Mohegans and Minsies. The Dutch called the Mohegans on the east side of the river Mahicans, and the Minsies on the west Sanhicans. These tribes were hereditary enemies, and across the river which formed the natural boundary between them, war parties frequently passed on expeditions of conquest and retaliation. These were divided into sub-tribes, or minor bands, each of which had a distinct name. Among those on the west side of the river, and located upon the map already referred to, none are so distinctly marked as the Tappans. On the south of them, opposite the Manhattans, were the Mechkentowoons. On the north, beginning on the other side of the Haverstraw Mountains (so called by the Dutch because they were covered with the wild oat) and extending up to the present Albany, the Warranawankongs were located. There is no vestige of these tribes left, except the Tappans, and these are known only by the preservation of their name. They occupied the open space on the broad bay between those points now known as the Palisades and the Hook Mountain, and their wigwams extended back from Nyack and Piermont far into the interior. Brodhead says that an early imperfect map of New Netherland transmitted to Holland, erroneously represents this unexplored territory as an "Effen Veld", or a level open country. Yet we can easily imagine that the first explorers, who climbed these overhanging mountains, and for the first time looked over the basin of country bounded by the Haverstraw Mountains on the north, by the Ramapo on the west, and the Kil van Kull on the south, would really regard it as an open country. They seem to have been delighted with the sparkling waters of that little stream which takes its rise in the Nyack hills, dashes recklessly down on their western slope, passes through Greenbush, and so on to the ancient and historic Tappan, invites on its way other streams from the Palisades and the neighboring hills to join it as it goes, and flows on until it is lost in the waters of Tappan Bay, where it enters the river at Piermont, and is now known as the Sparkill. Our savage predecessors called it Tappan, said to be derived from Tuphane, a Delaware word signifying cold water. This word was also adopted by them as a tribal name, which gives ground for the supposition that the Tappans may have been descended from the ancient and warlike Delawares.

The Tappans had for their neighbors on the south the Hackensacks, and on the east, across the bay, near the mouth of the Croton (or Kitchawan of the Indians), the Sint-Sings, whose chief village was named Ossining, or the place of stones, evidently from the marble veins in the vicinity. Large marble quarries there now belonging to the State, are worked by convicts of the prison, and etray the origin of the name thus given.

The tribes last mentioned have all left behind them names by which they are commemorated. Yet none of

them are located on the ancient map already referred to, not even the Sint-Sings, although they lived on the banks of the river. Everything in connection with the history of the Tappans goes to prove that they were one of the foremost tribes.* The bay on which they pitched their tents was the most beautiful of all the bays and inlets of the Shatemuc. It surpassed all the others in its breadth and grandeur. Its shallows near the shores were just the place for the men to do their river fishing, and for the Indian maiden to paddle her bark canoe, perhaps in a coquettish race with some athletic and swarthy admirer, whose conquest depended upon being first at the goal. The hills on the border of the bay were as picturesque as any, and yet did not prove an unbroken barrier to the level hunting ground which lay behind them, traversed as it was by the upper Hackensack with its headland lake, and by the Passaic and the Sparkill and their tributaries, in the sparkling waters of which streams the pickerel and the speckled trout sported with others of the finny tribes.

The name they gave both to their wigwam village and to the bay over which admiring generations have passed, is still retained, and has proved a monument more enduring than the marble which crumbles beneath the rude touch of the elements. In that stretch of shore where Haverstraw and Grassy Point seem to have been dropped down among the hills, with the overlooking towns, with their distinguishing names of high and low, and sheltered on the north from the fierce polar winds by the continuation of the Ramapo Mountains, on the limpid Minisceongo which flows through the valley, one might, in olden times, expect to find the wigwam of the Indian. Here went up the smoke of a little sub-tribe called by the Dutch Haverstroos, but whose aboriginal name has been lost. They took some part in the early wars, but seem to have been absorbed by the Tappans after the supremacy of the English. In a deed to Belthasar De Hart in 1666, confirmed to him by letters patent from Carteret and the Council of New Jersey in 1671 (on the supposition that the tract was in the limit of New Jersey), and subsequently by patent from the governor of New York, the tract conveyed is described as "all the land lying on the west side of Hudson's river called Haverstraw, on the north side of the hills called Verdritig hook, on the south side of the highlands, on the east of the mountains, so that the same is bounded by Hudson's river and roundabout by the high mountains." By deed to Stephen Van Cortlandt in 1683, they conveyed a tract further north, described as "lying opposite Anthony's nose from the south side of a creek called Sinkapogh, west to the head thereof, then northerly along the high hills, as the river runneth, to another creek called Assinapink—or the stream from the solid rocks—thence along the same to Hudson's river." This deed, among others, was signed by their Chief Werekepes, as was that given to Dongan in 1685, which covers the same purchase.

* Staten Island, by the Indians called Echquaous, appears to have been owned in partnership by the Huritans, Hackensacks, and Tappans. Deed to Van der Capellen, 1659.

Kieft was governor of New Amsterdam. He seems to have been quarrelsome, irreligious, a disturber of the peace, and an enemy to good order among his own people, whom he was sent to counsel, advise, and rule over in moderation. The first settled pastor, Dominie Bogardus, had his own troubles with the governor, for he complained to the home government that for three years Kieft would not hear God's word, nor partake of the Christian sacraments, and was doing all he could to estrange from the Church all those who depended upon him. During the sermon he allowed the officers and soldiers to practice all kinds of noisy amusements near and about the church, such as nine-pins, bowls, dancing, singing, leaping, and all other profane exercises, and this even to such an extent that the communicants, who came into the fort to celebrate the Lord's Supper, were scoffed at by these blackguards. We shall not be surprised to find that such a governor was dishonest, oppressive, and cruel toward the neighboring Indian tribes with whom he had constant traffic and intercourse, and we naturally conclude that when endurance was no longer a virtue, and the most malignant feelings were aroused in the savage breast, they in turn would visit their white neighbors with fire, rapine, and murder. It is delightful to turn from such a man as Kieft to one in many respects the opposite, who is closely connected and interwoven with our history. David Peterson De Vries, an enterprising mariner of Hoorn, in 1624 procured a commission from the king of France, and, in partnership with some Rochelle merchants, bought a small vessel for the purpose of going to the fisheries and to the coast of Canada to trade in peltries. The directors of the West India Company, learning these facts, sent a commission to Hoorn and seized the ship, which was lying there ready to sail. The jealousy of the directors was such that they were determined to prevent all vessels except their own from sailing out of Holland to the coast of North America. Although the States General, to whom he appealed, interfered, yet by delays his plans became so deranged that in the end he sold his ship to the Dordrecht Chamber, and abandoned his intended trip. In 1630 De Vries returned from a three years' voyage to the East Indies, where he had served as supercargo. His good conduct gained him many friends. His old acquaintance, Lodyn, who, with others, had purchased on the South River, asked whether he would like to go to New Netherland as under-patroon and commander. De Vries consented, upon condition that he should be made a patroon upon an equality with the rest. He accordingly formed a partnership with eight others, one of whom was Van Rensselaer, who afterward located at Fort Orange (now Albany), and was the first in this country of the long line of patroons of that name, at Rensselaerwick. It is enough for our purpose here to say that the planting of a colony on South River at Swanendael proved unsuccessful. After this De Vries made two or three trips back and forth to Holland, giving valuable information to the States General, and from time to time gave good advice to Governor Walter Van Twiller, the

doubter, who never had decision of character enough to do anything at the right time, or in the right way, and consequently was always getting himself into interminable broils with his people and their neighbors. Like all men of this character he was pompous, full of conceit and pride, and withal a great coward. In 1639 De Vries began a colony on Staten Island, having brought over with him several emigrants from Holland. This plantation, however, languished for the want of proper colonists, for whom he had depended upon his partners at Amsterdam, and finding a beautiful situation of full sixty acres of natural meadow land on the river side about five miles above Fort Amsterdam, he went there to live, partly for the pleasure of it, and partly because there was hay enough for two hundred head of cattle, which were a great staple there. As well as the patroon was acquainted with the southern and eastern coast of New Netherland, he had never yet gone up the North River. His enterprising nature now led him to visit Fort Orange to see the country there, and his circumstantial journal, the only known narrative of any Dutch navigator except those given by De Laet and Purchas, has left us an interesting record of the North River in the year 1640. Sailing from Fort Amsterdam on the 15th of April, in his own sloop, he arrived in the evening at Tappan, where he found under the mountains a beautiful valley of about five hundred acres in extent, through which ran a fine stream, affording good mill seats. Delighted with a spot which was so near Fort Amsterdam he purchased it from the Indians.

In the following autumn, that of 1640, De Vries took hold in earnest of his purchase of the previous spring at Tappan, and began a colony at his new estate, which he named Vriesendael. It was beautifully situated along the river side, sheltered by high hills, and the fertile valley, through which wound a stream affording handsome mill seats, yielded spontaneously hay enough for two hundred head of cattle. Buildings were soon erected, and Vriesendael became for three years the home of its energetic owner. Early in the year 1641 another colony was established, within an hour's walk of Vriesendael, by Myndert Myndertsen Van der Horst of Utrecht. The new plantation extended from Achter Kull, or Newark Bay, northward toward Tappan, and included the valley of the Hackensack River. Kieft, the governor of New Amsterdam, who has already been referred to, intent on picking a quarrel with his neighbors the Indians, determined to pursue his policy of levying contributions on the river tribes. The Tappans, being the most flourishing, and withal accessible, sloops were sent for the purpose of bringing back their contributions. But the savages demurred against the novel tribute. They wondered how the Sachem at the Fort dared exact such things from them. He must be a very shabby fellow! He had come to live in their land when they had not invited him, and now came to take away their corn for nothing. They refused to pay the contribution, because as the soldiers at Fort Amsterdam were no protection to them, they should not be called upon

for their support. They had allowed the Dutch to live peaceably in their country, and had never demanded compensation, because when the Hollanders, having lost a ship there, had built a new one, they had supplied them with victuals and all other necessities, and had taken care of them for two winters until the ship was finished. As much as we delight to dwell upon the hospitality of the modern Tappans, we doubt if, in times of trouble, misfortune, and distress, their kindly offices would, in extent and fullness, surpass those of their savage predecessors. The Indians argued that the Dutch were under obligations to them, because they had paid full price for everything they had purchased. There was no reason, therefore, why they should now supply the Hollanders with maize for nothing. "We have ceded to you the country you are living in," they said, and now "we remain masters of what we have retained for ourselves." Nothing can be found in the annals of history more dignified, just, and honorable than the reply of these savages to an unjust, selfish, and wicked governor. Our patroon, De Vries, was during all this time the just friend of the Indian, and his friendship was fully reciprocated. As president of the council of twelve men whose business it was to advise with the governor in relation to matters of State, he warned Kieft against the danger of urging his unjust demands, and portrayed the savage storm of vengeance which ultimately would fall upon the devoted heads of the colonists if he persisted in his mad course. Through his influence with the twelve, Kieft was unable to obtain the necessary co-operation to carry out his plans at this time, and so the evil day was put off. The patroon, one day, while rambling with gun on shoulder toward Van der Horst's new colony at Hackensack, met an Indian who was very drunk. Coming up to De Vries, he stroked him over the arms in token of friendship. "You are a good chief," said the Indian. "When we visit you, you give us milk to drink for nothing, but I have just come from Hackensack where they sold me brandy, half mixed with water, and then stole my beaver skin coat." The savage vowed bloody revenge. De Vries tried to soothe him, and on reaching Hackensack warned Van der Horst's people against the danger of treating the savages as they had treated the one he had just met. Scarcely had he returned to his own house before some of the chiefs of the Hackensacks and Reckawanks in his neighborhood came to Vriesendael. The revengeful savage had kept his vow and had shot one of the Dutch, Garret Jansen Van Voorst, as he was quietly thatching the roof of one of Van der Horst's houses. The chiefs hastened to seek counsel of De Vries. They dared not go to Fort Amsterdam, lest Kieft should keep them prisoners, but they would pay two hundred fathoms of wampum to the widow of the murdered man, and that should purchase their peace. This was a full expiation which Indian justice demanded, a blood atonement of money, and the custom, so universal among the red men of America, was, strange to say, in accordance with the usage of classic Greece. At length, persuaded by De Vries, who

answered for their safe return, the chiefs went with him to Fort Amsterdam. Explaining to Kieft the unhappy occurrence at Hackensack they repeated their offer of "just atonement." The director was inexorable and demanded the murderer, but the chiefs could not bind themselves to surrender the criminal. He had gone two days' journey off among the Tankitekes, and, besides, he was the son of a chief. "Why do you sell brandy to our young men?" said they. "They are not used to it. It makes them crazy. Even your own people, who are used to strong drink, sometimes become drunk and fight with knives. Sell no more to the Indians if you would avoid mischief." With this they took leave of the director and returned to Vriesendael. Kieft soon after sent a peremptory message to Pacham, the crafty chief of the Tankitekes, to surrender the refugee. Before Pacham obeyed the mandate, more serious events occurred. In the depth of winter a party of eighty or ninety Mohawk warriors, each with a musket on his shoulder, came down from the neighborhood of Fort Orange to collect tribute from the Weckquaskecks and Tappans. The river tribes quailed before the warlike Iroquois. No resistance was offered by the more numerous but subjugated Algonquins, seventy of whom were killed, and many women and children made prisoners. In despair four or five hundred of the cowering savages flocked to Vriesendael to beg assistance and protection. The patroon told them that the Fort Orange Indians were friends of the Dutch who could not interfere in their wars. Finding his house full of savages, and only five men besides himself to defend it, De Vries went in a canoe through the floating ice down to Fort Amsterdam to ask Kieft to assist him with soldiers. The director could spare none. The next day a large number of savages, who came down from Vriesendael, encamped near the oyster banks at Pavonia, among the Hackensacks, who were full a thousand strong. At this time public opinion at Manhattan was divided in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the savages, and that they were fugitives from the dreaded Iroquois, and felt grateful for the temporary protection of the Dutch. The River Indians could easily be won to a sincere friendship, thought De Vries and a majority of the community. But there were other spirits, active, restive, panting for war, who, though few, were aided by Van Tienhoven, the astute provincial secretary. Their views were in harmony with those of the sanguinary director, who was delighted with the prospect of war, and rashly resolved to make the savages, as he said, "wipe their chops." As they had unanimously refused to pay the contribution he had imposed, and as he saw himself deprived of this source of revenue, of which he was very greedy, Kieft now busied himself to devise other means to satisfy his insatiate, avaricious soul. The best men protested against the war. Dominie Bogardus, who was invited to the council, warned the governor against this rashness. De Vries protested that no warlike steps could be taken without the assent of the twelve men, of whom he was president. It was urged that the Dutch colonists in the open country were all unprepared, and the Indians

would wreak their vengeance on the unprotected farmers. Taking De Vries into the great hall at the side of his house, Kieft showed him all his soldiers, reviewed and ready to pass over the river to Pavonia. "Let this work alone," again urged De Vries. "You want to break the Indians' mouths, but you will also murder our own people." All remonstrance was idle. The director doggedly replied: "The order has gone forth. It cannot be recalled." And these impious orders he declared were undertaken in full confidence that God would crown their resolutions with success. What crimes are committed in the name of the Almighty by evil men! During the night of the 25th of February, 1643, the tragedy which Kieft and his coadjutors had been meditating was terribly accomplished. Sergeant Rodolf, with a force of eighty men, crossed over to Pavonia, and straightway fell upon the encampment of the refugee Tappans. While the savages were quietly sleeping in fancied security from their Mohawk subjugators, the murderous attack was begun. The noise of muskets mingled with the shrieks of the terrified Indians. Neither age nor sex was spared. Warrior and squaw, sachem and child, mother and babe, were alike massacred. Daybreak scarcely ended the furious slaughter. Mangled victims, seeking safety in the thickets, were driven into the river, and parents, rushing to save their children, whom the soldiers had thrown into the stream, were driven back into the waters and drowned before the eyes of their unrelenting murderers. Eighty savages perished at Pavonia. "I sat up that night," says De Vries, "by the kitchen fire at the director's. About midnight, hearing loud shrieks, I ran up to the ramparts of the fort. Looking toward Pavonia I saw nothing but shooting, and heard nothing but the shrieks of Indians murdered in their sleep." A few minutes afterward an Indian and squaw who lived near Vriesendaël, and who had escaped from Pavonia in a small skiff, came to the kitchen fire whither De Vries had returned with an aching heart. "The Fort Orange Indians have fallen on us," said the terrified savages, "and we have come to hide ourselves in the fort." "It is no time to hide yourself in the fort. No Indians have done this deed. It is the work of the Swannekens—the Dutch," answered the humane De Vries, as he led the undecieved fugitives to the gate where stood no sentinel, and watched them until they were hidden in the woods. The carnage of that awful night equaled, in remorseless cruelty, the atrocities six years before at the fort on the Mistic. Only in the number of victims were the murderous exploits of the New Netherland Dutch against the North River Indians less shocking to humanity than the ruthless achievements of the New England Puritans against the devoted tribes of the Pequods. We hardly need say that, after such wanton cruelty of the Dutch toward the savages, common cause was at once made by the Long Island savage with the North River Indians, who burned with frenzied hate and revenge when they found that the midnight massacres at Pavonia and Manhattan, where forty others were killed at the same time, were not the work of the

Mohawks, but of the Dutch. From swamps and thickets the mysterious enemy made his sudden onset. The farmer was murdered in the open field. Women and children were granted their lives, but were swept off into a long captivity. Houses and boweries, haystacks and grain, cattle and crops, were all destroyed. From the shores of the Raritan to the valley of the Housatonic, not a single plantation was safe. Eleven tribes of Indians rose in open war, and New Netherland now read the awful lesson which Connecticut had learned six years before. Such of the colonists as escaped with their lives, fled from their desolate homes to seek refuge in Fort Amsterdam. In their despair they threatened to return to the Fatherland or remove to Rensselaerwick, which experienced no trouble. At this juncture, Roger Williams, who, not being allowed to take ship in Massachusetts, was forced to repair to the Dutch, arrived at Manhattan on his way to Europe. "Before we weighed anchor," wrote the liberal minded founder of Rhode Island, "mine eyes saw the flames at their towns, and the flight and hurry of men, women, and children, the present removal of all that could, for Holland." So broken and depressed were the people of New Amsterdam at this unfortunate juncture, that four years later, when Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor, came to take charge of this shattered colony, he reported to the Home Government and said: "I need not intrude on your Illustrious High Mightinesses with a long narrative as to the low condition in which I found New Netherland on my arrival." The flatland was so stripped of inhabitants that with the three English villages of Hempsted, New Flushing, and Gravesend, fifty boweries and plantations could not be enumerated, and there could not be made out in the whole province as many as 300 men capable of bearing arms. Even Vriesendaël did not escape the general calamity. The outhouses, and crops, and cattle on the plantation were destroyed. The terrified colonists escaped into the manor house, in which De Vries had prudently constructed loop holes for musketry. While all were standing on their guard, the same Indian the patroon had humanely conducted out of Fort Amsterdam on the night of the massacre at Pavonia, coming up to the besiegers, related the occurrence and told them that De Vries was a good chief. The grateful savages cried out at once to the patroon's people that, if they had not already destroyed the cattle, they would not do so now. They would let the little brewery stand, although they longed for the copper kettle to make barbs for their arrows. The siege was instantly raised and the relenting red men departed. Hastening down to Manhattan, De Vries indignantly demanded of Kieft: "Has it not happened, just as I said, that you were only helping to shed Christian blood? Who will now compensate us for our losses?" But the humiliated director gave no answer. He was surprised that no Indians had come to the fort. "It is no wonder," retorted De Vries. "Why should they whom you have so treated come here?" When the ghosts of murdered men and defenseless women and children stared the governor of New Am-

sterdam in the face, then, when too late, he began to call upon God, by proclaiming a day of general fasting and prayer. When desolation and sorrow had taken the place of gladness and prosperity, when the colony entrusted to his care was nearly, if not quite ruined, he then humbled himself before the Most High, and invoked that mercy from Heaven which the Christian had refused to the savage. In this terrible dilemma, when Kieft was despised by his people, who threatened to take the law into their own hands, depose him from the government and send him back to Holland, and when he was hated by the red man, who called him a corn thief, he appealed to De Vries, who was the one only man able to allay the bitter, revengeful feelings of the wronged savage, to bring about, if possible, a reconciliation. The attempt was so far successful that some of the Long Island sachems were induced to visit Hackensack and Tappan with the view of once more establishing peace between the belligerents. But it was several weeks before the enraged savages would listen to the counsels of the mediators or put any faith in the director. At last Oritany, the sachem of the Hackensacks, invested with a plenipotentiary commission from the neighboring tribes, appeared at Fort Amsterdam. Kieft endowed him with presents, and peace was covenanted between the River Indians and the Dutch. This, however, proved to be a truce only, for in mid-summer, a few months after, a neighboring chief visited Vriesendaël in deep despondency. He told the patroon that their young men were urging war, for some had lost fathers or mothers, and it might have been too that the young Indian cherished in his memory,

"The song of his maid of the woods and rocks.
With her bright black eyes and long black locks,
And voice like the music of rills."

All were mourning over the memory of friends. The presents which had been given to atone for their losses were not worth the touch. "We can pacify our young men no longer," said the well meaning sachem, as he warned De Vries against venturing alone into the woods for fear that some of the Indians, who did not know him, might kill their constant friend. At the patroon's entreaty the chief accompanied him to Fort Amsterdam. "You are a chief. You should cause the crazy young Indians, who want to war again with the Swannekens, the Dutch, to be killed!" said Kieft, as he treacherously offered the sachem a bounty of 200 fathoms of wampum.

But the indignant red man spurned the proffered bribe. "This cannot be done by me," he said. "Had you at first fully atoned for your murders they would all have been forgotten. I shall always do my best to pacify my people, but I fear I cannot, for they are continually crying for vengeance;" and so the boding sachem went his way. It is enough to say that for two years after the events above narrated, hostilities in the shape of murder, rapine, and plunder continued, until the colonists of

New Amsterdam became so weakened and hard pressed by the savages that they were obliged to send to Tappan for stones to wall up an enclosure where Wall street now is, to protect their few remaining cattle from the forages of the Indians. The war which Kieft's recklessness had provoked was now about to end. During five years New Netherland had known hardly five months of peace. Manhattan was nearly depopulated, while the Indian nations around were still thousands strong, and New England already contained 50,000 souls. Too late Kieft perceived his error, for a stern voice of warning had come from the Amsterdam Chamber, and the conscience of the director smote him as he foresaw the end of his rule over the noble province whose interests he had sacrificed.*

With the opening of the spring of 1645, the Indians, who were anxious to plant their corn, desired peace. Delegates from several of the neighboring tribes, among whom was Wilhem of Tappan, came to Fort Amsterdam, and Kieft eagerly concluded a truce with the warriors. A formal peace was ratified by the exchange of tokens of eternal friendship. Whiteney-wau, the ambassador sachem, was dismissed with presents.

Previous to this, the patroon of Vriesendaël, seeing the inevitable drift of events, his boweries (when he had attempted to establish colonies) lying in ashes, and the Indians, whose confidence he never lost, bent on war, a good opportunity offering in his ruined condition, determined to return to the Fatherland. As he left Manhattan forever, and saw Kieft for the last time, he left with him this awful prophecy: "The murders in which you have shed so much innocent blood will yet be avenged upon your own head." We have already seen to what extent the warning was fulfilled.

De Vries was a native of France, and, on account of his Protestant faith, became identified with the Dutch of the Netherlands. He was a blunt mariner, but emphatically a man of the people, with a heart imbued with humanity and conciliation toward all men, ever opposing arbitrary power, frank, honest, religious, and a sincere advocate of the interests of New Amsterdam. He was 47 years old when he founded Vriesendaël, just in the vigor and zenith of his manhood. Had his judicious counsels prevailed, Vriesendaël would have been the corner stone, and her men and women the predecessors of the 28,000 people of this county to-day. But its extinction required the introduction of new homes and firesides, and brought new names for our progenitors, who built slowly, but surely and well, and have left to us an inheritance worthy of our patriotic love.

* Kieft was recalled by the States General. On the 10th of August, 1647, he embarked for Holland in the ship *Princess*, carrying with him a fortune which his enemies estimated at 400,000 guilders. The *Princess*, navigated by mistake into the Bristol Channel, struck upon a rock and was wrecked upon the rugged coast of Wales. Toward morning the ship went to pieces. Kieft and eighty other persons, including *Hogardus*, were drowned.

CHAPTER V.

ROCKLAND COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE TERRITORY now included in Rockland county was, by reason of its position relative to the Hudson River and New York city, the theater of important events during the Revolutionary war. It will be remembered that the city of New York fell into the hands of the English troops soon after the battle of Long Island, and was occupied by them till the close of the war. It will also be remembered that the enemy had vessels of war in the river at varying distances above the city, and that they conceived the policy, which they were never able to carry out, of possessing the river through its entire length, and thus making it a barrier between the Eastern and the Middle and Southern States. When active military operations were in progress in this vicinity, the region along the river above New York was the theater of stirring events, some of which transpired in what is now Rockland county, then a part of Orange.

Of the causes that led to the separation of the colonies from the mother country, and to the efforts by the colonists to obtain redress of their grievances from the English government, it is not necessary here to speak, as these are matters familiar to all who have studied the history of this country. Some events, however, occurred outside the limits of Rockland county, in the period immediately preceding and during the Revolution, of which we must speak, as they were inseparably connected with what transpired here.

To the people of Orangetown, in Rockland county, belonged the honor of adopting, at a convention held July 4th 1774, resolutions that contained the germ of the great principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence. The coincidence of the day (July 4th), with that of the later Declaration was, of course, merely accidental, but the resolutions adopted evinced the spirit which actuated the people. And the alacrity with which they responded to the first call for troops, and the perseverance with which they continued the struggle, showed that Sir Henry Clinton uttered the truth when he said he could neither "buy nor conquer these Dutchmen." The following is the record of the proceedings of this convention:

"ORANGE TOWN RESOLUTIONS.*

"At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Orangetown and Province of New York, on Monday the *fourth day of July*, 1774, at the house of Mr. Yoast Mabie in said town, the following resolves were Agreed upon and passed, viz.:

"1st, That we are, and ever wish to be, true and loyal subjects to his Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain.

"2nd, That we are most cordially disposed to support his majesty and defend his crown and dignity in every constitutional measure, as far as lies in our power.

"3d, That however well disposed we are towards his majesty, we cannot see the late acts of Parliament imposing duties upon us, and the act for shutting up the port of Boston, without declaring our abhorrence of measures so unconstitutional and big with destruction.

"4th, That we are in duty bound to use every just and lawful measure to obtain a repeal of acts, not only destructive to us, but which, of course, must distress thousands in the mother country.

"5th, That it is our unanimous opinion that the stopping all exportation and importation to and from Great Britain and the West Indies would be the most effectual method to obtain a speedy repeal.

"6th, That it is our most ardent wish to see concord and harmony restored to England and her colonies.

"7th, That the following gentlemen, to wit: Colonel Abraham Lent, John Haring, Esquire, Mr. Thomas Outwater, Mr. Gardner Jones, and Peter T. Haring be a committee for this town, to correspond with the city of New York, and to conclude and agree upon such measures as they shall judge necessary in order to obtain a repeal of said acts."

It will be noticed that the recommendation contained in the fifth resolution of this convention formed a part of what was known as the non-importation agreement, which was adopted by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, on the 20th of October, 1774. This non-importation agreement was subsequently ratified by the several colonies, and was one of the overt acts that precipitated the Revolution. In this Congress, Orange county was represented by one of her most distinguished citizens, as the following extract from its proceedings on the 17th of September, 1774, shows, and the name of this representative was appended to the act for carrying into effect the non-importation agreement:

"Henry Wisner, a delegate from the County of Orange, in the colony of New York, Appeared at Congress and produced a certificate of election by said county, which being read and approved, he took his seat in Congress as a deputy for the colony of New York."

What events, if any, of importance occurred in this locality between October 1774 and April 1775, it is now difficult to learn. But on the 17th of the latter month a meeting was held at the Yoast Mabie House, agreeably to notice given. At that meeting the freeholders "took into consideration the necessity of their being duly and properly represented in the Provincial Convention to be held at the city of New York on the 20th of April, for the purpose of electing and appointing delegates to represent this colony of New York in the next Continental Congress to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th day of May next." * * *

"It was thereupon voted and ordered that John Haring, Esq., should be a deputy for the said town of Orange, to represent the said town in this convention."

Colonel A. Hawkes Hay was also chosen for Haverstraw.

Soon after this, hostilities began in New England, and active preparations for war were begun here. On the

*American Archives, 4th series, Vol. I, page 500.

31st of July, 1775, Colonel David Pye wrote from Clarks-town to the Provincial Congress of New York as follows:

"The bearer hereof, Captain Robert Johnson, has his company now full, and as he is a sum of money out by this, I take the liberty to recommend him to you for direction when he may have the necessary supplies for his company."

Subsequent records show that the supplies were furnished, and before the close of the war these troops rendered good service in the cause of their country.

On the 17th of July, 1775, the most important meeting ever held in this locality took place, probably at the Yoast Mabie House. At this meeting every man was called on to declare his allegiance to the cause of liberty, or be reckoned among the enemies of his country. The meeting was called to consider the following:

"General Association adopted by freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city and county of New York, on Saturday the 29th of April, 1775, and transmitted for signing to all the counties in the province:

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of *America* depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend the dissolution of the powers of the government, we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of Orange Town, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scenes now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate under all the ties of religion, honor, and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire), can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

"Signed by Daniel Lawrence, David Aljea, David Lawrence, Albert Aljea, Edward Briggs, Garret Blauvelt, Kasparius Conklin, Avery Campbell, Ram Boll, Abraham Conklin, James Jacklin, Spedwell Jacklin, Nathaniel Lawrence, Abraham Post, Jacob Wilfer, Michael Cornelison, Jacobus De Clark, William Martin, Daniel Vorhees, Abraham Onderdonk, Jones Torrell, Abraham Tallman jr., Daniel Onderdonk, Jacob Conklin, William Bell jr., Abraham Mabie, Garret Ackerson, Harman Tallman jr., Peter Retan, John Westervelt, Johannes Vanhouten, Harman Tallman, John Rycher, Jacob Ackerson, Adrean Onderdonk, Conrad Gravenstine, Abraham Mabie jr., John Gissenar jr.

"These are the names of the persons who have signed

the General Association. A true copy from the originals taken and compared by me. Per order of the committee.

"THOMAS OUTWATER,

Chairman.

"These are to certify that each and every one of the persons hereinafter named, inhabitants of the town of Orange, and every one of them of full age, have refused and neglected to sign the General Association.

"Per order of the committee.

"THOMAS OUTWATER,

Chairman.

"Matthew Steel, Jacob C. Ackerson, Dennis Sneed, Johannes Perry, Rals Bogard, Robert Sneed, Isaac G. Blauvelt, Gesebert R. Bogard, Jessy Sneed, George Man, Jacob Gessenar."

"This Association was also signed by other citizens of Orange County, as follows:

"Signers in Haverstraw Precinct, Orange County. Robert Burns, Joseph Knap, David Pye, John Coleman, John Coe, Robert Johnson, Arry Smith, John Lent, Walter Smith, Jacob Polhemus, John Smith, Walter Cure, Andrew Onderdonk, George Polhemus, Cornelius Paulding, Abraham Ackerson, Thunis Snedeker, Dowe Tallman, John Wallace, Nathaniel Barmore, Thomas Morall, David Hoofman, Garret Cole, Nathaniel Towenson, Thomas Allison, Henry Hallsted, Harmanus Hoofman, Harmanus Felter, Johannes Demarest, James Hannan, Thomas Dolphen, William Bell, Abraham Polhemus, Peter Snyder, Abraham Blawvelt, Edward Cane, Ram Ramson, Matthew Coe, Peter Salter, Stephen Stephenson, Theunis Tallman, Andrew Onderdonk, William Stringham, Garret Paulding, Theunis Ramson, James Thene, Jacob Archer, Joseph Seamonis, John Toten, John Toten, Jr., Robert Ackerly, Richard Osborn, Thomas Dickings, William Derunde, John Dunscombe, Abel Knapp, Jerod Knapp, Jobair Knapp, Thomas Gilfon, Alexander Giffon, Thomas Kingen, Andrew Onderdonk, Johannes J. Blawvelt, Johannes Vanderbilt, Thomas Blawvelt, Isaac Blawvelt, Andrew Cole, Isaac Manual, John Clark, Johannes Blawvelt, Jonathan Lounsberry, Powlas Hopper, Peter Salter, Joseph Wood, Jr., Harmanus Tallman, James Paul, Jeremiah Williamson, Jacob Mayers, Theunis Ramson, Derick Vanderbilt, Isaac Dutcher, John Feltar, Johannes Ramson, William Feltar, Theunis Tallman, Abraham Tallman, Ebenczer Wood, John Wallace, Stephen Stephenson, John Ferrand, Garret Mayers, Abraham Thew, James Sharp, Theodorus Snedeker, James Kelly, John Brush, Garret Van Cleft, Dawey Tallman, Aurt Polhemus, Jacobus D. Clark, George Ramson, Luke Stephenson, Jobair Lawery, Cobar D. Clark, Daniel D. Clark, Johannes Jenwie, Theunis Tallman, Samuel Wilson, Henry Tenure sen. Jacob Tenure, Leonard Bayle, Thomas Jacks, Cobbas Clark, Thomas Wilson, Gilbert Fowler, Peter Esterly, Abraham Stag jr. Jacob Seacor, Isaac Seacord, Jona Wood, Aurt Amorman, Thomas Osborn, Isaac Cole, Abraham Blawvelt, Reynard Hopper, Abraham Brower, Abraham Koll, Daniel Van Siehels, Albard Stephenson, Petris Blawvelt, Jacobus Van Orden, Daniel Martine, Henry Brower, Stephen

Stephenson, Thomas Eckerson, Adrian Onderdonk, Dercke Vanderbilt, John Smith, Henry Tornure, Hermanus Blawvelt, John Ackerson, Alexander Mannell, Andris Onderdonk, Rulof Stephenson, John Van Dolsen, Andrew Van Orden, Derick Van Houten, John Vanderbilt, Edward Ackerman, Carpenter Kelly, Jacob Jirekie, John Martine, Thomas Kelly, Garret Onderdonk, Rulof Onderdonk, Mauhel Ternure, Johannes Defrees, Jeremiah Martine, James Onderdonk, Powlas Seamonds, John Vorhese, Jost Vorhese, James Paul, Edward Jones, Johannes Cole, E. William Kerse, Jacob Kenifen, John Hill, Amos Hutchins, Peter Kiselar, Patten Jackson, Joseph Allison, Adam Brady, John Johnston, Benjamin Allison, William Concklin, Abraham Garrison, Claus Van Houten, Joseph Allison, Harmanus Trumper, John Allison, Chas. R. Van Houten, Garit Snedeker, Daniel Cocklate, Stephen Beans, Peter Allison, William Slatt, Elis Seacor, James Seacor, Peter De Pue, John Allison, William Dozenberry, Jonah Halsted, John Halsted, Jonathan Taylor, Benjamin Jones, Peter Read, James Stewart, Theunis D. Clark, James Smith, Joseph Concklin, Michael Concklin, Abraham Concklin, James Girnee, Edward Smith, John Smith, Isaac Seacor, David Seacor, Daniel Ward, Jacob Jones, Theunis Cuyper, Gilbard Cuyper, John W. Cogg, Garit V. Houten, Gabriel Fargyson, Benjamin Coe, Powlas Vandervort, Samuel Sidman, Joseph Jones, John J. Coe, John Harper, Garit Ackerson, Cornelius Cooper, Gilbert Wilson, Samuel Youmans, Abraham De Puy, John Thew, A. Hawkes Hay, Daniel Morall, James Seacor, Paul Keselar, Gilbard Crumm, Adrian Onderdonk, John Parker, Robert Wood, James Carmelt, Moses Chid Charter, John Johnston jr., Rosevelt Van Houten, Rosevelt V. Houten, Jacob Onderdonk, Albard Onderdonk, Garit Garitson, John Allison, son of do. Benjamin Knapp, John Ackerman, John Ellison, Ct., Jacob Derunde, Timothy Halsted, Daniel Parker, Abraham Deronde, James Shirley, P. Van Houten, sen., Peter Van Houten, Abraham Mayers, John Mayers, Jacobus Mayers, Henry Onderdonk, James Willson, Daniel Coe, Johannes Trumper, Abraham Sarvant, Walter Van Orden, Abraham Herring, Patrick Gillian, Isaac Post, James Wilson, jr., George Trumper, Claus Van Houten, Samuel Youmans, Henry Wood, David Morgan, Cornelius A. Turk, William Wood, Daniel Coe, jr., Simond Trump, James Osborn, William Youman, jr., James Christe, James Stagg, Abraham Springsteel, Harmanus Blawvelt, Peter Ackerson, Francis Cline, Joseph Palmer, Henry Houser, Frederick Urie, David Sherwood, Stephen Vorhese, Edward Ackerson, Stephen Smith, Samuel Hunt, John Jeffries, Thomas Dinard, Joseph Seamonds, John Burges, John Hogencamp, Cornelius Ackerson, Richard Springsteel, Thunis Van Houten, Samuel Youmans, Willvart Cooper, Johnas Snedeker, Hendrick Stephens, Benjamin Benson, John Persall, jr., Peter Crum, James Rumsey, John Parker, jr., Salvanus Mott, Thomas Tillt, Henry Osborn, Jacob Parker, Benjamin Furman, Isaac Parker, Patrick Gurnee, Paul Vandervoort, John Gardner, Charles Mott, Markel Mott, George Johnston, Gilbert Hunt, John De

Grote, Ezekiel Youmans, John Ackerson, ——— Stephenson, Philip Ackerson, Thomas Goldtrap, H. Trumper, jr., William Smith, John Cummings, Joseph Hunt, Cornelius Smith, Benjamin Holstead, Joseph Johnston, Albard Cooper, Stephen Girnee, Abraham Onderdonk, William Rider, Jacob Mall, Andrew Abrames, M. Vandervoort, David Babcock, James Lame, Francis Gurnee, Jacob Cooper, Samuel Knapp, John Suffern, Abraham Reynolds, Abr'm Stephenson, John Stogg, Stephen Stephenson, Mod Hull Tenure, Lamberd Smith, Peter Smith, Stephen Stephenson, Stephen Smith, Cornelius Ackerson, John Cuyper, Aurt Amorman, William Stephens, John Slott, Jacob Blawvelt, Daniel Smith, John Smith (Daniel's son), Petrus Blawvelt, William Trumper, Johannes De Gray, Joseph D. Clark, Paul Ruttan, Harmanus Snyder, Philip Keselor, Reynard Gerow, Johannes Blawvelt, John Lorillard, John George Lorald, Robert Allison, Rolef Van Houten, Jacob Bartholomew, Derick Ackerson, John Springsteel, Joseph Jones, jr., Powlas Vandervoort, Francis Girnee, jr., Isaac Girnee, Isaac Girnee, jr., Francis Girnee (Isaac's son), Johannes Meyer, Daniel Coe, Nathaniel Odle, jr., John Graham, John Mead, John Vandervoort, John Hetcock, Henry Mackrel, Jonnas Dele, Paul Persale, Gasham Huff, William Crum, Samuel Coe, Edward Holstead, John Osborn, John Vandervoort, Jacob Jones, William Hause, Isaac Coe, Peter Burges, David Halstead, Ezekiel Ward, John Seacor, John Smith, jr., William Kempe, Abraham Snyder, Henry Snyder, sr., William Snyder, Henry Snyder, jr., Rev. Robert Burns, Philip Sarvant, Elly Smith, John Jersey, Reuben Hunt, Cornelius Hunson, Jeremiah Vorhes, Pawlas Keselar, Peter Keselar, Jobais Derunde, Jacob Jones, Jacob Coles, Siba Banta, John Noblet, David Seacor, jr., Art Ramson, Theodorus Polhemus, Johannes Polhemus, Hendrick Polhemus, Thunis H. Tallega, Philip Sarvent, Adrian Sarvent, John Cuiper, jr., John D. Tallman.

"July 11th, 1775, signed the Association and published the same before all the spectators, calling them to witness, that we would not countenance rebellion, nor have any hand in a riot, but stand for King, Country, and liberty, agreeable to the Charter, but at the same time disallowing taxation in any wise contrary to the Charter, and shall never consent to taxation without being fully represented with our consent.

"Isaac Sherwood, Cornelius De Gray, Alberd Smith, Cornelius Smith, Garit Smith, Daniel Gerow, Cornelius Benson, John Palmer, John Cox, Harmanus Kiselar, Peter Forshee, Derick Straws, Guysbert F. Camp, John Smith, John Darlington, Johannes Bell, John Van Horn, R. Quackenboss, Arry Blawvelt, John Rureback, Abraham Debann, Re*ier Quackenboss, Thunis Emmat, Anthony Crouter, Jacob Waldron, Thunis Crum, Peter Bush, Arthur Johnston, David D. Ackerman, Benjamin Sicore, Cornelius Smith, Johannes Forshee, Reynard House, jr.

"The above subscribers could not be prevailed upon to sign the main or principal Association (except Isaac Sherwood, who did conform), but must have one of their

own, as above. We therefore leave the matter unto your wise consideration, whether or no it be right. By order of the Committee.

JOHN COLEMAN,
"Chairman."

"A list of the persons' names who have neglected or refused to sign the Association:

"Roger Osburn, James Babcock, Nathaniel Oddle, Tompkins Oddle, Gilbert Johnston, Guysbert Johnston, Abraham Smith, William Babcock, John Springsteel, Benjamin Osburn, Thomas Ackerman, Abraham Concklin, Richard Osborn, Lewis Concklin, Lewis Concklin, jr., John Concklin, Joseph Concklin, L. Van Buskirk, Jacobus Van Buskirk, Henry Wanaker, Peter Frederick, Samuel Banta, Johannes Rush, James R. Osburn, John R. Osburn, Haulbrey Buckner, John George, Abraham Babcock, Samuel Matthews, Benjamin Osburn, Nathaniel Osburn, Jost Short, John Secore, jr., John Secore, Peter Stephens, John Weaver, Coon Fridrick, Henry Assler, Claus Corlosh, Adam Deter, John Dobbs, Peter Vandervort, Ezekiel Conkling, Isaac Conklin, Jacob Sarvant, Henry Sarvant, Isaac Berea, Samuel Seacor, James Berea, William Concklin, Nicholas Concklin, John G. Johnston, Jacob Tenick, Isaac J. Seacor, Lodowick Shumaker, William Winter, Andris Pallass, Peter Wanmaker, Benjamin Ackerson, S. Heyman, Frederick Post, Isaac Post, Abraham Post, Johannes Johnston, Abraham Johnston, David Ackerson, Jonas Lodwick, John Post, jr., Ezekiel Ferguson, Andrew Haldrom, Peter Jersey, Moses Van Nostrant, G. Van Nostrant, Daniel D. Clark, jr., Samuel Bird, Henry Tenyck, James Lamb, sen., Cornelius Crum, Lawrance Johnson, John Johnson, Reynard House, sen., William Dobbs, A. Montgomery, Jacob Ackerson, John Post, Philip Sarvant, John Sarvant, John Crum, Henry Tenick, jr., Joseph Heston, Joseph Knapp, Henry Holsted, John Rider, Joseph Rider, John Toun, jr., Derick Ackerson, Jost Buskirk, Thomas Ackerson, Jacob Waldron, Esq., John Armstrong, Edward Waldron, Henry Holsted, sen., Matthew Ellison, John Pollan, Thomas Smith, John Town, Henry Warden, Andris Bellis.

"Other signers in Orange county:

"Alexander Smith, Phineas Rumsey, William Heard, Phineas Heard, Joseph Conkling, Benjamin Harlow, Jonathan Horton, George Duryee, Joshua Reeve, John Case, John Ketchum, jr., Obadiah Helms, William Hubbard, Joseph Dickson, Daniel Tooker, Garrett Duryee, David Godfrey, Isaiah Smith, David Youngs, Silas Peirson, Silas Horton, William Leslie, James Miller, William Satterby, David Rumsey, Gideon Salmon, Phineas Salmon, John Meeker, Joseph Browne, Joseph Drake, Samuel Haines Smith, John Brown, David Horton, Increase Wyman, Silas Horton, Solomon Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Cravens, John King, John Barker, Ezra Keeler, Cuppe Brooks, Moses Carpenter, James Aspell, Samuel Wickham, Joshua Corey, John Corey, Zephaniah Huff, William Marshal, James Mapes, Charles Tooker, John Pain, Daniel Paine, Joseph Case, Benjamin McVeagh, John Budd, William Horton, William Warne,

Hezekiah Warne, Christopher Springsteen, Joshua Brown, Joshua Brown, jr., Hezekiah Watkins, Ziba Owen, Daniel Reeve, James Manne, Jonathan Jayre, William Forbes, John Bull, Richard Bull, Caleb Coleman, Coleman Curtis, David Rogers, David Jones, Jeremiah Butter, Jacob Aldrich, Thomas Mapes, James Pindel, John Satterby, Jonas Bellows, James Harrad, Thomas Smith, John Joe, Matthias Tyson, Silas Reynolds, John Arkils, Vincent Helme, John Woolly, John Earle, jr., James Arnold, Peter Stevens, Daniel Stanley, Daniel Adams, William Obadge, James Unels, Patrick Ford, John Boucke, Amos Miller, William Miller, Amos Mills, John Barton, Silas Mills, jr., Charles Field, Jonas Smith, Henry Mandeville, Jacob Mandeville, David Miller, Peter Reynolds, Thomas Powel, Benjamin Pringle, Zabud June, Henry Cunningham, Daniel Prindle, Enos Prindle, Francis Smith, Thomas Dearn, Henry Reynolds, David June, Oliver Devenport, Jeremiah Fowler, Richard Sheldon, Chester Adams, Martin Clark, John Celley, Joseph Canfield, Benjamin Canfield, John Canfield, L. Canfield, Richard Langdon, Stephen Peet, John Crouckhite, Nathan June, Thomas Lamareux, Micah Seaman, Fanton Horn, James Tuttle, Thomas Davenport, Oliver Davenport, Robert Devenport, John Florence, Francis Miller, Thomas Gilbert, Jonathan Earll, John Haman, Alexander Johnson, Samuel Earll, Gideon Florence, Alexander Galloway, Samuel Raymond, Uriah Wood, Amos Wood, Benjamin Wood, John Wood, 3d, Daniel Wood, Joseph Cupper, Joseph Canfield, jr., Francis Mandeville, Francis Plamestead, Samuel Whitmore, Amos Whitmore, Andrew Southerland, James Southerland, David Southerland, 3d, Alexander Southerland, John Southerland, David Southerland, George Everit, Andrew Sherwood, William Sherwood, Corawell Sands, Stephen C. Clark, Joseph Plumfield, Reuben Clark, John Wood, Stephen Wood, Amos Pains, Uriah Crawford, John Samson, Francis Welton, John J. Hammond, Solomon Siles, William Douglas, Patrick McDonnell, Elijah Barton, Benjamin Quackenbush, William White, James Scoldfield, Thomas Porter, Jacob Vanduzer.

List of those that refused to sign: David Sands, Nathaniel Sands, Benjamin Darling, Moses Clark, Langford Thorn, William Roley, Isaac Bull, John Myers.

In the Provincial Congress, on the 2nd of August 1775, it was

"Ordered: That *John Herring* Esquire go up to *Dobb's Ferry* and see the Powder forwarded, and that Mr. Jacob Cuyler appoint an *Albany* Sloop to stop at Dobb's Ferry. * * *

Among the first to respond to the call for volunteers to guard the river front were Colonel Abraham Lent and Lieut. Col. Johannes Blauvelt of Orange Town. Both of these men had done creditable service in the King's militia of Orange Town for some years. The commission of Col. Blauvelt as Lieutenant of the northernmost company of Orangetown militia was presented by his descendant, the late Teunis Blauvelt, to the Rockland County Historical and Forestry Society, and it is now on file among the archives of that society. It was signed

by James De Lancey, Lieutenant Governor of the Provinces in 1763.

"Abraham Lent's Commission.

"In Provincial Congress for the Colony of New York,
"December 22d, 1775.

"To Abraham Lent, Esq., of Orangetown in Orange County. Greeting:

"By virtue of the authority reposed in us we do hereby nominate, authorize, constitute, and appoint the said Abraham Lent, Esq., to be Colonel of the First Regiment of the Militia of Foot of Orangetown and Precinct of Orange in Orange County in the Colony of New York, hereby requiring you, before you enter into the exercise of your said office, to make in writing, and subscribe in presence of the Chairman of the Committee of the City, Town, District, or Precinct wherein you reside, the Declaration appointed and described by the eleventh section of the Seventh Resolve, contained in the Rules and Orders for regulating the Militia of the Colony of New York recommended by this Congress, on the 22d day of August 1775, and authorizing you fully to execute all powers belonging to your said office, by virtue of the said Rules and Orders, and the said Declaration. And we do hereby require all persons under your command to pay due obedience to you, according to the said Rules and Orders and such further rules and orders as shall be made and recommended for the Militia of this Colony by the present or any future Continental Congress or Provincial Congress of this Colony.

"By order, JOHN HARING, Presd't Pro tem.

"JOHN MCKESSON, Sect'y."

"Officers of Orange Township, November 17th, 1775.

"The committee of Orange township have met with all speed a Cording to Recommendation of Congress to a Point field officers and give Notis to the Committee of haverstraw to meet us and they Did Deny meeting of this committee altho we met in thire Precent at the house of John Van Dolsa, Jun.

"To the Honourable Provincial Congress of the Province of New York.

"Gentlemen: We have thought Proper to a Point our own officers for the precinct as the committee of haverstraw will not meet, therefore we hope you will Grant them thaire Commissiones as the place is in Disturbance and this is the only way we know to settle it.

"I am, Gentlemen, your humble sarvent

"JAMES KANT, Chair Man.

"At a general Trayning of the Precent of Oringe, we have chosen field officers and others a Cording to Recommendations of Congress.

Abraham Lent, Col.; Johannes David Blauvelt, Lieut. Col.; Johannes Jos. Blauvelt, Major; Jacobus De Clark, Adgitent; Isaac Perry Quarter Master.

1st Company Johannes Jacobis Blauvelt, Capt.; James Lent 1st Lieut; James Smith 2d do; Hendrick Vanderlinder Ver Brick, insine.

2d Company. Isaac Smith Capt; Johannes Isaac Blauvelt 1st Lieut; William Van Sickles 2d do; Lambert Smith insine.

3d Company—Johannes Bell, Capt; John Fitcher 1st Lieut; William Graham 2d do; Dannial Van der dunck, insine.

Commissions Issued Dec. 22d, 1775.

The following extracts, letters, and statements of the substance of proceedings, etc., are taken from the "American Archives," known as "The Force papers," and they comprise everything relating to Rockland county, that is to be found in those archives, of a date previous to the end of 1776. The records bearing dates subsequent to that year are unassorted manuscripts in the library of Congress and are not available. These extracts, which are here quoted without comment, constitute the best Revolutionary history of Rockland county, during that period, that can be given.

"New York Congress, February 18th, 1776.

"Members from Orange County;

"Col. Hay and Col. Allison;

"Colonel Hay, from the committee appointed to apportion the different quotas of men and officers under the rank of Field Officers to be raised in the different Counties of this Colony delivered in their Report, which was read a second time, and filed, is in the words following, to wit: * * *

"Orange two companies. * * *

"A. HAWKES HAY, Chairman."

"New York Provincial Congress, Feb'y 24th, 1776.

"A letter from David Pye, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Orange County, to the Congress, and two letters from E. W. Kiers, one to Jesse Woodhull, Esq., and the other to Thomas Smith, Esq., were read.

"They thereby state their difficulties arising from the following matter, to wit: That their County Committee had recommended officers for two companies to be raised on the South side of the Mountains in Orange County; that each of those officers had been at expense in preparing for the service, and engaging men for a company, that only one company being allotted by Congress to be raised in that part of the County, each sett of officers claimed the preference, and that to rid themselves of jealousies and creating divisions, they had returned the warrants and submitted to Congress to determine and fill up the warrants. Congress determined the said warrants be filled up in manner following, to wit:

"For Amos Hutchins, Captain."

"New York Provincial Congress, Feb'y 26th, 1776.

"Colonel Hay produced a return of officers for a Company of Minute-men in the Southern part of Orange County, signed by Johannes I. Blauvelt, Chairman, whereby it appears that, on the 16th of December, the following named officers were elected officers of that Company, to wit: Benjamin Coe, Captain; Abraham Onderdonk, First Lieutenant; Paulus M. Vandervoort, Second Lieutenant; and Daniel Coe, jr., Ensign; and that they were chosen, without opposition, in the presence of John Smith and Rynier Quackenboss, two of the Committee, as Inspectors."

"Orangetown, March 12th, 1776.

"To the Honorable Provincial Congress of the Colony

of New York, or the Committee of Safety at New York,

"Sirs: Agreeable to your order I have the desired officers under my command to hold their respective companies in readiness at a moments warning, and now enclose to you a return of the regiment under my command. The fourth men are in readiness, and are returned to the Major of Minute-men out of my regiment.

"I am with respect, sirs,

"Your most obedient servant,

"ABRAHAM LENT."

"New York Committee of Safety.,

"New York, March 18th, 1776.

"A letter from Abraham Lent, Esq., Colonel of the Orangetown Regiment, bearing date the 17th inst., was read and filed. He thereby informs that he has received the Resolutions and Order of the Provincial Congress of the 13th instant, for sending a number of men from his Regiment to New York. He thereby proposes to send a Captain and sett of officers for a Minute Company, and requests an explanation of the Order, which he appears to have misunderstood.

"A draft of an Answer to Colonel Lent was read and approved of, and is in the words following, to wit:

"In Committee of Safety, New York, March 18th 1777.

"Sir: We received yours of yesterday, and have only to observe that only a Lieutenant's party was to be taken from your Regiment, and as for your Minute-men, we would remind you that there can be no such thing, unless a Company is regularly formed; therefore advise you to send down, with all convenient speed, the thirty-five men wrote for, with a First Lieutenant and Ensign, with Non Commissioned Officers in the same proportion.

"We are, respectively sir, your very humble servant.

"By Order of the Committee,

"Col. Abraham Lent, Orange."

"Committee of Safety, New York, March 19th, 1776.

"Captain Blauvelt, from Orangetown attending, requested the sense of the Committee whether the thirty-five men ordered to this City out of Col. Lent's Regiment may not come down under the command of a Captain and an Ensign.

"The Committee are of opinion that the thirty-five privates ordered from Orangetown may be commanded by Captain Blauvelt and his Ensign."

"Committee of Safety, New York, March 25th, 1776.

"Captain Johannes Jacobus Blauvelt attending informed the Committee that he was come down with a party of Minute Men from Orangetown, that his and his Lieutenant's Commissions are for the Militia, and prayed that a Commission be made out for him as a Minute Captain and another for his Lieutenant as an Ensign of the same nature, his Lieutenant having agreed to accept of Ensign's pay.

"Ordered, That Commissions issue to Johannes Jacobus Blauvelt as Captain, and Jacobus Smith as Ensign of the Orangetown Company of Minute-men.

"And they were issued accordingly."

"Haverstraw, March 24th, 1776.

"Sir: In compliance with the resolution of Congress

of the 13th instant, ordering sixty-five privates to be drafted out of my Regiment and sent to New York, I have called the Regiment together for the purpose.

"Lieutenant Col. Cooper, of the Minute Regiment attended, and insisted on drafting every fourth man to complete his regiment. This created great uneasiness in my regiment, and rendered it impossible for me to send down the detachment required without greatly distressing the inhabitants, which made it necessary for me to postpone the business until Wednesday next, which day the regiment is again ordered to attend.

"I am of the opinion that the public service will be greatly promoted if the Committee of Safety would order to New York the Minute Regiment, or sixty-five of that corps, instead of the detachment from my regiment. The public, by this means, will be furnished with the young men, well accoutred.

"I should be happy to have the sentiments of the Committee of Safety on this subject by the bearer hereof. If the Committee of Safety should agree in opinion with me, be pleased to forward their order to Col. Cooper by the bearer of this, so that I may have it by Wednesday next.

"I am, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient and humble servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY."

"An answer to Col. Hay was read and approved, and is in the words following, to wit:

"In Committee of Safety, New York, March 25th, 1776.

"Sir: In answer to yours of yesterday we would just inform you that we shall give orders to Colonel Cooper, who is now in town, to send down a company of Minute-men, in lieu of those ordered by the Congress to be drafted out of your regiment. At the same time, as the enemy have quitted Boston, and we know not how soon they will be here, we would urge it upon you with greatest earnestness to use your utmost endeavors to have your regiment in all possible readiness to march upon the shortest notice.

"We are respectfully, sir, your very humble servants."

"To Col. A. Hawkes Hay."

* * * Ordered, That Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyper, of the Orange County Regiment of Minute-men, send down to New York, as soon as possible, one full Company of the Orange County Regiment of Minute-men, completely armed, acoutred, and appointed in the best manner, and each with his blanket. That this Company be sent down to New York instead of the Company which Colonel Hay was desired to despatch from his Regiment."

"Orangetown, March 28th, 1776.

"Sir: Colonel Lent was with me the evening before last, and appeared to be much out of humor on account of the late behavior of part of his Regiment. He says that his orders have been treated with contempt, and himself slandered by those from whom he expected assistance.

"The Colonel has, for a number of years last past, been a militia officer, and I believe we never had one who was more punctual in obeying and performing the orders of

his superiors, and he consequently expected that those under his command should also obey him; but by experience he finds that he cannot get the orders of Congress (which from time to time issue) properly expedited, and he is apprehensive that, if he continues in office he will be censured by his superiors as well as blamed by his inferiors.

"The Orangetown Regiment is chiefly composed of such as know but little of the English language, and nothing of military affairs, wherefore I must impute their backwardness and delays to ignorance and ill-founded jealousies of being imposed upon by their commanders, and not to disaffection.

"The commission of the Colonel, together with his resignation, you have enclosed. He brought the commission to me, and would not be prevailed upon to take it home again, so that I thought it my duty to send it to you by the first opportunity.

"The command of the above said Regiment now devolves upon Lieutenant Col. Blauvelt. I am fearful that Lent's resignation will be followed by others, but I shall do all in my power to prevent it. I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"JOHN HARING."

"A letter from John Haring, Esq., dated Orangetown, March 28th, 1776, enclosing Col. Lent's commission and resignation, was read and filed.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern:

"Whereas I, the subscriber, have sometime since been commissioned by the honorable Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York to be a Colonel of the Regiment of Militia Foot in Orangetown, and Whereas, I have been much blamed and slandered (by some officers and others in said Regiment) for giving orders in pursuance of a late resolve and order of said Congress, I have thought proper to resign my said commission, and accordingly do resign the same, choosing rather to serve as a private than command people who are prejudiced against me.

"Given under my hand, the 26th day of March, A. D., 1776.

"ABRAHAM LENT."

"New York Provincial Congress.

* * * * *

"A Certificate from the County Committee, held on the South side of the Mountain in Orange County, on the 16th day of May instant, subscribed by Johannes Isa Blauvelt, Chairman pro tempore, and John Coleman, Clerk, was read and filed. It thereby appears that at elections held for that purpose in the several precincts of Orangetown and Haverstraw, on the third Tuesday in April last (according to a determination of the County Committee) John Herring, Esq., in Orangetown, and David Pye, Esq., and Mr. Roloff Van Houten in the Precinct of Haverstraw, were duly elected Deputies from Orange County to this Congress for the space of twelve months."

"May 24th, 1776.

"The Congress then proceeded to nominate a Committee * * * * to take into consideration the Resolutions of Continental Congress of the 15th May instant, and report thereon with all convenient speed.

"Thereupon Resolved: That Mr. Scott, Mr. Haring, Colonel Remsen be a committee to take into consideration the Resolutions of Continental Congress of the 15th of May instant, and that the said Committee report thereon with all convenient speed."

"Col. Allison took the general oath of secrecy.

"I do solemnly swear, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will keep secret the matters and business that shall be moved, proposed, agitated, considered, or determined in this Congress this day, and everything relating thereto, until leave shall be given from the Chair, by order of this Congress, to reveal the same. And I do further, in the same manner, solemnly swear all such matters and things as shall at any time be given in charge from the Chair, by order of this Congress, to be kept secret until leave shall be given from the Chair, by order of this or a future Congress of this Colony, to reveal the same."

"New Provincial Congress, June 27, 1776.

* * * * "Ordered. That Col. Allison and Mr. Pye be a Committee to inquire into the conduct of Captain Blauvelt's Company of Militia, on the south side of the Mountains in Orange County, who have not drafted their quota of men to reinforce the Continental Army at New York.

"Resolved, That Colonel Allison be and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause all the Saltpetre, which he hath or shall purchase on account of the Colony, pursuant to a Resolve of the Congress of this Colony, to be manufactured into or exchanged for good Gunpowder, and that he deliver any quantity thereof, not exceeding five hundred weight, to the General Committee of Ulster County, to be disposed of by the said Committee in such manner as they shall think proper for the defence of the said County."

"William Allison to John Haring.

"Goshen, June 27th, 1776.

"Sir: After my respects, must inform you that I was somewhat nonplussed, on my return home, to find I was appointed, with yourself, a Committee for superintending saltpetre works, and purchasing any saltpetre manufactured within this colony. How it happened that I never heard a word said about it while in town, I can hardly conceive, and am ready to conclude you must have been in the same predicament, as you never mentioned it to me. If it is a duty actually incumbent on us to erect or set on foot any works, I think no time ought to be lost. Besides, people are bringing in saltpetre to me, and expect their cash. I am not prepared for purchasing much. I have reason to think there will be a considerable quantity, in this end of the County, by private families. Have bought fifty weight of one man who has made seventy weight in the whole, and who made fourteen pounds out of three bushels of earth. I have heard of several con-

siderable quantities, and expect them in every day. I wish, if it could be so ordered, you would send me some cash without my coming down, as I would not choose one person should go away without his money; for without the experience, you can hardly conceive the injury it will do the cause among some people.

"Some hints respecting the expediency of establishing publick work, and the measures pursuing by the other Committees, would be very acceptable by this post, and cash, I think, might come safe by the same hand.

"I am, in haste, your friend and very humble servant,
"WILLIAM ALLISON.

"To John Haring, Esq."

"In Provincial Congress, New York, June 30, 1776.

"Sunday afternoon.

"Whereas, this Congress has been credibly informed that a majority of the men who compose the Company of Militia in Haverstraw Precinct, in Orange County, now, or lately commanded by Captain Avery Blauvelt, are notoriously disaffected, and have refused to suffer drafts to be made from said Company for reinforcing the Army at New York:

"*Resolved*, That Colonel A. H. Hay be, and hereby is, empowered, authorized, and directed, immediately to apprehend seven of the most refractory men of said Company, and also to seize and take all the arms belonging to the disaffected persons in said Company, and that he, without loss of time, send the seven men and arms, to be taken as aforesaid, under a proper guard, to this City, and cause them to be delivered to Brigadier General Scott.

"And in order that the said Colonel may be enabled with ease to execute the business aforesaid,

"*Resolved*, That he be at liberty to apply to Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Martin, or either of them, with their recruits to aid and assist him and the Militia under his command in the execution of this order."

"New York Convention.

"At a meeting of a Provincial Congress for the Province of New York, at the Court House, in the Town of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on Tuesday, July 9th, 1776.

"* * * * * The Deputies from the County of Orange produced their Credentials in due form, whereby it appeared that at an election for choosing of Delegates conformable to the Resolutions of the late Provincial Congress, Colonel William Allison, Mr. Little, John Haring, David Pye, and Mr. Outwater were chosen, with full powers to represent said County."

"Haverstraw, July 13th, 1776.

"Sir: The regiment of this County is now, and has been, under cover all night, occasioned by the appearance of several ships of war of the Ministerial fleet now lying in Tappan Bay. We have heard that another part of the same fleet attacked the city of New York last evening; but what has been the event, or whether they have been able to pass the forts on the river, we are not able to learn. As we would endeavor to ease the County as much as is consistent with the public service, at

this busy season of the year, we have despatched the bearer, Mr. Resolvent Van Houten, express to you, and beg you would give him the necessary information relative to the action of yesterday, and you advise on the necessary steps to be taken by us to prevent the enemy from making inroads and depredations on the west side of Hudson's River.

"We are, Sir, your humble servants.

"By order of the County Committee for Orange County.

"JOHN COE, Dep. Chairman.

"To the Commanding Officers of the Continental Forces at Paulus Hook, or on the west side of Hudson's River."

"Headquarters, New York, July 14th, 1776.

"Letter from Gen. Washington to the Committee of Orange County, N. Y.

"Gentlemen: Nothing can be more pleasing than on all occasions to see the people ready to fly to the protection of any part of the country where there is danger from the enemy; but at this extremely busy season, I cannot recommend your keeping the regiment imbedded. It would be well to notify them all to be ready, at a moment's warning, to assemble at any place they may be called to. Every precaution ought to be taken to prevent the men-of-war from getting any supplies of fresh provisions, or keeping up any intercourse or correspondence with the disaffected inhabitants. I shall be much obliged for timely information of every manœuvre of the ships and tenders up the river, and hope that every necessary step will be taken to prevent any of our vessels falling into their hands.

"I am, gentlemen, with esteem,

"Your most humble servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON.

"To the Committee of Orange County, New York."

"Col. Hay to Gen. George Clinton.

"* * * * * Sunday evening, July 14th, 1776.

"Dear Sir:

"On Friday afternoon three ships of war and four cutters of the Ministerial fleet passed the city of New York; one forty and one twenty-one gun ship, with the 4 cutters, anchored in the bay opposite Nyack. On Friday night I called out my regiment in order to prevent the enemy from landing and committing depredations on the west shore, which we have hitherto done. At twelve o'clock yesterday a barge and cutter attempted to land, the latter grounded at some distance from the shore; and the barge, being fired on by our guard, returned to the ships. In the night another barge came so near the shore that she was spoken to by the guard, and we are hourly in expectation of another attempt. My regiment, which consists of but 400 men, has now been upon duty, night and day, since Friday evening, and we are greatly fatigued with the service. The men express great uneasiness under apprehension that they shall lose their harvest, as the grain is now fit to gather, and no persons to take it in, if they are obliged to guard the shore. In this situation I thought it my duty to apply to you for support. As we have considerable extent of

shore to guard, it is necessary to employ the whole regiment on constant duty, which, if continued, will be ruinous to the country, unless supported by a detachment of one hundred and fifty or two hundred men from your brigade. For this purpose I have despatched the bearer express. Your known attachment to the cause, and the zeal your people have shown, leave us every reason to hope for an immediate support. The militia of Bergen are drawn off toward Staten Island; and the city of New York is in hourly expectation of being attacked, so that we can expect no assistance from that quarter. If two or three armed boats could be sent down with the detachment, it would be most convenient for the transportation of the men and their provision, and will be an essential service in keeping off the barges, and following them from place to place. Despatch the bearer as soon as possible. As I have been up two days and nights, and am much fatigued, I hope you will excuse the inaccuracy of the scrawl.

"I am, dear Sir, yours, in haste,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"P. S. Should be happy to have your advice and assistance in this matter."

"John Coe to Gen. Washington.

"Haverstraw, July 16th, 1776.

"Sir: In consequence of your Excellency's desire to receive timely information of every manœuvre which the enemy on Hudson's River may make to distress the inhabitants at this extremely busy season, we can inform your Excellency that this morning, between the hours of ten and eleven, the whole fleet, consisting of two men-of-war and three tenders, made sail from Nyack, and about 12 came into Haverstraw Bay, forty miles up the river from New York, when, after the shipping came to anchor, the tenders continued parading the bay half an hour. They all came to anchor opposite the house of Captain Thiers, when four barges, fully manned, attempted to land, with a view, as we conjecture, to take off some sheep and cattle, which we had previously driven off. Notwithstanding, they brought their tenders so nigh the shore as to cover the landing of the men in the barges, yet (having but a few men) we savored a firm countenance to them, and with a few shot, being well leveled, they thought proper to retreat, without doing any damage with their cannon.

"Extract from a Letter from General Washington to the President of Congress.

"New York, July 17th, 1776.

"By a letter from the Committee of Orange County, received this morning, the men-of-war and tenders were yesterday at Haverstraw Bay, about 40 miles above this. A number of men, in 4 barges, from the tenders, attempted to land, with a view, they suppose, of taking some sheep and cattle that had been previously removed. A small number of militia who were collected obliged them to retreat without their doing any damage to their cannon. They were sounding the water up towards the Highlands, by which it is probable they will attempt to pass with part of their fleet if possible.

"Yesterday evening a flag came from General Howe with a letter addressed to George Washington, Esq., &c., &c., &c., It was not received, on the same principle that the one from Lord Howe was refused.

"I have the honor to be, with great esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

~~RECEIVED~~

"Haverstraw, July 19th, 1776.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours directed to the County Committee of this County. The enemy now lie in Haverstraw Bay, and are using every effort to land and destroy the property of the inhabitants. The great extent of shore I have to guard obliges me to keep the greatest part of my regiment on duty, in order to prevent their depredations. I have received a reinforcement from Gen. Clinton, at Fort Montgomery, of about 80 men, and hope, when he receives your Excellency's letter, he will send me further relief, as the enemy seem to direct their operations against the west shore. We are in want of powder and ball. A supply will be absolutely necessary. If I had 2 or 3 small cannon, I should have been able to have destroyed one of the cutters that grounded near Stony Point, and lay there six hours. The enclosed* examination of a deserter from Captain Wallace will give your Excellency all the information I am able to communicate at present.

"I am, with esteem, your most obedient servant,

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"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To His Excellency, General Washington, New York."

"Extract from a letter of Gen. Geo. Clinton to Gen. Washington.

"Fort Montgomery, July 23d, 1776.

* * *

"Nothing of any great importance has happened since my last. On the 16th inst. the enemy's shipping came under way, and proceeded up the river opposite the stores at Haverstraw, about 8 miles above where they first lay, opposite Tarrytown. They discharged a few shot at the houses on the west shore, without doing any damage. I went down there next day, caused the goods to be removed out of the stores, and the cattle, sheep, &c., contiguous to the shore, to places of safety, and 180 Militia, under a prudent officer, to protect that neighborhood and prevent the enemy getting any supplies. In the afternoon a tender sloop made sail, and ran up within full view and long shot of our battery, sounding the river carefully as she beat up. We gave her a thirty-two pounder, which hit her. She put about and fell down to the shipping, plundering a small house on her return, near the shore, before our people could possibly get there.

"GEORGE CLINTON."

"New York, Wednesday, July 24th, 1776.

"The men of war that lately went up the North River lie in Haverstraw Bay. Their tenders cruise about, and last Sunday one of them went near the Fort, upon which

* "The examination refers to information given by one Richard Tarpin, of Boston, who was captured from the schooner Hannah by the ship Rose, Capt. Wallace, and subsequently deserted."

our people fired a thirty-two pounder at her, which went through her quarter, when she tacked about and stood down the river. Some time after, they landed a party of their men at Peekskill, set fire to a wheatfield, and burnt the house of Mr. John Lilly. A number of Militia were soon collected, who attacked and killed some of them without any loss on our side."

"Haverstraw, July 25th, 1776.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 20th inst., with 20 pounds of powder. The approbation you are pleased to express of my conduct, and the regiment under my command, while it affords the most sensible satisfaction, cannot fail to produce a continuance of my exertions, until it is in your Excellency's power to relieve the inhabitants.

"My regiment consists of but 400 men, one-fourth of whom, with 80 men sent me by Gen. Clinton, I find necessary to keep on constant duty. This *Precinct* has already raised *two companies* for the Continental service. In the vicinity of the mountains, being poor, is thinly inhabited by people of small estates. This, together with the great extent of shore we have to guard, is extremely burdensome to the people, and, I suppose, is the true reason that has induced Captain Parker to fix his station in Haverstraw Bay.

"Since the destruction of Halstead's house, and the robbing the poor man of his hogs by Captain Wallace, nothing of a hostile nature has been attempted. The enemy have collected their force nearly opposite my house, and employ their time in sounding the river. Their having taken down the sand bags from the sides of their ships, spread awnings in all their vessels, and neglecting to embrace the many fair winds and tides that have offered, induce me to think that Captain Parker has resolved to confine his operations to the south side of the Highlands, and to make no further progress up the river till the arrival of a reinforcement. As yet they have had no supplies from this shore, nor any addition to their strength, except two poor wretches of infamous character. Nor have I any reason to think that many have resorted to them from the eastern shore, although a bullock was brought from thence, and hoisted, with great shoutings, from a barge into the *Rose*, at the dawn of day on Monday last. My guards have since seen cabbages delivered from a canoe. If there has been any other communication between the enemy and the county of Westchester it must have been in the night, for I have observed no increase of the number of boats about the ships or tenders in the day time.

"Permit me, sir, to suggest that it would tend greatly to obstruct the designs of the enemy if the shore above and below were furnished with light whaleboats to pursue their barges. This would enable us not only to dismiss part of the guards now employed, but also cut off any supplies, follow them wherever they may attempt to land, and prevent the disaffected from joining them, give greater safety and relief to the peasants, and, upon the whole, be a saving to the public. I shall, in compliance with your Excellence's request, give you the earliest in-

formation of every material event in this quarter; and am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To His Excellency, Gen'l Washington, Headquarters.

"P. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ after 10 o'clock A. M. This moment the ships and tenders came under sail, fair wind and tide, and they are proceeding down the river."

CHAPTER VI.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (*continued.*)

"Orange County (N. Y.), Committee.

"Clark's Town, July 29th, 1776.

"In County Committee on the South side of the Mountains, in the County of Orange.

"Whereas, Dennis Snyder, James Snyder, William Snyder, and Samuel Snyder, all living at or near a place commonly called Snyder's or Dobb's Ferry, on the West side of Hudson's River, in the County of Orange, and State of New York, have refused to sign any or either of the Associations that have been put forth or recommended by our honorable convention; and as the above said persons are greatly suspected of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with our natural enemies, or ships-of-war belonging to the King of Great Britain, lying in the aforesaid river, by the great opportunity afforded them in the privilege they have by keeping ferry; knowing the aforesaid persons to be inveterate enemies to the common States of America,

"Therefore *Resolved*, That the above Dennis Snyder, Jesse Snyder, William Snyder, and Samuel Snyder are hereby forewarned not to keep ferry, or employ any other person to ferry in their room, or employ a craft on the aforesaid river, upon any pretense whatsoever, and all other persons are hereby forewarned against having any correspondence with the above said Snydens, or any other person or persons whatsoever that are in any degree enemies to the liberties of America.

And whereas John Snyder is advertized in the public Gazette as pilot of the ships-of-war on the abovesaid river, greatly to the damage of the said John Snyder: It is hereby requested that the said Printer will insert Robert Snyder, instead of John Snyder, who has always appeared to be a warm friend to the common cause of America.

"Per order of the Committee,

"JOHN COE, Deputy Chairman,

"JOHN COLEMAN, Secretary.

"Attested:

"Col. Hay to Gen. Washington.

"Haverstraw, Aug. 2d, 1776.

"Sir: I find my own apprehensions, that the Banks of the Hudson's River would become the chief theater of the war, confirmed by the opinion of Congress, and I feel therefore, vast satisfaction in the provision they are making for a proper defense on this great line of communication, as well as in the report that your Excellency is,

at the same time, concerting measures totally to obstruct the navigation below the capital.

The vessels under one Captain Parker's command, on their departure from our Bay, brought to in an hour after my last letter was despatched, between Tiller's Point and the Wardlidge Hook, where they still continue, and have since they changed their ground, received some supplies from the West Chester shore. On this side our watch is so strictly kept up that they have had nothing from us since the day on which they destroyed Halsted's house.

By the late act of our Congress for establishing river guards, I observe that the appointment of the Deputy Commissaries is left to your Excellency, and, if the burden of the service will not fall too heavily upon the undertaker, I stand ready to perform it on this side of the river; and being conveniently situated, and having an extensive acquaintance in the surrounding country for the facilitating the necessary supplies, I now offer myself for that trust, with hopes of your favor and approbation. The bearer will wait for your Excellency's answer; for I propose, upon his return, and your acceptance of my services, instantly to wait upon you for further commands. The obstruction of all intercourse by water between the Highland forts and Headquarters render it so difficult to give and procure intelligence which may be of the utmost moment to the inhabitants on the borders of the river that I beg leave, in compliance with their wishes, to entreat your Excellency's attention to the proposal of setting up a post, to ride once or twice a week, between these stages. I think I could procure a rider at thirty or forty shillings a trip, and that the letters and carriage of small articles wanted, from the capital all along the road, and now not to be obtained by water, would pay, if not overbalance, the expense.

"I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant.

"A. HAWKES HAY."

"Isaac Nicoll to New York Convention.

"Haverstraw, Aug. 2d, 1776.

"Sir: I am appointed by General Clinton to take command at this place. We have now three companies, and expect a daily reinforcement of one or two more companies. We are without a Commissary to provide for the troops, and have no store of provisions, powder, and ball. I must therefore request that the Congress will give orders that we may be speedily supplied. It will also be very agreeable to the regiment I have the honor to command if a Surgeon was also appointed.

"I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

"ISAAC NICOLL.

"To Nathaniel Woodhull, Esq., President of the Convention of the State of New York."

"Dobb's Ferry, Aug. 3, 1776, five afternoon.

"I am now to inform your Excellency that my flag being hoisted on board of the *Washington*, I came up with the ships, and attacked them at a quarter past one this afternoon. The *Phenix* fired the first gun, which was returned by the *Lady Washington*, whose shot went

through the *Phenix*. Upon my orders the *Lady Washington* put about to form a line. The tide was such that the *Washington* and *Spitfire* were exposed to the broadsides of the ships for half an hour without suffering much damage. We engaged them an hour and a half, and then we thought to retreat to Dobb's Ferry, about 4 miles below the ships. The damages we sustained are as follows, viz: *Washington*, 4 slightly wounded, sail and rigging much damaged, thirteen shots in her hull. *Lady Washington* cracked her thirty-two pounder; no other damage. *Spitfire*, one killed, two badly wounded, hull and rigging much damaged. *Shark*, nine killed or wounded, rigging much damaged, two men wounded, one of them mortally. It is thought of, but not yet determined, whether we shall retreat to Spiten Devil or not. We wish to give them another drubbing. We saw many splinters drifting down.

"I am your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

BENJ. TUPPER,

"Lieutenant Col and Commander.

"To His Excellency General Washington."

"Tarrytown, Sunday morning, August 4th, 1776.

"The American galleys *Lady Washington* and *Spitfire* attacked the *Phenix*, 44 guns, Capt. Parker, and the *Ross*, Capt. Wallace, two notorious pirates belonging to *Great Britain*.

"The engagement lasted 2 hours, and did great damage to the British.

"The galleys were *Lady Washington*, *Whiting*, *Spitfire*, and *Crown*."

"New York Convention, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1776.

"A letter from Col. Blauvelt of the South side of the Mountains in Orange County, mentioning the exposed situation of that part of the County and requesting aid, was received and read.

"Thereupon Gen. George Clinton informed the Convention, in substance, that there are at King's Bridge, and from thence to Croton River, fourteen companies, consisting of about 700 men, officers included, besides some of the *Westchester* Militia; that he has been informed and believes, that the men-of-war are scarce of water, having no more than a supply for ten days, that it is therefore necessary to keep a vigilant and numerous guard, so as to prevent their obtaining a supply of fresh water; that he had left about 300 men, besides a few of the new Continental troops, raised in this State, on and along the shores near *Tappan*, 300 to guard the Eastern Shore, and near 200 at Peekskill, but the last mostly unarmed; that he expects his brigade will consist of about 1700 men; that he finds he can expect but few men from *Westchester* County; that he has ordered in the troops of Horse from Kingston and Blooming-Grove, and directed Col. Cooper to order one of those Troops to Kings Bridge as soon as they arrive at *Tappan*. General Clinton also requested to be informed how his Brigade will be supplied with ammunition, tents, and provisions. General Clinton was then informed of the resolution of the Convention of the 10th inst., appointing Commissaries, &c., and ammunition shall be sent to him.

"Ordered, That Mr. Outwater inform Colonel Blauvelt of the measures taken by General Clinton for the security of Orange County."

"Letter from Col. Blauvelt.

"Orangetown, August 13th, 1776.

"Sir: Some days since I received a copy of the resolutions of your House for drawing out a fourth part of the Militia of the Counties of Westchester, Dutchess, Ulster, and Orange for the defense of this country. Whereupon, I immediately gave orders to the Captains of the Battalion to call their companies together, and endeavor to get their proportion, which was immediately complied with; and though the officers have made repeated trials, they have not been able to furnish their quota. The men, it seems, would not be unwilling to enlist, if they knew that they would have to guard their own shore until an attack should be made somewhere else in this State, and then to march to the assistance of the place attacked. It may not be amiss to inform you that I have but about 100 privates left in my Battalion, and am obliged to guard the shore for about 7 miles to prevent those from on board the British ships-of-war from landing in this place, which duty keeps about the one half of my Battalion in constant motion. Indeed, they have no time to take the necessary care of their farms. One of the Companies that was raised in the northern part of this County, has been a day or two among us, but it is now ordered to Kings Bridge. Should we be obliged to raise our quota, and have them taken away, we shall not only find it difficult to get grain in the ground, but shall also be too weak to prevent the enemy from landing. This much I have thought it my duty to say, that the honorable Convention might know the situation, and if it is fully considered, I think no one will be surprised to find one man backward in enlisting, as no one who has the feelings of a man would choose to leave his parents, his wife, and his children exposed to the fury of a cruel enemy; but if, after all that has been said, the Convention should be of opinion that I must raise or draw out of the quarter part of my Battalion, I shall readily obey orders, let the consequences be what they will. Only beg that I may be informed how to proceed, where volunteers do not offer, for I am at a loss what construction to put upon some paragraphs in the resolution.

"I am, sir, your very humble servant,

"JOHANNES D. BLAUVELT, Colonel.

"To Brigadier Gen. Woodhull, Pres. of the Honorable Convention."

"General Washington to the New York Convention.

"New York, September 8th, 1776.

"Sir: I wrote you this morning by your express, but forgot to mention a matter of consequence. It being determined to move our sick to Orange Town, we shall want four large Albany sloops for that purpose. The fatigue of traveling that distance by land would not only be more than patients could bear, but we have full employ for our wagons in transporting baggage, tents, &c., for the troops from hence to our posts. I must therefore

beg the favor of your honorable body to procure the above number of vessels, and send them down with as much despatch as possible to this city.

"I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON.

"To the Hon Abraham Yates, Esq., President, &c.

"P. S. I shall be glad to know by return of the express when I may possibly expect the sloops down. There are several now on the lower parts of the river, with boards, perhaps you might engage them to come this day, which would save time."

"Extract of a Letter from Gen. Washington to the President of Congress.

"* * * * That the sick should be immediately removed to Orangetown, and barracks prepared at Kings Bridge, with all expedition, to cover the troops."

"Extracts from the proceedings of New York Committee of Safety.

"September 9th, 1776.

"A draft of a letter to Brigadier General Clinton was read and approved, and is in the words following, to wit:

"* * * * I have it in charge to desire you to despatch a whaleboat, well armed, with a proper officer; early to-morrow morning, to proceed towards New York, with orders to impress four of the first large convenient sloops, they meet with and send them to the city of New York, by request from General Washington, in order to bring up the sick to the town of Orange in Orange County, for which purpose the captains of the sloops, on their arrival, are to apply to the Director-General of the Hospital.

"I am, respectfully, your very humble servant,

"By order."

"To Brigadier General James Clinton.

"A Warrant for impressing Sloops was sent to General James Clinton in the following words, to wit:

"Sir: You are hereby required, authorized, and empowered to proceed with a whaleboat, well manned towards New York, and impress the first four large, convenient river sloops you meet with, and send them (in pursuance of a request of His Excellency, General Washington) to the City of New York, to remove the sick from the hospitals there to Orange Town in the County of Orange; for which purpose you will direct the captains of the said sloops respectively, on their arrival at New York, to inform General Washington of their arrival, and to apply to Dr. Morgan, the Director General of the Hospital, for further orders, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

"By order of the Committee,

"ABM. YATES, Jun., President."

"To such officer as General James Clinton shall appoint to execute this Warrant.

"Ordered, That Mr. McKisson pay the bearer of the above Letter and Warrant eight shillings to engage them to make despatch.

"Ordered, That John Moore, Esq., one of the members of the Committee, be authorized to proceed to Fish-kill Landing, and there impress two Sloops, with proper

persons to navigate them to New York, to assist in the removal of the Sick from the Military Hospitals to Orange Town. * * * * *

"From Ebenezer Hazard, New York, Postmaster.

"Dobb's Ferry, September 12th, 1776.

"Sir: I am honoured with your letter of the 10th inst., desiring, in behalf of the Committee of Safety, that the *Albany* post may ride on the east side of the *Hudson*, and cross it at the Fishkill or New Windsor, when it is his turn to ride it on the west side. In answer to it I beg leave to inform you that I can see no reason why he should not ride as the Committee request, unless it will be contrary to the following order from the Comptroller, dated the 7th inst.: 'I desire the route of the Albany post may not be altered till there is an absolute necessity or order from the Postmaster-General.' However, sir, I cannot conceive that the alteration you propose can any way affect the revenue of the Post-Office, or occasion any inconvenience to the publick, and, therefore, for my own part, shall have no objections against it, but I do not expect to have the management of these matters much longer, having desired that another Postmaster may be appointed for the district of New York.

"I am, respectfully, sir, your and the Commissioner's most obedient, humble servant,

"EBEN HAZARD.

"To Abraham Yates, Esq., President of the Committee of Safety at Fishkill.

"P. S. The Convention are indebted to me for some postage; will you please procure an order for the payment of it."

"Sam'l Gale and Isaac Ludlum suspected of treasonable correspondence. Extracts from the Proceedings N. Y. Committee of Safety.

"September, 13th, 1776.

"A letter from Gen. George Clinton, dated at Kings Bridge, the 12th instant, and directed to Mr. McKisson was read. He therein gives information of the state of the army near him, and of the enemy; and from the intelligence therein contained, there is reason to believe that Samuel Gale and Isaac Ludlum of Orange County, have a correspondence with persons inimical, now on Nassau Island.

"This Committee being informed that Samuel Gale, and Isaac Ludlum, of Orange county, are concerned in a dangerous correspondence with enemy;

"Resolved, That Colonel Allison immediately repair to Orange county, and take such methods as he may think proper to have the said Samuel Gale and Isaac Ludlum immediately apprehended, together with all papers on the subject of the present troubles, or relative thereto, and cause them, with the said papers, to be forthwith brought before this Committee, or the Convention of this State, and for that purpose that he be authorized to search the houses, and all such other places belonging to them as he may judge necessary."

"October 5th, 1776.

"N. Y. Committee of Safety.

"Resolved, That the Committees of the Counties of

Ulster and Orange, be directed to provide for the defense of their frontier country by detachments from the militia from those Counties, and that the expenses thereof be defrayed by this Convention."

"Extract from a letter from Gen. Scott to Gen. Heath, relative to Mrs. Scott who is in distress at Tappan.

"Camp near Kings Bridge, October 6th, 1776.

"* * * * * I have accounts of Mrs. Scott, of her being at Tappan with her whole family, in one room. She is overwhelmed with distress, and continually in tears, not knowing how to dispose of all that are dear to her except myself. She cannot be comforted till she sees me and receives my directions for her future disposal. I have a light skiff that rows with four oars, which will be the most expeditious way of going to her, and I promise you, unless accidents should happen, not to sleep till I return. I shall sett off in an hour, if I do not receive your orders to the contrary, which shall in all cases be obeyed by, sir, your most obedient servant,

"JOHN MORIN SCOTT."

"Tench Tilghman to the New York Committee, relative to the passage of the British Ships up the Hudson. "Headquarters, Harlem Heights, October 9th, 1776.

"Gentlemen: About eight o'clock this morning the Roebuck and Phoenix, forty-four guns each, and a frigate about twenty guns got under weigh from about Bloomingdale, where they have been lying for some time, and stood on, with an easy southerly breeze, towards our chevaux-de-frise, which we hoped would have given them some interruption, while our batteries played upon them. But, to our surprise and mortification, they all came through without the least difficulty, and without receiving any apparent damage from our forts, which kept playing on them from both sides of the river.* How far they intend to go up I do not know, but his Excellency thought fit to give you the earliest information, that you may put General Clinton on his guard at the Highlands, for they may have troops concealed on board with intent to surprise those forts.

"If you have any stores on the water side you had better have them removed, or secured in time, boards especially, for which we shall be put to great straits if the communication above should be cut off. The enemy have made a move on the land side.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"TENCH TILGHMAN."

"To the Honorable Committee of Correspondence, State of New York:

"Be pleased to forward the intelligence up the river, and to Albany. The two new ships are put in near Col. Phillips. A party of Artillery, with two twelve-pounders

"* October 9th, 1776.—Early this morning three ships, two of forty guns and one frigate, with two or three tenders, stood up the North River. They were briskly cannonaded from Fort Washington and Fort Constitution. They, however, passed our works and the *chevaux-de-frise*, the American Gallies, small craft, and two large ships standing on before them. The two ships were ran on the shore near Phillip's Mills, and two of the galleys near Dobb's Ferry. The enemy took possession of the two galleys and got them off. A boat larded a number of men, who plundered a store, stove the casks, and then set the store on fire and left it. The Americans soon extinguished the fire."

and one hundred Riflemen, are sent up to endeavor to secure them.

"Our General ordered Colonel Sargent, with five hundred Infantry, forty Light Horse, Captain Horton, of the Artillery, with two twelve-pounders, and Captain Crafts, with a howitzer, to march immediately with all possible expedition to Dobb's Ferry. The enemy took a schooner loaded with rum, sugar, wine, &c., and sunk a sloop which had on board the machine invented by and under the direction of a Mr. Bushnell, intended to blow up the British ships. The machine was worked under water. It conveyed a magazine of powder, which was to be fired under the keel of a ship, then forced from the machine, and left with clock-work going, which was to produce fire when the machine had got out of the way. Mr. Bushnell had great confidence of its success, and had made several experiments which seemed to give him countenance, but its fate was truly a contrast to its design.

"Our General's division was formed in line with its advance, reserve, flank guards, and artillery all in order of battle, when they were moved down over the different grounds which it was supposed might be the scene of action. Some of this ground was very broken, and there were many fences. These afforded frequent opportunities for the troops to break off and form, for the pioneers to open avenues, &c., and the whole to become acquainted with every part of the ground, and the best choice of it, if suddenly called to action.

"HEATH."

"Col. Tilghman to Gen. Heath.

"Headquarters, October 9th, 1776.

"Sir: I have this moment yours of this evening. The party of one hundred men were ordered up to assist a detachment of Artillery in covering the two new ships, should the enemy attempt to cut them out or destroy them. Soon after I got home from Fort Washington, I received a report that the enemy had passed the new ships, and were landing at Dobb's Ferry. I then directed Col. Reed to desire you, if that should be the case, to send field pieces and howitzers forward, if it should be judged necessary, and as General Clinton best knew the ground, to consult him upon the necessity of sending on the artillery, and, if it was sent, that a strong covering party should go with it. Till I received yours I heard no more of the matter. I am sorry you have been misinformed as to the movement of the other ships below; they have never stirred from their moorings. You will therefore be pleased to order Captain Benson to be as expeditious as possible in getting the new ships afloat and bringing them down to where they may be conveniently ballasted. I will take proper care of the prisoners you are sending down.

"While I was writing the above, by his Excellency's direction, he went to bed. I thought it a pity to disturb him to sign it. I therefore have the honor to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

"TENCH TILGHMAN."

"Colonel Reed to General Heath.

"October 9th, 1776.

"Sir: Besides the men ordered on the duty of bringing down the ships, the General desires you would order one hundred men from the regiments of your division nearest King's Bridge, immediately to be employed in ballasting the two hulks which lay at Spiking Devil. These men are not to leave the service till it is completed, and officers who can be depended on are to oversee them, as the work of the army constantly suffers by these means.

"I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

"JOS. REED, Adjutant General.

"To General Heath.

"No movement below."

"Orders to Colonel Sargent.

"King's Bridge, October 9th, 1776.

"Sir: The enemy, as it is reported, have landed a number of troops at or near Dobb's Ferry; and, it being thought indispensably our duty to dislodge them, you are immediately to take command of the detachment designed for that purpose, consisting of five hundred men. You will march without the least loss of time, with the said detachment and forty Light Horse to Dobb's Ferry, taking with you one howitzer, and a detachment of the Artillery now at Phillip's Mills, if you should think it necessary. You will take particular care that the howitzer is properly covered and defended by the battalion men.

"You will, if possible, dislodge the enemy; killing or taking prisoners as occasion may require. If the enemy should have re-embarked on board their ships, you will give me notice thereof by express, as you will frequently of every occurrence worthy of notice. Col. Drake will march with you and afford you every assistance in his power. You will also take command of the company commanded by Captain Darrow, and also the guard now at Dobb's Ferry. If you should find, upon conference with the commanding officers of the Artillery, that they have no express orders from the Commander-in-Chief, you will give them such orders as you may think proper for the good of the service.

"I am, sir, with respect, your most humble servant,

"W. HEATH.

"To Colonel Sargent."

"Lieutenants Putnam and Cleaves to Gen. Washington.

"North River, October 9th, 1776.

"Sir: This is a copy of the proceedings on board the galley *Independence*.

"On the 8th, Colonel Tupper sent orders on board for Captain Baker to proceed on shore, and that there was no further business for him on board. On the 9th, at about seven A. M., we observed the ship below to be moving. We immediately called all hands. After seeing the other galleys under way, we hove up and stood up the river after them, and when we got above the chevaux-de-frise spoke with Cook, and asked him what he intended to do. He answered that he did not know, but stood up the river, and said there was not water

enough to go into the creek. The wind being moderate, we gained ahead of them, which gave us encouragement to keep along. It soon after breezed up, and the ship gained on us fast, and at about 11 A.M. they began to fire upon us with their bow chasers. At about 12 they overreached us, which caused us to bear in shore, and at half-past one P. M., we run her on shore, first above Dobb's Ferry, where we had not time enough to get our people and things on shore in the boat, and the shipping began the fire, which obliged us to swim on shore, but no lives lost, but part of their guns and chief of their baggage, and I observed the enemy to haul up their boats and man them, which they immediately dropped on stern, and fired a broadside of grapeshot, as we lay in the bushes, and immediately sent their boat on board with a warp, and hove her alongside.

"From your most obedient servants,

"JEREMIAH PUTNAM, } Lieutenants.
"NATHANIEL CLEAVES, }

"To His Excellency, George Washington."

"October 9th, 1776.

"Resolved, That the persons hereafter mentioned be appointed to purchase, at the cheapest rate, in their several Counties, all the coarse Woolen Cloth, Linsey Woolsey, Blankets, Woolen Hose, Mittens, coarse Linen, Felt Hats, and Shoes, fitting for soldiers, and that they have their linen made up into sheets.

"That Col. Benjamin Tusteen and Teunis Cuyper be appointed for the County of Orange, and that the sum of one hundred Pounds be advanced to each of them for the purpose of purchasing the above mentioned articles."

"October 10th, 1776.

"Resolved, That the Commanding Officer in the South side of the Mountains, or Highlands, in the county of Orange, be directed to order such a number of the Militia, from that part of the said County which lays on the South side of the Highlands, as will be sufficient to guard their shores, and to appoint a Commissioner to supply them with provisions, and that the Commanding Officer on the north side of the Highlands, in the said County, order one hundred of the Militia, from the north side of the Highlands of the said County, to march without delay to Peekskill, taking with them 3 days provisions. * * * *"

"Extract of a Letter from General George Clinton to the New York Convention.

"King's Bridge, October 10th, 1776.

"* * * *"

"Yesterday morning three of the enemy's shipping, to wit: a forty, forty-four, and twenty gun ship, and three tenders passed by in shore east of our obstructions in the river opposite Fort Washington, receiving but little damage, and are now up the river as far as Dobb's Ferry. They took two or three of our small river sloops of little value, and I am informed now lay opposite two of our galleys, which ran aground, and I suppose are in their power. The two ships to be sunk run ashore near Colonel Phillip's; we sent a party to bring them down last night, so that I hope they are safe. The bearer will in-

form you of any other particulars respecting military matters.

"I am, with due respect, your most obedient servant.

"GEORGE CLINTON.

"To the Hon. the President of the Convention of the State of New York at Fishkill."

"Orders to Colonel Sargent.

"King's Bridge, October 10th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Upon receipt hereof, unless affairs should appear different from what I think they are by your letter of this morning, you will leave Captain Darrow's company with the guard at Dobb's Ferry, and if it should appear necessary to leave a Captain and fifty men more there, or in that neighborhood, you will do it, and also ten or twenty of the Light Horse, as may appear most needful; with the remainder of your detachment, both Horse and Foot, you will return to this post without loss of time. You will leave one or two boxes of cartridges with Captain Darrow, and such provisions as you do not want for immediate use; the remainder of the ammunition you will bring back with you. Major Crafts will also return with the howitzer, at least as far as the place where our ships lie, and if he is not wanted there, to this post. You will direct Captain Darrow to send frequent expresses, as matters worthy of notice may occur.

"I am dear sir, yours affectionately,

"W. HEATH.

"To Colonel Sargent."

"Colonel Sargent to General Heath.

"Hali past 2 o'clock at night, Dobb's Ferry.

"October 10th, 1776.

"Sir: I have just arrived at Dobb's Ferry. Very peaceable here; can see nothing of the enemy. There is not any of the enemy landed. We have no ammunition on the road for the small arms. The ships are about three miles above this place, where I shall order a party immediately.

"I am your most humble servant,

"PAUL D. SARGENT.

"To Major General Heath."

"Colonel Cary to General Heath.

"Headquarters, October 10, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Agreeable to his Excellency's commands, I am to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this morning, and to acquaint you the General wishes you to be well informed on every occasion, and in the speediest manner, of the movements of the enemy up the North River, in order to frustrate any designs they may have in view. As General Clinton is supposed to be perfectly well acquainted with the situation of the ground, and the most advantageous posts, &c., adjacent to Dobb's Ferry, or wherever the enemy may intend a diversion, General Lincoln is therefore referred to him for advice and direction respecting the number and in what manner to post his men so as to harass the enemy, and effectually prevent any communication between them and the inhabitants in the country. The General has ordered the proceedings of the Court Martial to be returned, and says he leaves the matter entirely with you, though the conduct

of the Captain in releasing the prisoner appears extraordinary.

"I am, with due respect, sir, your very humble servant,

"RICHARD CARY, JR., A. D. C.

"To Hon. Major General Heath, Kings Bridge.

"You will please communicate to the General as early as possible, such intelligence as you may from time to time receive relative to the motions of the enemy."

"Colonel A. Hawkes Hay to the New York Convention.

"Haverstraw, October 10th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Yesterday three of the enemy's ships of war, and some other vessels, passed our forts at Kings Bridge, and are now anchored off *Nyack*..

"My regiment consists of only three hundred men, and very near one-half of them are without arms. I should be very glad to know what I am to do, and where I must apply for a reinforcement in case they should attempt a landing on the west side of Hudson's river.

"We are destitute of provisions for the guards I now have out, and I must therefore request that the Convention will be so kind as to send me, per the bearer, a sum of money to purchase the provisions. I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To Col. Peter R. Livingston, President of the Convention of the State of New York at Fishkill."

"New York Committee of Safety to Generals Schuyler and Clinton.

"Fishkill, October 10th, 1776.

"Sir: I am directed, by the Committee of Safety of this State, to inform your Excellency that yesterday three of the enemy's frigates passed the obstructions opposite Mount Washington, and got up Hudson's River; that we have made, from time to time, such large drafts from the militia of the four counties adjoining that river that the remaining well affected are reduced to a small number, and most of the disaffected in this State are on the east side of the Hudson's River. A Committee specially appointed for the purpose, by the Convention of this State, are setting daily to frustrate their machinations, and several who had enlisted, or engaged to enlist with the enemy, have been discovered, apprehended, and are sent to the westward. Many perhaps remain undiscovered. Should the enemy and the disaffected be able to concert measures, so as to form a junction of the latter with a party from on board the ships in the river, the Committee of Safety are apprehensive of the want of a very speedy assistance, without a diminution of the main army, and have therefore taken the liberty to despatch a copy of the enclosed resolution to each of the Counties therein mentioned, and have directed me to request that your Excellency would be pleased to give such directions as in case of necessity may afford the most speedy succor.

"I have the honor to be with great respect."

"New York Committee of Safety to Governor Trumbull.

"Fishkill, October 10th, 1776.

"Sir: Three of the enemy's ships-of-war having passed our fortifications near Kings Bridge, and proceeded up Hudson's River within a few miles of the Highlands, and

from the number of disaffected persons in this and Westchester County we have reason to apprehend they meditate the landing some troops in this neighborhood, and by that means give those deluded wretches an opportunity of joining them, and thereby forming a body superior to the few well affected Militia who are not drafted into the service.

"The zealous attachments of your Militia to the common cause of America, and the readiness with which they stepped forth to the assistance of this State, when called upon on a late occasion, renders any arguments unnecessary to induce them to hold themselves in readiness to come to our aid on the shortest notice, when requested."

"October 11th, 1776.

"The Resolution of yesterday for sending 300 Men from Ulster County to Peekskill, being reconsidered:

"Resolved, That the Militia of the County of Ulster and the northern part of Orange County shall not continue in service longer than one fortnight after their arrival at their stations, within which time this Convention will provide ways and means to have them relieved from the more remote Counties, from whom no immediate support can be derived."

"October 11th, 1776.

"Ordered, That the Treasurer of the State advance to Ebenezer Woodhull the sum of two hundred Pounds on account of the Pay and Subsistence of the Orange County Troop of Light-Horse, some time ago called into service by order of Brigadier-General George Clinton, and that Captain Woodhull be accountable for the expenditures thereof."

"October 12, 1776.

"Resolved, That the Levies of 100 men, ordered to be raised in the northern part of Orange County, for the defense of the fortifications at Peekskill and in Westchester County, be ordered to march immediately, and put themselves under the command of Col. Hay at Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson's River, in Orange County.

"An answer to the Letter from Col. Hay was read and approved of, and is in the words following, to wit:

"October 12th, 1776.

"Sir: I am directed to inform you that yours of the 10th instant came to hand. You will see by the resolve of this House, copy of which you have enclosed, that a reinforcement of 100 men from the north part of Orange County are to join you as soon as they can be levied. I am also directed to send you by the bearer, Mr. Van Houten, five hundred dollars for the Commissary to buy provisions for the troops, a sum probably less than you may want, but we hope before you have expended this our Treasury will be replenished, or your troops ordered to be victualled by the Continental Commissary.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"COL. HAY."

"October 29th, 1776.

"A letter from John Coe, Chairman of the Committee on the south side of the Mountain in Orange County,

enclosing deposition of Peter Smith against John Larie, was read and referred to the Committee of Conspiracies."

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (*continued*).

"General Greene to General Washington.

"King's Ferry, November 5th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Col. Harrison wrote me you were in great want of flour. 'Tis attended with very great difficulty to bring it up from Fort Lee by land. Wagons cannot be got to transport a sufficient supply for your army. At Dobb's Ferry there are eight hundred or nine hundred barrels brought from the other side. I have directed Colonel Tupper to load a number of the pettingers and flat bottom boats and send them up to Peekskill. Our troops are so arranged along shore I am in hopes to keep a passage open for this mode of conveyance. If it can be done it will save an amazing expense.

"I found everything in this place in the utmost confusion, the wagons and flour detained for want of boats and assistance to transport them over. I shall get Captain Pond hither, as soon as I get back, to take charge of the public stores here, and to transport the things across. Colonel Tupper is to convey the pettingers by the ships, and, if the barges are manned, the boats are to be run on shore, and Major Clark, who commands a party opposite the ships, is to protect them.

"I shall attempt to transport public stores from Burdett's Ferry if the enemy make no new disposition. The utmost care shall be taken that nothing falls into the enemy's hand.

"I am informed by Colonel Harrison that your Excellency approves of the plan for forming the magazines. I have directed the Commissaries of the department to lay in the provisions as fast as possible, and the Quartermaster General is exerting himself to lay in provender.

"Many of our people have gone into huts. The tents are sent forward as fast as the people get their huts complete.

"Should the ferry be wanted through the winter the landing must be altered. I can, by altering the road, shorten the distance two miles; one by land, the other by water. Where it now is it freezes up very soon; where I propose it is open all winter.

"I am now in the State of New York, and am informed by Colonel Hawkes Hay that the militia which he *commands refuses to do duty*. They say that General Howe has promised them peace, liberty, and safety; and that is all they want. What is to be done with them? This spirit and temper should be checked in its infancy. I purpose to send the Colonel about fifty men, and have directed the Colonel to acquaint them if they refuse to do duty agreeable to the orders of the State, that I will send a regiment up here, and march them to Fort Lee to do duty there. I beg your Excellency's further advice.

"I am informed the Virginia regiments are coming on. I wish I could form a party sufficiently strong to make a little diversion in the rear of the enemy, by way of *King's Bridge*. The Hessians have relaid the bridges, and been across; but yesterday morning, I believe, they all went back again. What does your Excellency think of such a manoeuvre? Is it practicable? Has it the appearance of being successful if attempted and well conducted? We have a flying report that General Gates has defeated Burgoyne. We also hear that a party of Hessians had deserted over to us. I wish to know the truth of both reports.

"All things were quiet at Fort Lee and York Island yesterday.

"The people seem to be much alarmed, at Philadelphia, from the success of the enemy. The country is greatly alarmed at having their grain and hay burnt, yet I believe it will answer a most valuable purpose. I wish it had been earlier agreed upon.

"I am informed Hugh Gaine, the printer, is gone into New York. I have ordered all the boat's stores from Burdett's Ferry to Hobuck, and from Powley's Hook to Bergen Point, to stop the communication. *There is a vile generation here* as well as with you. The Committee from Philadelphia, for inquiring into the state of the army, complains that inlisting orders are not given out. Please let me know your reason. I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

"N. GREENE.

"To His Excellency, General Washington,

"Headquarters."

"Extract of a Letter from Gen. Greene to Gen. Washington.

"Fort Lee, November 7th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: By an express from Major Clark, stationed at Dobb's Ferry, I find the enemy are encamped right opposite, to the number of between 3,000 and 5,000, and, the Major adds, from their disposition and search after boats they design to cross the river. The same evening Colonel Tupper attempted passing the ships with the pettingers loaded with flour. The enemy manned several barges, two tenders, and a row galley, and attacked them. Our people run the pettingers ashore, and landed and defended them. The enemy attempted to land several times, but were repulsed. The fire lasted about an hour and a half, and the enemy moved off. Colonel Tupper still thinks he can transport the provisions in flat-boats. A second attempt shall be speedily made. We lost one man mortally wounded.

"I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

"NATHANIEL GREENE.

"To his Excellency, General Washington, at White Plains."

"General Washington to General Greene.

"White Plains, November 7th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: The enemy, after having encamped in full view of us and reconnoitering our situation for several days, thought proper, on Tuesday morning, to decamp.

They have bent their course to Dobb's Ferry, inclining towards King's Bridge. What their real designs are, we, as yet, are strangers to; but conjecturing that too little is yet done by General Howe to go into winter quarters, we conceive that Fort Washington will be an object for part of his force, whilst New Jersey may claim the attention of the other party. * * * * *

"Extract of a Letter from Gen. McDougall to Col. De Witt.

* * * * *

"White Plains, November 7th, 1776.

* * * * * The enemy have moved to the northward and westward towards Dobb's Ferry, but we have not been able to gather with certainty their design. They have destroyed all furniture before them, and drove off the cattle within their reach."

"November 8th, 1776.

* * * * * The enemy's left wing is at Dobb's Ferry, their right about three miles nearer New York, *entre nous*; I think the enemy must try to strike some important stroke, which will make a noise, before they go into winter quarters. From their lying along the river I suspect they intend either to enter New Jersey or make a push up the North River. In either case we are ready for them. * * * *

"Extract of a letter from General Greene to General Washington.

"Fort Lee, November 9th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Your Excellency's letter of the 8th this moment came to hand. I shall forward the letter to Gen. Stevens by express. The stores at Dobb's Ferry, I had just given orders to the Quartermaster to prepare wagons to remove them. I think the enemy will meet with some difficulty in crossing the river at Dobb's Ferry; however, 'tis not safe to trust too much to the expected difficulties they may meet there."

"Provincial Congress, November 9th, 1776.

"On motion of Mr. Joshua Smith:

"Ordered, That the President write a letter to Thomas Outwater, Esq., a Member for Orange County, requesting his attendance immediately, or show cause on pain of contempt.

* * * * *

"A letter from Tench Tilghman, Esq., dated yesterday, informing that the enemy are at Dobb's Ferry with a great number of boats, perhaps to go into Jersey, or proceed up the river, was received and read.

"Thereupon a draft of a Letter to General Schuyler was read and approved of, relative to sending down Boats from Albany to transport our Troops across the Hudson River, if necessary, and is in the following, that is to say:

"Fishkill, November 9th, 1776.

"Sir: The Committee of Safety having been informed that the enemy have brought all their boats to Dobb's Ferry, where the principal part of their Army now are, apprehend that they may possibly intend to transport themselves over to the Jerseys, and march up from thence, in which case a number of boats will be wanted

for our Army. As no time should be lost, we take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of ordering such as can be spared from Albany to be sent down to this place. We shall write to General Washington upon the subject, and doubt not he will approve of the measure. If you are at a loss for oars there are a number belonging to the Secret Committee of this Convention, which may be had by applying to Mr. R. H. Van Rensselaer, who will take an account of them.

"I am, sir, yours &c.

"By order Major General SCHUYLER, Albany."

"Extract of a Letter from General Mifflin to the President of Congress.

"Peekskill, November 10th, 1776.

"P. S. General Lord Sterling passed King's Ferry yesterday afternoon to New Jersey with twelve hundred men. Colonel Hand is now embarking for Jersey with one thousand. General Bell with seventeen hundred is here and preparing to embark; the whole under the command of General Putnam. General Washington is expected here this morning. The enemy's main body was encamped yesterday between Dobb's Ferry and Colonel Phillip's Mills. If they attempt anything in New Jersey we shall be able to face them."

"Lord Sterling to General Washington.

"Haverstraw, November 10th, 1776.

"My Dear General: I got to the landing place yesterday afternoon, with Haslet's, Miles', and part of Weedon's, with artillery; the remainder arrived in the night and are now landing. The landing place is very inconvenient, as at half-tide the vessels are obliged to lay at the distance of five or six hundred yards from the shore, which makes tedious work with the few boats that are here; besides, it is open to any insult the enemy is pleased to commit. About half a mile further north and on the north side of Stony Point, is a good landing place in deep water, and easily secured by placing two pieces of cannon on the end of the point. It will require about half a mile of new road, and a short causeway and a small bridge.

"I hope to be able to march this morning. I have ordered a scouting party to advance ahead, and a hundred men to possess a gap in the mountain above Keese's Landing, which it commands. Through this gap the road passes. The next landing is at a place called Naiak, below the mountains of Verdritaga Hook, but they will not, I think, risk a landing there, as the road is commanded by a long chain of mountains. The great pass through the Highland lies fourteen miles back from the river and will best be supported with troops from Tappan, and on consulting General Greene, a proper body of troops will be sent there; but at present the first object is to prevent their landing; and therefore I shall hasten on to those places where it is most likely they will attempt it.

"I find General Greene has posted five hundred men with four pieces of cannon and one howitzer at Dobb's Ferry, and that I believe will be sufficient to defeat any designs they may have there.

"I am your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

"STERLING.

"His Excellency General Washington."

"Extract of a letter from Gen. Greene to the President of Congress.

"Fort Lee, November 12th, 1776.

"* * * * * The enemy at Dobb's Ferry, where they have lain for several days past, decamped this morning at 9 o'clock, and took road toward King's Bridge. They made an appearance at the Ferry as if they intended to cross the river. I believe they are disappointed in their expectations, and at a loss what measures to pursue. * * * * *

"General Lee to General Washington.

"Camp at Phillipsburg, November ye 12th, 9 P. M.

"Dear General: This instant came express from Colonel Tupper (stationed opposite Dobb's ferry), one David Keech. The substance of his intelligence is as follows: That the enemy began their march at 9 this morning down the river, with their baggage, artillery, &c.; that the man-of-war and two ships has just set sail, and were making down. I mean those which came up last. The three ships still lie off Tarrytown and Sing Sing, two at the former and one at the latter. Keech says the whole army have quitted Dobb's Ferry, and imagines the rear have by this time reached King's Bridge. * * *"

"Extract of a letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Heath.

"Headquarters at Peekskill, November 12th, '76.

"* * * If, contrary to the generally received opinion, General Howe's remove to Dobb's Ferry was only intended as a feint to draw off part of our force from the place which we last occupied, and should an attempt be made upon General Lee, you are to give him all the aid you can, taking care at the same time to keep guards in the posts and passes you occupy."

"Orange County, November 12th, 1776.

"The Supervisors of the County of Orange, at their meeting, do find it necessary that something should be done in order to have the contingent charges of said County settled; and as some difficulties might arise from the former mode, have concluded to submit it to the opinion of the honourable Convention of the State of New York, for numbers of poor people depend on it for the support of their families. The Supervisors beg the opinion on the same from the honourable House, for which they shall be forever in duty bound.

"THOMAS OUTWATER, Clerk.

"Tappan.

"To the Honourable the Convention of the State of New York at the Fishkills."

"Ebenezer Hazard to John McKesson.

"North Castle, November 15th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: The enemy have got below Dobb's Ferry. It is said that ten thousand have embarked at New York, and it is supposed they are bound to West Indies. * * *"

"Orders to Lieutenant Colonel de Rouse."

"November 17th, 1776.

"Sir: You will repair with your detachment and boats to King's Ferry, where you will remain until further orders. You will order your boatman to ferry over the Hudson river all such officers and soldiers belonging to the army of the United States of America, as may from time to time have orders or permission to pass the river, and also all horses, wagons, and baggage belonging to the Army. You are not to permit any soldier belonging to the Army to pass, unless he can produce a pass, signed by a proper officer. You will also observe such directions as have been given in charge to the officer whom you relieve.

"Given under my hand, at Peekskill, this 17th day of November, '76.

"W. HEATH, M. G."

"Extract from a letter from General Washington.

"Hackensack, November 19th, 1776.

"* * * * *

"21st.—The unhappy affair of the 16th has been succeeded by further misfortunes. Yesterday morning a large body of the enemy landed between Dobb's Ferry and Fort Lee. Their object was evidently to enclose the whole of our troops and stores that lay between the North and the Hackensack rivers, which form a very narrow neck of land. For this purpose they formed and marched, as soon as they had ascended the high ground, towards the fort. Upon the first information of their having landed, and of their movements, our men were ordered to meet them, but finding their numbers greatly superior, and that they were extending themselves, to seize on the passes of the river, which was effected and their retreat secured. * * *"

"William Grayson to General Lee.

"Hackensack, November 20th, 1776.

"Sir: His Excellency has desired me to write to you and acquaint you with the late movements of the enemy. They landed this morning between Dobb's Ferry and Fort Lee, as it is imagined, at a place called Closter Dock, nearly opposite Phillip's house, and (as the General has been informed) in great numbers, and an advanced party of them has proceeded as far as a hill, two miles above the liberty pole, about a mile and a half above General Green's quarters, where I left his Excellency. The road leading from thence to the road above Hackensack, as well as the bridge, is open for our troops to retreat; and from present appearances it is expected they may be got off without the loss of many of them. What their object is cannot at present be clearly ascertained, but it is imagined the getting possession of Fort Lee is one part of their design; however, it is possible and perhaps probable, they may have other and more capital views. His Excellency thinks it would be advisable in you to remove the troops under your command on this side of the North River and there wait for further orders.

"I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

"W. GRAYSON.

"To Major General Lee."

"Extract from a letter from Robert Harrison to Gen. Schuyler:

"Ten o'clock. This minute an express from Orange Town advises that some of the enemy have landed below Dobb's Ferry. A smart firing is also heard below Fort Lee, towards Bergen. It is probable the immediate object they have in view is to shut in such of our troops and stores as lay between Hackensack and Hudson's river. I trust they will be disappointed. They seem determined to push matters, and the weather is most favorable for them.

"R. H. HARRISON."

"General Washington to General Lee.

"Hackensack, November 21st, 1776.

"Dear General: It must be painful to you, as well as to us, to have no news to send but of a melancholy nature. Yesterday morning the enemy landed a large body of troops below Dobb's Ferry, and advanced very rapidly to the fort called by your name. I immediately went over, and as the fort was not tenable on this side, and we were in a narrow neck of land, the passes out of which the enemy were attempting to seize, directed the troops, consisting of Beall's, Heard's, the remainder of Ewing's brigades, and some other parts of broken regiments, to move over the west side of Hackensack River. A considerable quantity of stores and some artillery have fallen into their hands. We have no account of their movements this morning, but as the country is almost a dead flat, we have not an intrenching tool, and not above three thousand men, and they much broken up and dispirited, not only with our ill success, but the loss of their tents and baggage. I am resolved to avoid any attack, though by so doing I must leave a very fine country open to their ravages, or a plentiful store house from which they will draw voluntary supplies. * *"

"Extract from a letter of General Washington to Governor Livingston.

"Aquackanonck Bridge, 21st November, 1776.

"* * * * * After the unfortunate loss of Fort Washington it was determined to evacuate Fort Lee, in a great measure, as it was in a manner useless in obstructing the passage of the North River without the assistance of Fort Washington. * * *"

"Finding we were in the same danger of being put between Hackensack and Passaic Rivers that we had been between the North and Hackensack, and also finding the country, from its levelness and openness, unfit for making a stand, it was determined to draw the whole of our force over this side of the river, where we can watch the operations of the enemy without danger of their surrounding us or making a lodgment in our rear."

"Extract from a Letter from General Lee to Colonel Reed.

"Camp Phillipsburg, November 21st, 1776.

"* * * * * I have just received your letter, dated Hackensack, by Cornelius Cooper. His Excellency recommends me to move with the troops under my command to the other side of the river. I apprehend that this advice is founded on the presumption that we have

the means of crossing at or near Dobb's Ferry, or that my corps is moved up the country near to King's Ferry. There are no means of passing Dobb's Ferry, and, as we remain where you left us, the round by King's Ferry would be so great that we could not be there in time to answer any purpose. I have therefore ordered General Heath, who is close to the only ferry which can be passed, to detach two thousand men, to apprise his Excellency, and await his further orders, a mode which I flatter myself will answer better what I conceive to be the spirit of the orders than should I move the corps from hence, would be attended with some very serious consequences which at present would be tedious to enumerate. As to myself, I hope to set out to-morrow."

"Extract of a Letter from Col. Jedadiah Huntington to his son.

"Ramapo Camp, 21st November, 1776.

"* * * I am now at Sedman's bridge, on Ramapough river, in the precinct of Haverstraw, Orange County New York, twenty miles in a southwesterly direction from Peekskill, on Hudson's river, twenty miles from Hackensack town, which lies on the river of that name that empties itself into Newark Bay, about ten miles below Hackensack town. We hear to-day that the enemy are at Hackensack new bridge two miles below the town, and that our army have taken up the bridge to prevent their passing. I expect to be stationed in this place all winter. Have orders to build barracks for my men, which I am doing with logs. They make homely but very warm habitations. Your Uncle David was glad to sleep in them in his journey to Susquehanna. I am in good health."

"Colonel Huntington to General Heath.

"Camp Ramapough, 23d November, 1776.

"Honored Sir: I expect to be here the 1st of January without any men, unless something more is done to encourage the new enlistment. Some would engage now, if they could have furloughs. Will it not be best to let some go home now; for they will as soon as the term expires.

"I shall not be able to do more than complete a musketry line this season; the barracks will take up the rest of the time. Three or four pieces of small artillery may, by and by, be advantageously planted at this pass.

"A considerable number of troops, sick and well, are come up this way from our army below, and are gone to Fishkills. They have no passes. I should think of stopping them if I had covering or provisions for them.

"I beg leave to repeat my wishes that some officers and men may go home on furlough immediately.

"JED. HUNTINGTON.

"Maj. Gen. Heath."

"Colonel Huntington to General Heath.

"Camp Ramapough, November 24th, 1776.

"Honored Sir: I am credibly informed that a great number of the inhabitants between this and Hackensack have been to the enemy and obtained letters of protection, particularly one Christian Andrew Zabriskie, who says that an express from General Lee to General Wash-

ington has been lately intercepted by the enemy, who had information of it from the Tories. By the best information the greatest part of the people between this and the enemy's camp are friendly to them, and will do them all the service in their power.

"If I had men to spare I should send a strong party to inspect their conduct. I just now hear that General Lee is making that way, which I hope is true.

"I am your most obedient and humble servant,

"JED. HUNTINGTON.

"P. S. Have just had six men taken up for endeavoring to inveigh a soldier by giving him money."

"Colonel Huntington to General Heath.

"Camp Ramapough, November 25th, 1776.

"Honored Sir: Every man, and I was going to say every woman, within a large circle of this place who stand for Whigs, and, for aught I know, are really such, are constantly distressing me with their fears and apprehensions from the enemy and tories. They are confident the latter have so much knowledge of the country as to guide a body of troops anywhere among the mountains. Their anxiety has gone far towards intimidating some of my own troops. A considerable part of the inhabitants between this and the enemy have been conversant with the enemy since they came to Hackensack, and have had meetings among themselves. I communicate what intelligence I get for your information, and not because it appears at all important to your Honor's most obedient and humble servant.

"JED. HUNTINGTON.

"General Heath.

"26th. Your order of yesterday came to hand last night at two o'clock. Colonel Tyler marched at Day-break for Tappan. I hear a large number of wagons are on the road, loaded with flour from Tappan, coming this way. It is said Bergen County is to raise a regiment to join the British Army; and that one Buscart, or some such hard name, is appointed Colonel, and that they have given a specimen of their valor by shooting a Whig, one Zabriskie."

"Colonel Hays to General Heath.

"King's Ferry, November 25th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: I have just now received intelligence that the enemy landed last night from their ships a parcel of men at the place called Nyack, about ten miles from this place. I must therefore request that you will be so good as to send us over proper guards, or we, who have been faithful friends to our country, must fall a sacrifice to a cruel and unrelenting enemy. I will esteem it as a particular favor if you will order the Captain of the row galley to receive a few of my most valuable effects and carry them to New Windsor, if we are obliged to move from this place. A number of the tories from Ramapough have gone over to the enemy, and have told persons that they meet on the road that they intend to conduct them up to Colonel Huntington, and surround him and his party. Pray excuse this scrawl, and I am, in great haste, your most obedient humble servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To Major General Heath."

"Council of War.

"Peekskill, November 25th, 1776.

"At a Council of War held at General Heath's quarters this day report. Major General Heath, Brigadier General George Clinton, Brigadier General Scott.

"A letter from Col. Hay being read, intimating that a party of the enemy had landed at Nyack, and that a number of dissatisfied persons had gone over to the enemy, declaring as they went that they would conduct the enemy to the pass in the mountain, and cut off our troops.

"The Council are unanimously of the opinion that General Scott, with his brigade, should immediately repair to Haverstraw, to cover the stores at that place, and to prevent the advance of the enemy into the pass of the Highlands, should they attempt it.

"W. HEATH,

"GEORGE CLINTON,

"JOHN MORIN SCOTT."

"Order to General Scott.

"Peekskill, November 25th, 1776.

"Sir: Upon receipt hereof you will immediately move with your brigade over to Haverstraw. You will post your men in such a manner as to cover the stores on that side of the river, and to prevent the advances of the enemy into the passes of the Highlands should they attempt.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"W. HEATH.

"Brigadier General Scott."

"General Scott to the New York Convention.

"November 25th, 1776.

"Sir: Upon some alarming accounts from Colonel Hay of a probability that the enemy would attempt a landing from their shipping, and of the defenseless state of the country, as well as the danger that many well wishers would be reduced by fear to submission, Gen. Heath thought proper to send me over with my brigade. Upon my arrival here I heard a distant firing supposed to be at Aquachneck, where I am assured our army were determined to engage the enemy this day. I am told the firing began early this morning. I hope to be able to communicate something agreeable to you, which, if in my power, I shall not fail to do by express.

"The sole design of this letter is most earnestly to request the interposition of convention to prevent the disbanding of my brigade on Sunday next. I have sent an express to General Heath, with a request to send me two more regiments and a field piece or two. But what will that succor avail, if the service is to last only till Sunday? I hope my request will not be imputed to interested motives when I assure you of my desire to serve my country one month longer without pay. I flatter myself the officers will be ashamed to refuse their service. If our convention would think proper to furnish me with a bounty for the men I think I can hold them. You cannot think, sirs, of what infinite consequence it will be to this part of the country. Without some proper support, if our troops below should not succeed, the country

below the mountains must submit to the enemy. If my views can be seconded by convention, and General Heath should comply with my requisition, I flatter myself that with the militia of the county, numbers of them I am sure will join me if we countenance them by some suitable support. I may fall in the rear of the enemy with two thousand men. You may easily judge that if General Washington keeps them well employed in front, the expedient I propose may be successful: at least, I can be strengthened. I am determined to risk it if I should fail in the attempt. In short, sir, our *ennetandas* have put me out of patience.

"Let me not forget to tell you that *thirty men were enlisted last Sunday into the enemy's service*. And can you think, sir, that two thousand men to march southward from this would not check the growing mischief? Be pleased, sir, to make my respectful compliments acceptable to convention; assure them of my readiness to obey all their commands. Reward the expresses. I keep no accounts with the public. Believe me to be, sir, with undissembled respect and esteem, yours and the public's devotedly.

"JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

"To the President of the Honourable Convention, State of New York."

"General Scott to General Heath.

"Camp at Haverstraw, November 28th, 1776.

"My Dear General: I think it my duty to convey to you every intelligence in my power. In doing this I gratify my own zeal in the glorious cause, and hope to commend myself to that opinion which I shall always wish to hold in the estimate of a gentleman so well attached to it as you are.

"Since I had the honor of writing to you I received an answer to the letter I wrote to Colonel Huntington, to know of him whether he wanted any aid from me, informing me that he wanted none at present, as he expected Colonel Tyler back in a day or two.

"Upon information that about ten tons of lead were lying at *Tapan*, I wrote to Major Clark, desiring him to convey it by land to one Smith's, on the south side of Verdriger Hook, to which place I have sent flat bottomed boats, with a guard, to bring it to the ferry just above where I am quartered. I think I saw the boats returning this day a little before dinner, but to my surprise I have not yet had a report from the officer of the party, of his doings. I intend to send it to you unless you should direct otherwise. I therefore beg your immediate direction.

"I have received an answer to my despatches to our Convention, which have produced resolves that, however the merit of my brigade may be, do me personally infinitely more honour than my poor deserts could entitle me to. They have also thanked me for my offer to serve one month longer without pay, and have sent me £1,500 as a gratuity to my brigade, to induce them to continue so long in the service. Upon receipt of them I paraded the brigade, published the resolves of the Convention, and endeavored by a speech to animate them to close with the terms; and to remove all suspicions that my

arguments proceeded from motives of interest, I closed all by offering my month's pay as a small pittance in addition to the gratuity given by the Convention to non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The brigade having been drawn up in circle, I left them for nearly an hour to free consultation, and in the interim ordered them liquor, not to intoxicate, but merely to refresh them. On my return to the centre of the circle, I addressed myself to the officers with an exhortation that they would set an example to the men, and concluded with requesting those of them who chose to imitate my example to join me in the centre. Upon this, to my great satisfaction, all the field officers but one, who pleaded indisposition, and all the other commissioned officers, except seven, joined me. I then directed the officers in their proper departments to furnish me with returns of the non-commissioned officers and privates willing to continue in the service, at twelve o'clock to-morrow. The result of the whole I shall not fail to communicate.

"But, sir, should the whole brigade continue, what shall I be enabled to do with them? They will be of little service unless reinforced by the Army or Militia. I am sorry that neither the promised field piece nor the three Light Horsemen are come. I want both much. Be pleased to inform General Lee, without loss of time, that Cooper, whom he sent with despatches to Washington, has, with the despatches, fallen into the hands of the enemy, and is now confined in Hackensack. The inhabitants of the lower part of this County, and the upper part of Bergen County, are going to the enemy daily in great numbers; some carting for them, some going into their service, and others waiting on them for protection. The Tories, insolent and numerous. These evils I might in a great measure prevent could I be reinforced.

"We have accounts, tolerably certain, that the body of the enemy from Hackensack downwards are about *eight thousand*; that the van of those have passed over Passaic at a fording place above Acquacknock Bridge; that our Army is increasing; lies posted on the west of Newark near the mountains; that another body of the enemy have landed at Amboy, *eight thousand*; that Lord Stirling and General Beall's brigades had not yet joined General Washington, but that two Southern brigades had joined him. I have constantly kept horsemen riding down towards the enemy to procure me intelligence, but I must want the Light Horsemen for this purpose. Rest assured, sir, that I shall seek the best information and make it my business to give you repeated accounts of everything material in my power to collect.

"I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

"Honourable Major General Heath.

"P. S. I this moment received the inclosed, and have therefore sent a written ——— to Colonel Tyler, at Tapan, to remain there with his regiment till he receives my further directions."

"Col. A. Hawkes Hay to John McKesson.

"Haverstraw, November 28th, 1776.

"Sir: I make bold to send you the enclosed account,

and beg you will get it passed and receive the money for me, and send it down by the first safe opportunity. I have often sent it to Fishkill, but could never find Mr. Sands there. The people who trusted Capt. Keas with the necessaries are very impatient for their money, and I do assure you that it hurts the cause very much, and I cannot now purchase any provisions for the Army that pass through that place without advancing the cash. I must also trouble you to add for Captain Kiers what sum the Committee of Safety may think proper to allow him for his great trouble.

"I am, dear Sir, your very humble servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To John McKesson, Esq."

"Haverstraw, 15th June, 1776.

"Captain Karce to John Staples debtor on account of Congress.

2 hhds. Rum, 222 galls, at 9s. hd.,	£103, 12, 0;
67¾ gallons spirits, at 12s.,	40, 13, 0;
5¾ do. Gin, at 13s.,	3, 14, 9;
7½ do. Rum, of J. Waldron, at 9s. 4d.,	3, 10, 0;

£151, 9, 9;
4, 10, 0;

To 1 Case of Gin,

£155, 19, 9"

"Dr. The Convention of the State of New York to the Precinct of Haverstraw, in Orange County, for sundries supplied the Guards while the ships of war lay in the Bay of Haverstraw and Nyack from the 12th of July to the 21st of August, 1776."

To Samuel Yeomans for 2 sheep, at 18s.,	£1, 16, 0;
" John Vander Voord for 4 " " 19s.,	3, 16, 0;
" Benjamin Binson " 2 " " 18s.,	1, 16, 0;
" Joseph de Clark for 1 " " 18s.,	18, 0;
" John Coe for half ton of Hay,	2, 0, 0;
" Michael Vander Voord for Half Ton do.,	2, 0, 0;
" the Widow Noyelles for half ton do.,	1, 16, 0;

£14, 2, 0.

To Potatoes	2, 6;
" 11¾ lbs. Butter, at 1s.,	11, 9;
" 19 bushels and 1 Peck Indian Corn,	3, 17, 10;
" 3 " Bran, at 1s. 4d.,	4, 0;
" 3 bush. salt, of the widow Noyelles,	1, 10, 0;
" Abraham Fen, for 162 lbs. Mutton, at 3½,	2, 6, 7;
" Theodore Snedeker, 8½ Mutton, 3½,	1, 6, 9;

10, 15, 8½.

70 more items, amounting altogether to 423, 8, 8¾.

To Paulus Vander Voord, omitted, 14, 0.

"This is to certify that the above account is just, and that I have in my possession vouchers for every article in this account.

"A. HAWKES HAY, Commanding Officer."

CHAPTER VIII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (continued).

"John Clark, Jun. to General Washington.

"Tappan, November 29th, 1776.

"May it please your Excellency. The bearer of this,

a private in Colonel Rawlin's regiment, made his escape from the enemy in New York yesterday. He is an intelligent fellow, and brings information that upwards of ten thousand of the enemy embarked on Sunday last under the command of General Clinton, the place of their destination uncertain. Some of them informed him they were gone to Carolina, and others say to the eastward (query, if not to the capes of Delaware?) The number of the enemy at Fort Lee, three thousand, at Hackensack about seven thousand, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. Dr. Pell has just made his escape from them. He also confirms the above accounts, but says it was believed by many the troops under Clinton were gone to Rhode Island.

"I have the pleasure to inform you the stores are all moved from this place. One of our little scouting parties brought off a wagon and horses yesterday from the enemy within a few rods of them; 'tis marked General Vaughn No. 1. To-day I march my detachment in hopes of joining you soon.

"Should the above intelligence be of any service, I shall think myself happy; and am your Excellency's most obedient,

"JOHN CLARK, Jun., Major.

"To His Excellency General Washington."

"Colonel Tyler to General Heath,

"Tappan, November 29th, 1776.

"Dear General: I am here with my regiment, and have got away the stores agreeable to your Honour's orders. Major Clark is gone with his party this day. I have orders this day from General Scott to tarry here till further orders. My regiment has not their baggage with them, nor their cooking utensils, which makes it very difficult to be here, but shall tarry until further orders. I believe the people in general that are friendly have got away their valuable effects. Should be glad your Honour would take the matter into your wise consideration, and give such orders as you think proper, which I shall be fond of executing.

"Am, in haste, your humble servant,

"JOHN TYLER, Colonel.

"To General Heath.

"Have sent Ensign Doramme, who took three horses below the enemy's lines yesterday. The Ensign will acquaint your Honour about the affair. Thought proper to acquaint yourself concerning the horses, and send the officer.

J. T.

"P. S. Propose to keep a good lookout, &c. By the best information I can get, the enemy are making toward the southward."

"Extract of a letter from General Heath to General Scott.

"* * * * * I would have Colonel Tyler's regiment continue at Tappan until the stores and provisions are all moved off, after which I think it would be best for him to return to his post, though I should be glad to hear from that quarter before he returns."

"November 30th, 1776.

"The enemy have not yet decamped as was reported,

but are still at Dobb's Ferry. Part of our army have come this side of the river. General Washington will cross to-day. Deserters confirm the suspicion of the enemy's design to pay us a visit in the Jerseys; but the attempt is so dangerous, and so long delayed, that I can scarcely believe it is seriously in agitation. Yesterday Colonel Magaw's men killed thirteen Hessians and an officer and stripped them. This little enterprise gives spirit to our men, and sensibly reduces the number of the enemy."

"Extract of a Letter from Gen'l Sir William Howe to Lord Germain, dated

New York, November 30th, 1776.

"* * * * * During the continuance of the Army at Dobb's Ferry, the enemy sent a large detachment over the North River by King's Ferry to Jersey, and were employed in intrenching at Croton Bridge and White Plains and building barracks at those places, and at Peek's Kill, near the foot of the Highlands, for their winter habitations."

"General Scott to General Washington.

"Camp at Haverstraw, November 30th, 1776.

"Sir: By express last evening from General Heath I received an extract from a letter from Head Quarters to him dated 27th inst., in which it is mentioned that your Excellency is assured of my exertions to influence my troops to continue in service with General Heath fifteen or twenty days longer.

"You have doubtless, sir, been apprised by that gentleman of the reason of my coming hither. But lest it should be otherwise, give me leave to mention that on an application to him by Colonel Hay, of this place, a gentleman uncommonly spirited in the public cause, representing the exposed state of this part of the country by reason of the vicinity of the enemy and the great number of Tories between this and the enemy's Army, he thought proper to consult with his Brigadiers on the subject, who advised him to throw a body of troops across the river. This measure being approved by him, he inquired what troops should be sent, upon which I offered my service with my brigade. On the 25th in the evening, I received my orders for crossing 'to cover the stores on this side of the river, and to prevent the advances of the enemy into the passes of the Highlands, should they attempt.' Early in the morning I moved, and arrived here about the middle of the day; and on inquiry found Colonel Hay's fears too well grounded. Therefore, after making the necessary disposition of the troops, and on considering that the few remaining days of service would put it out of my power to answer the end for which I came, I immediately wrote a pressing letter to our Convention, requesting them to conjure the troops, in the strongest terms, to continue one month longer in the service, and to offer them a gratuity to induce them to do it. However, before my letter had reached the Convention, they had taken up the subject, as you will see by No. 1 enclosed, which came to hand yesterday. The Convention, however, on receipt of my letter, came to the resolves
No. 2. * * * * *

"JOHN MORIN SCOTT."

"General Heath to Col. Tyler.

"Peekskill, December 1st, 1776.

"Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 29th ultimo, and thank you for the vigilance which you have discovered in securing stores, &c., at *Tappan*. I should have ordered you to return to your former post before this time, but have waited for the moving of part of the Army, whom I have been for several days expecting would cross the river. They will most probably pass this day or to morrow, after which you will join Colonel Huntington with your regiment, except two companies which you are to detach, upon receipt hereof, to Colonel Hays to protect such stores and provisions as are there until further orders. General Scott is now at General Hay's with his brigade, but the time of their engagement expired yesterday, and I fear that not many of them will stay longer. I am, dear sir, yours affectionately,

"W. HEATH.

"Col. Tyler."

"Committee of Safety, Fishkill, December 2d, 1776.

"Sir: Mr. Wisner informs the Committee of Safety that about 450 cattle, purchased for the use of the Continental Army, are now at Smith's Clove, under your care, and desires our opinion how they ought to be disposed of. We desire you to apply to the Commissary General for his directions. We have not authority to interfere; and if we thought it advisable to have the cattle killed and put up, we have no salt. If the cattle are ordered to follow the Army, your own prudence will suggest the necessity of using such caution as will prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, V. Pres't.

"Mr. Stephen Gilbert."

"Isaac Nicoll to Pierre Van Cortlandt.

"Sir: I have just learned, from good authority, that there is a considerable quantity of goods near *Orange Town*, belonging to Colonel William Bayard and sundry other disaffected persons, who are now actually with the enemy. There is, to a considerable amount in and about the camp, of goods—two horses, one yoke of oxen, and cart, belonging to Joshua Barnes—which goods was taken going to the enemy. If I could have proper authority I could have them secured for the good of the State.

"From your sincere friend and humble servant,

"ISAAC NICOLL."

"Colonel Malcom to General Heath.

"Camp at Nyack, December 3d, 1776.

"Sir: I arrived here yesterday with about one hundred men and several of my commissioned and non-commissioned officers as volunteers. Love of our country, respect for our General, and the reputation of the regiment, all conspire to incline us to comply with his Excellency's request 'to serve until the middle of the month.'

"I have formed two guards, about a mile distant, and opposite the fleet, which consists of two ships of war, two galleys, one schooner, a transport brig, and a sloop. The inhabitants are much pleased with our arrival. They

were much exposed. The boats landed twice last week, plundered a house, and took off some cattle.

"I mount but few sentinels, but depend upon patrols from each guard moving along the shore. At this season they are more alert and in our situation answer for the duty.

"Captain Treadwell is with us; will be useful in case of an alarm at night, or their small vessels approaching the shore in the day.

"I request your Honour's instructions concerning the publick arms, tents, &c. As there is a respectable guard at Colonel Hay's perhaps you may consider that as a proper place to deposit them for the present. I also request a whale boat to use as a guard boat. I could also thereby be enabled to communicate to your Honour, with more despatch, anything extraordinary that way happening in this quarter.

"With respect, I am your Honour's most obedient and obliged servant,

"W. MALCOM.

"Honourable General Heath."

"Colonel Hay to General Heath,

"Haverstraw, December 3d, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Agreeable to your desire I have informed Colonel Lather that he must take care of the tents, arms, cooking utensils, and other belongings to his regiment, until you send a party for them. Colonel Malcom and his regiment have consented to stay in the service fourteen days longer, consequently will want theirs. Colonels Drake and Hardenberg have left this place with their regiments, and I do not know what they have done with their tents, &c.

"I am, dear sir, with great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To the Honourable General Heath, Peekskill."

"Colonel Huntington to General Heath.

"Camp Ramapough, 4th December, 1776.

"Sir: Six companies of Colonel Tyler's regiment returned to camp last night. They have brought with them six pipes of Madeira Wine, ten barrels of wine in bottles, much broken and wasted, said to be Teneriffe; one box of soap; all which await your orders. The last article is as much wanted here as it can be anywhere. I will venture to say as much of the wine, or at least a part of it. The officers will be glad of some of it on some terms or other. Part of the wine is marked Gabriel Ludlow.

"The two other companies of Tyler's regiment are at Haverstraw; their baggage goes from us this night.

"Colonel Tyler tells me there are eleven chests of armourer's tools, besides bellows, anvils, &c., in the care of Abraham Post, at Tapan, who promised to put them into a store of Abraham Maybie's at the Slote. He thinks they are very safe with the present keeper, and there is a safe passage for boats from that in Haverstraw.

"I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"JED H. HUNTINGTON."

"General Lee to General Washington.

"Haverstraw, December ye 4th, 1776.

"Dear General: I have received your pressing letter, since which intelligence was sent me that you had quitted Brunswick, so that it is impossible to know where I can join you. But, although I should not be able to join you at all, the service which I can render you will, I hope, be full as efficacious. The Northern Army has already advanced nearer Morristown than I am. Shall I put myself at their head to-morrow? We shall, on the whole, compose an army of five thousand good troops in spirits. I should imagine, dear General, that it may be of service to communicate this to the corps immediately under your command. It may encourage them and startle the enemy. In fact, their confidence must be risen to a prodigious height if they pursue you with so formidable a body hanging on their flanks or rear. I shall clothe my people at the expense of the Tories, which has a double good effect; it puts them in spirits and comfort, and is a correction of the iniquity of the foes of liberty. It is paltry to think of our personal affairs when the whole is at stake; but I entreat you to order some of your suite to take out of the way of danger my favorite mare, which is at Hunt Wilson's, three miles the other side of Princeton.

"I am, dear General, yours,

"CHARLES LEE.

"His Excellency General Washington."

"General Lee to General Heath.

"Haverstraw, 4th December, 1776.

"Sir: The troops here are so distressed for rum this rainy weather that I must request you'll immediately forward ten hogsheads of rum down to Colonel Hay's landing in Haverstraw.

"CHARLES LEE, Major General.

"To Major Gen. Heath."

"Colonel Malcom to General Scott.

"Camp Niack, December 4th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: I had the honor to write you by Dr. Bowen yesterday concerning the bounty for men. I hope ere now he is on his way homeward therewith. The choicest of the men continue with me, are exceedingly hearty, and in high spirits. I could increase their numbers very speedily if there was occasion, but neither the duty nor time of service would justify my putting either this State or the Continent to that expense.

"When I marched from Haverstraw on Monday, Captain Steward's men refused to follow the regiment, insisted their time of enlistment was expiring. I thought it prudent to discover what of them I could find, viz. five out of eight, the whole complement.

"Captain Steward appeared yesterday from Convention, where he had been to settle his accounts, and in his way picked up his men at Haverstraw. Tells me he had instructions to continue with the regiment while in service, but as it would answer no purpose to keep them here (were they even good ones) and as their behavior has been so indifferent that the soldiers object to stand in the ranks with them, I have advised Steward to proceed to Fishkills, and take further orders from the Con-

vention. With respect to him I have considered him a sober, discreet man, and I believe a brave soldier, and I dare say might have distinguished himself, if his bad state of health had not prevented his attending his duty through the campaign. I have had repeated evidences of his attachment to the freedom and independency of America and honor of her arms.

"As these fellows have chosen the alternative of forfeiting their pay rather than do duty, the residue, after their regiment's debts are paid, shall be at the disposal of the honourable Convention, to reimburse their bounty and lost arms, unless they think proper to take another heat at making them soldiers.

"I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you before I leave this part of the world, at least of having a few lines from you; being, with much respect, your Honour's most obedient servant,

"W. MALCOM.

"To the Honourable General Scott, Fishkills."

"Colonel Malcom to General Heath.

"Niack, December 7th, 1776.

"Sir: I had the honor to receive your most obliging letter of the 4th instant yesterday, and am exceeding happy that the conduct of the regiment under my command hath merited the approbation which your honour very politely expresses.

"A scouting party, which went down to hover on the verge of the enemy's quarters about English Neighborhood, brought in a stout negro fellow, the property of a Tory (one Peck) who is now with the enemy, and the negro has been employed as a spy to bring these accounts of our motions. I beg to know how I must dispose of him.

"I request your Honour will inform me if the treasury is moved. I expect my abstracts from Head Quarters to-day, and would be glad to get the cash here.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

"W. MALCOM.

"To Major General Heath at Peeks Kill.

"I have forty men just going out again."

"General Hay to General Heath.

"Haverstraw, December 8th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you a letter from Colonel Magaw, which was delivered to me by Mr. Livingston, who came up to the place in a schooner with a flag of truce. I have consented that the schooner might proceed as far as Verplank's Point, and there wait for your answer whether they might proceed any further up the river.

"I beg you will despatch the bearer as soon as possible.

"I am, dear sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To Major General Heath, Peeks Kill.

"N. B. The gentlemen want to go to the Convention of this State."

"John Haring to General George Clinton,

"Clarkstown, December ye 9th, 1776.

"Sir: I just now came to this place, where I found

several members of our County Committee assembled together, who requested of me to send you the enclosed letter, which I now do with much pleasure, and I do not doubt but you will do everything in your power to procure us protection.

"I am, sir, your sincere friend and humble servant,

"JOHN HARING.

"Brigadier General George Clinton."

"General McDougall to New York Committee of Safety.

"Haverstraw, 9 December, 1776.

"Sir: The rainy weather in our march from White Plains brought on a fit of the rheumatism which has detained me here, but I am now in a fair way to get rid of it.

"The State consists of but *fourteen* Counties. The enemy have *five* Counties and part of *two* others. If they get possession of these, they will get a representation of the majority of the State and make a surrender of our rights. It is therefore of the utmost importance that they should be prevented of that advantage, which they will not fail to avail themselves of if some exertion is not made by you. The Southernmost part of the County is ravaged by the enemy, plundering the friends of the country of their property, and disarming them, at *Orange Town*. Some of them are flying to the country; others flying for that protection to the enemy which we do not afford them. If some speedy relief is not afforded them, I fear they will all, or the greatest part of them, submit to the enemy; and if this event takes place, they will greatly aid the enemy in crossing the mountains, to show the sincerity of their submission. The securing these passes will be greatly assisted by advanced posts, and whatever corps are there can easily retire to the last stand. For these reasons, as well as for the honor of the State, it is absolutely necessary that three or four hundred men should be posted at *Orange Town*. General Lee cannot at present give any protection to that part of the country, because he is ordered to advance as far as Morris-town, if not to join General Washington. It was with great reluctance he quitted West Chester, as he saw the lower part of the County would be exposed to the enemy, from which they can derive their great support. I write this in haste, and must refer you for particulars to the bearer.

"I have the honor to be your very humble servant,

"ALEX. MCDUGALL."

"To the Honourable President of the Convention, or the Chairman of the Committee of Safety of the State of New York, at Fish Kill."

"John Coe and others to General George Clinton.

"December 9th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: We are somewhat doubtful whether you have received any true state of the condition we are in, and how distressed many of our neighbors are; therefore we beg leave to inform you that the King's troops, our cruel and merciless enemies, have last Saturday been in *Orange Town*, have taken some prisoners, and robbed others. The English troops and the Tories make great

havoc; the latter insult and abuse the Whigs in a manner not to be borne with. Part of the Militia of Bergen County are now taking up arms against us, and unless we soon get assistance, the Southern part of Orange County will be laid waste. We beg you would consider how hard it is for the men to be taken away, their effects destroyed, and the women and children suffering. This is now the case, and will continue unless we have assistance, or unless the men will agree to take up arms against their country.

"Pray lay our case before the General who commands where you are, and endeavor to get relief for us under the present situation. If a body of men should be sent, we hope nothing shall be wanting on our part to drive the enemy out of our neighborhood."

"We are, sir, your most obedient servants,

"JOHN COE, JOHN SMITH, JOHN COLEMAN, DERCK VANDERBILT, JOHANNES VANDERBILT, THEODORE POLHEMUS.

"Brigadier General Clinton."

"Extract of a letter from Wm. Duer to Major General Gates.

"Dalston's Tavern, December 9th, 1776, ten o'clock at night.

"* * * * * In compliance, therefore, with his (General Washington's) orders, General Clinton will be under the necessity of confining himself to the objects specified in the resolution marked No. 7, unless he should learn from either General Lee or yourself that your intentions are to form another army on the rear of the enemy. For this purpose he desires me to inform you that he will immediately order his troops to rendezvous at the place called N. City, near Kakeat, in Orange County, at the parting of the road which leads to *Tappan* and Paramus, where he will be ready to obey your orders, so far as they are consistent with the object of the enclosed resolutions. The force he will have with him consists of about fifteen hundred men."

"Colonel Malcom to General Heath.

"Niack, December 9th, 1776.

"Sir: I had the honor to write you a few lines on Saturday. A few hours thereafter I was alarmed by repeated expresses, with accounts that a large body of the enemy were advancing within about three miles, to cut off my detachment. I formed, and took post in the gorge of the mountains; the field pieces in the road, and the wings of my little party extended to the heights on each side. Under this disposition I ventured out three small scouts to give me timely notice of their approach; however, they returned after the notable exploit of cutting down a liberty pole at *Tappan*, making prisoner the father of one of my Lieutenants, and stealing a horse and two oxen. Yesterday I marched a party within three miles of the new bridge at Hackensack and raised a terrible uproar among the Tories, as well as in the enemy's little camp. They abandoned their houses and guard houses as the party advanced; however, one was not so light-footed as his companions, and got taken. His name is Pierson, an arch Tory, and was with the party who

came up on Saturday. I have sent him and the negro to Colonel Hay's to await your orders. My men seem to expect something to fall to them out of the value of the *Ethiopian*. If they should be destined for Fishkill, Colonel Hay can send them over very speedily.

"The fleet is gone down last night, so that I shall be of little use here, I have some thoughts of moving up to Clarkstown to-day. If your honour should think fit to reinforce me, I could move downward; but dare not (to make a road) with my present force. I have harassed them so much that I have some doubts whether they will not endeavor to meet me, which they have threatened several days past. The country in general appears to be against us, either through fear or inclination, and I can get no intelligence upon which I can depend, I shall follow your Honour's orders; and am, with due respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

"W. MALCOM."

"General McDougall to General Heath.

"Haverstraw, 9th December, 1776.

"Dear General: The rheumatism has detained me here, but I am now in a fair way to get rid of it. I have taken the liberty to direct a letter to your care for my son-in-law, *Jno. Lawrence*, which I beg you to take care of till he calls for it. Small parties of the enemy, with some Tories, have lately made excursions into *Orange Town*, and plundered the friends of the country and disarmed them. This practice will in all probability continue, to the great distress of the County, if some means of relief is not afforded them. But the mischief will not end here; for the inhabitants, finding themselves stripped of their property, without any prospect of protection, will become discouraged, and yield themselves up to our common enemy for that protection which we don't afford them, and its to be feared the southernmost part of this County will be reduced to take the same disagreeable relief. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a Field Officer command should take post down there, to cover the country until the Congress of this State can devise some means to relieve them; and there is none that can give the necessary succor but you.

I have taken the liberty to mention the state of this part of the County to you from a regard to the service; and doubt not you will do everything in your power for it. I hope you will excuse this liberty, and believe me to be, with great respect, your very humble servant,

"ALEXANDER MCDUGALL.

"P. S. For particulars I refer you to the bearer."

"Tuesday morning, December 10th, 1776.

"A letter from General McDougall, dated Haverstraw, on the 9th December instant, assigning reasons for sending three or four hundred men to protect *Orange Town*, was read.

"A draft of a letter to Gen. McDougall was read and approved of, and is in the words following, to wit:

"Fishkill, 10 December, 1776.

"Sir: We received your favor of yesterday, and in answer thereto have only to inform you that previous to the receipt thereof we ordered a large body of the troops

from the Counties of Orange and Ulster, under the command of Brigadier General George Clinton, to march immediately through the Counties of Orange and Bergen in order to protect the well affected in that part of the country, and to cooperate with General Lee, as far as shall lie in his power in distressing the enemy, raising and collecting the well affected, and harassing and over-awing the disaffected subjects of the State of New Jersey. We submit to your prudence how far, and to what persons, this should be divulged before the arrival of General Clinton's corps.

"I am, &c.,

"General McDougall."

"Wednesday morning, December 11th, 1776.

"Mr. Wisner informed the House that two of the Members of Orange County, to wit: Doctor Outwater and Colonel Sherwood (as has been reported), have signified their intention of not attending the business of this House any longer as members of said County.

"*Ordered.* That a letter be written to the Chairman of the County of Orange, directing him to request the attendance of the Southern members of that County, or assign reasons for non attendance."

"General Heath to General Washington at Trenton.

"Haverstraw, December 11th, 1776.

"Dear General: I received your orders, night before last, for the march of General Parson's brigade, and yesterday noon the three regiments at Peekskill began their march, making about five hundred men, which are now here. I have ordered Huntington's and Tyler's to join me. They may make about three hundred men, after leaving a captain and fifty men as a guard at the pass in the mountains. Colonel Vose, with Groaton's, Bond's, and Porter's, is now seven miles advanced. I have sent him to halt until I came up, unless he should have received orders for his conduct, either from your Excellency, General Lee, or Gates. He has about five hundred men, which will make in the whole about thirteen hundred men.

"I find the inhabitants to be in the utmost distress; the Tories are joining the enemy and insulting and disarming the Whigs, stripping them of their cattle, effects, &c. Complaints, petitions, &c., are continually presenting for relief; and the greatest complaints are from Orange Town, Clarks Town, and the neighborhood of Hackensack. I think, therefore, to move by the way of Orange Town and Paramus to curb the disaffected; and if, by any means, it should appear that the enemy have not a body of troops at Fort Lee, or the English Neighborhood, and but a small detachment at Hackensack, to endeavor to dislodge them if it should be possible. I should be glad to know your Excellency's further pleasure.

"On Saturday last a schooner with a flag came up the river, with Rev. Charles Inglis and one Mr. Moore on board, to solicit of the Convention their families, which are now at Fish Kills, or in that vicinity. I gave orders for the flag to be treated with the utmost politeness and respect, and at the same time, with as great precaution, I

have forbid their going up either by land or by water, and have stopped the vessel below the ferry. I sent the letters to the Convention, after examination, and have wrote to them that I shall not consent to either of the persons going to Fishkill, or to their families being permitted to be sent to the city, as it appears to me that the cause may receive injury thereby. Distrust is the mother of security.

"The flag waits an answer from the Convention; but my consent shall not be given unless directed by your Excellency.

"I have ordered the galley to lie near the schooner, and to keep her boats rowing around her all night.

"The men-of-war have sailed down the river. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most humble servant,

"W. HEATH."

"Colonel Malcom to General Heath.

"Clerk Town, December 11th, 1776.

"Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th upon my way to this place, which, very fortunately, was answered by mine of the same date which I sent under cover to Colonel Hay, and I hope was duly forwarded. Your Honour very justly observes that I am 'almost in an enemy's country.' I cannot get intelligence beyond the circle of my quarters but what is brought by my scouts. I sent off at three o'clock this morning fifty men and three officers, with design to surprise a Tory guard-house. I hope they'll succeed, and I move downward in about an hour, with the residue of the party. I beg your Honour will send over, as soon as possible, at least two hundred or two hundred and fifty men. The country from Tappan is all in arms. On Sunday they were called together, and had King's arms and ammunition delivered out among them. Whether there is any of the enemy's regular troops below, about Fort Lee and English Neighborhood, I cannot find out, and I really think my party insufficient to take part at Tappan; but our friends are so distressed thereabouts that I think it an indispensable duty to attempt supporting them. My people are now almost unfit for duty on account of their clothes, and so much marching as we have had this way hath rendered them bare-footed; so that I really do not think they can stay after the middle of the month. If the reinforcement appears to-day I hope before Monday to run over the Tory ground and scatter their gangs. They are recruiting from Hackensack, round by Pyramis, to Tappan, and were up towards Ringwood. The owner (one Peck) of the negro fellow I sent up is one of their Captains, and Parcells, the Tory prisoner which accompanied the negro was one of their guides and a spy. I have thought it my duty to remind your Honour of the near approach of my people's being disbanded, that we may be able to effect something before, and that a party may be here to supply our duty, which be assured, sir, is very necessary, at least for the present.

"I have the honour to be, with due respect, your Honor's much obliged and most obedient servant,

"W. MALCOM.

"The Honourable General Heath."

"Friday morning, December 13th, 1776.

"Mr. Duer, one of the Committee appointed on the — instant, to go to New Windsor, and concert measures with Gen. George Clinton relative to calling out the Militia of Orange and Ulster Counties to join General Gates or General Lee, reported a letter which he had wrote to General Gates. The said letter is dated at Dolson's Tavern, December 9th, and is as follows, viz: * * * * *

"For this purpose he desires me to inform you that he will immediately order his troops to rendezvous at the place called the City, near —, in Orange County, at the parting of the roads which lead to Tappan and Paramus, where he will be ready to obey your orders as far as they are consistent with the object of the enclosed resolutions. The force he will have with him will consist of about fifteen hundred men.

"WM. DUER."

"Warrant to take Wm. Murray and Cornelius Thorp for Altering Continental Currency.

"Orange County.

"You are hereby authorized to take the bodies of William Murray and Cornelius Thorp, so called, and bring them forthwith to the house of Mr. John Brewster, to answer before the Precinct Committee of a charge against them for altering the Continental Currency. And if aid or assistance be needful, you are likewise authorized hereby to call in for that purpose such part of the Militia as may be necessary.

"NATHANIEL SATTERLV.

"ARCH'D LITTLE.

"To Joshua Miller, to execute this order."

"Extract of a Letter from Joseph Trumbull, Commissary General, to the President of Congress.

"Morristown, 13 December, '76.

"* * * I left General Heath, with about two thousand, at Haverstraw, going down to Hackensack. I have wrote to and empowered Mr. Carpenter Wharton as my Deputy with the Army. Hope it will be agreeable, and that he will have such direction and support from Congress, from time to time, as may be necessary.

"To Hon. John —, President of Congress."

"Commissary Hughes to General Heath.

"Dear General: Colonel Nicoll communicated what of yours related to our department, and I immediately furnished the teams, &c., yesterday morning, and went to General Spencer. When I returned last evening, I learned that they were at King's Ferry, and that the Commissary had not directed them where to proceed; on which I went down and sent them over, with forty-eight barrels of flour, and two hogsheds of rum, and sent a note to Colonel Hays to forward them on, &c. Paulding is out of the way, and those here seem at a loss what quantity to send, unless it is mentioned. If any more is wanted, as I expect there will, please to particularize. Can't the provisions be got to your post, sir, by land? If it is sent by water to the sote at Tappan, I should be glad to be informed, as it is very easy to convey it there, no enemy being in the way.

"There is a report here which I cannot credit, and that

is, that General Lee is taken. If so, I shall be sorry, and sympathize with him most unfeignedly.

"I am, dear General, with great regard and respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

"HUGH HUGHES.

"To Honourable Major Gen. Heath."

"General Heath to General Gates.

"Tapan, December 14th, 1776.

"Dear General: I did not receive your favor of the 9th instant. Colonel Vose, with the three regiments I before mentioned, arrived at Paramus yesterday morning. I have sent your letter, directed to the commanding officer of the troops from Ticonderoga, to him this morning. But that detachment is so short of provision that they cannot move until a supply comes forward, which will not reach them before to-morrow. In consequence of your request by Colonel Scammel, I have wrote back to Mr. Pawling to send on rum, flour, &c. I am purposing in an hour or two to sweep Hackensack.

"I am, dear General, your humble servant,

"W. HEATH.

"P. S. It is said a reinforcement is sent for to Hackensack, and that wagons are gone to Hohuck for their baggage."

"General Heath to General Washington.

"Hackensack, December 15th, 1776.

"Dear General: On the 12th instant I reached Tapan, and yesterday made a forced march to this place with so much secrecy and despatch that the inhabitants had no knowledge of my coming. * * * "

"Col. Hay to the Commanding officer at Paramus.

"Sir: Agreeable to orders from the Honorable Major General Heath I have sent to Paramus a drove of cattle for the use of the Continental Army by Captain Hyatt. I request that the cattle may be killed as soon and as fast as possible, and that Captain Hyatt may not be detained, and if he can dispose of the hides and tallow, please order a wagon to bring them back, for if they are lost it will be a loss to the Continent.

"I am, sir, with esteem, your most obedient servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY."

"Colonel Hay to General Heath.

"Haverstraw, December 15th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Just at this moment I received your order to send you down fifty barrels of flour, thirty of pork, and four bushels of salt. I am sorry to acquaint you that it is not in my power to comply with the order, as I have neither pork nor salt; and cannot get any wagons, as all the wagons belonging to this neighborhood are already in the service with General Lee.

"If I had the above mentioned articles, I should not know where to send them. In Major Huntington's letter he desires me to forward them to Paramus; and in a note that is inclosed in the letter writes thus: 'The General does not think it safe that any more articles should be sent through Paramus, but prefers it being sent through Kakiata.'

"The gentlemen on board the flag of truce are very

anxious to know if they are to be favored with their wives and children.

"I congratulate you on your late success, and may God crown all your endeavors with success.

"The militia are not all yet collected. General Clinton came down this day, and I suppose will soon join you. My regiment is not ordered out.

"I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"To the Hon. Major General Heath, Hackensack."

"Colonel Hay to General Heath.

"Haverstraw, December 15th, 1776.

"Dear Sir: Yesterday afternoon I received your order to send down to *Tappan* thirty barrels of flour, and to *Paramus* eighty barrels of flour and thirty barrels of pork. I have myself, and two hands that I hired, been out all night, and cannot get any teams to convey the flour to *Paramus*. All the wagons and horses are already in the service with General Lee. We found a few ox teams, but their owner will not let them go, and I have nobody here to take them away by force. I am at a loss what to do. I must beg your advice in this affair. As for pork I have none. If you want beef I can send you down plenty of that article. This day Captain Hyatt sets out to *Paramus* with a drove of cattle.

"It is out of my department to press teams, but I have hitherto done it, to forward our glorious cause, and have been at vast expense and trouble, without any assurance of ever being repaid my expenses; therefore, must request that you will be so good as to desire the Quarter Master General to appoint one on their side of the river to transact that branch of the business. I would willingly accept of that berth if I was appointed and duly supplied with money to pay off the charges, provided I was allowed a reasonable recompense for the great trouble I have had and what I may expect to have.

"I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

"A. HAWKES HAY.

"Maj. Gen. Heath of *Tappan*.

"P. S.—I have sent thirty barrels of flour to *Tappan*."

"John Coe to New York Committee of Safety.

"Orange County, New Hempstead, Dec. 16, 1776.

"Whereas, the Commissioner appointed for the County of Orange to secure the perishable effects of those that are gone to the enemy have not yet acted by reason of their being so near the enemy, and as it were, within their lines; and, as it now appears not so difficult, as our District Committee is about removing the families of those persons that are gone to the enemy, and their moveable effects will then be lost or taken away by such persons as have no right, I have thought it my duty now to act as one of the Commissioners as formerly appointed by the Convention of this State, and the difficulty that now arises is that Thomas Cooper must attend the Council of Safety and the Assembly of this State, so that he cannot act. If you think proper, please to appoint another person with me, and we shall endeavor to act agreeable to your direction. As the former resolve you sent me is

lost in removing my papers, please to send the resolve how we are to act.

"I am yours to serve,

"JOHN COE.

"To the President of the Council of Safety of the State of New York."

"Extract of a Letter from Gen. George Clinton, New York Convention.

"Paramus, 17th December, 1776.

"* * * The reason why I wish to have a regiment at *Tappan* is, not only to protect our friends there, but if the enemy should advance while we attack them in front, that regiment might fall upon their rear. * * * * *

"I forgot to mention that Colonel Malcom's regiment were dismissed before I could see him. I have shown General Heath your order or request respecting Malcom's and Thompson's regiments, but have not yet received his order respecting the latter. I enclose you a letter from some of the Committee of Orange Town, which I received on my way hither.

"To the Honorable the President of the Convention of the State of New York."

"General George Clinton to Colonel Allison.

"Pyramus, 17th December, 1776.

"Dear Sir: On receipt hereof you are to move with your regiment down to *Orange Town*, and there continue until further orders. You'll be careful, on your march thither, to keep out proper advanced and flank guards, and when there the necessary guards and scouting parties to prevent your being surprised by the enemy.

"You'll give every protection in your power to the friends of the United States in that quarter of the country. At the same time you'll endeavor to discover, apprehend, and secure the enemies of the said States who may be found lurking or under arms in that quarter, that they may, if taken alive, be delivered over to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to their crimes. Take special care, however, that your troops do not plunder the inhabitants under any pretense whatever. If the *British* troops should approach you with superior numbers, or under such advantages as to render it imprudent to give them battle, in either of these cases retreat in order, so as to regain the passes in the Highlands near *Snydenham's*. Col. Hathorn's regiment will continue where they now are, and stand ready to sustain you in case of necessity, and to strengthen the pass near *Snydenham's*. Col. Hasbrouck's regiment, which must ere this have arrived, must occupy *Haverstraw* in order to secure the passes in the Highlands near the river, and to reinforce *Fort Montgomery* in case any attempt should be made against it. You'll therefore deliver the commanding officers of those regiments copies of this order, that they may govern themselves accordingly. You'll take the proper steps to insure your being furnished with provisions at *Orange Town*, and your Quartermaster General will draw the necessary ammunition from the Army Quartermaster General, Major Taylor, at *Haver-*

straw, of which you must be very careful, that, if not used, it may be returned.

"I am your humble servant,

"GEORGE CLINTON.

"To Colonel William Allison."

"Extract of a letter from General Heath to General McDougall.

"Pyramus, 18th December, 1776.

"* * * I cannot at present move further westward without risking a quantity of valuable stores, which I took at Hackensack, and are now here, and leaving this part of the country entirely exposed to the ravages of the enemy; and if I may credit accounts received this day, which come very straight, I may soon expect a visit from the enemy, with much superior numbers from two quarters, to wit: by *Tappan* and *Second* river; and this evening I am informed, and have no reason to doubt, that considerable party of them have crossed the ferry, about three miles below Hackensack town. I am but about six hundred strong of my own division. General George Clinton, who has marched the whole of the Ulster and *Orange* Counties Militia to Haverstraw, and has joined me this day with six hundred of them. This he has done contrary to a most express and positive order of the Convention of your State, making a justification of his conduct in this instance entirely upon the propriety and necessity of reinforcing me in this quarter, and covering the stores we have removed from Hackensack. But the moment I move westward of this, unless he is well assured the enemy mean not to move up the Hudson's river, he will retire to the passes in the Highlands agreeable to his orders; indeed, were he not to do so, he would be censurable, in my own opinion."

"Extract of a letter from General George Clinton to the New York Convention.

"Pyramus, 21st December, 1776.

"* * * The Militia of the Counties of Ulster and *Orange* think it exceeding hard at this time to be called out while those of other Counties, equally interested in guarding the passes of the Highlands, are exempted from any part of the duty. They think one-half of them, to wit: about one thousand, would be fully competent for this purpose; and considering the business they were first intended for is now in a great measure accomplished, I am of their opinion. That number, I believe, would continue with cheerfulness. If the whole is kept out, though I know they will—they must—submit to it if desired, it will be with a degree of reluctance. I wish, therefore, I might have the liberty to dismiss one-half of them. I am sure it will be best. * * *"

"Colonel Allison to Captain Johnson.

"Sir: I am directed by General Clinton to deliver all persons taken up by us, lurking about or in arms, over to the civil authorities; and as the two fellows now under guard are inhabitants of Ulster County, I have thought it advisable to deliver them into the custody of Major Johnson, who, if he is in opinion with me, will send them to the Committee of your County. You are therefore

directed to take charge of conveying them to the commanding officer of your regiment.

"Given under my hand, *Tappan*,

"December 21st, 1776,

"WM. ALLISON, Colonel.

"To Captain Matthew Johnson."

"General George Clinton to New York Committee.

"Ramapough, December 23d, 1776.

"Sir: In my last I mentioned the difficulty the Militia under my command in this quarter labored under for want of a Commissary to supply them with provisions. Whole regiments have been days without any, except such scanty supplies as they have been able to purchase from the inhabitants. Most of the regiments are out this day; was in hopes that they might be furnished at the post near Sydman's bridge. Gen. Heath, from the stores he told me were there, induced me to believe so, but, to my great disappointment, I am now informed by the Commissary at that place, says he has not more meal in store or purchased than will be sufficient for the two regiments of Tyler and Huntington, who are to leave there in a day or two. He says he can't issue any, as his appointment is confined to Parson's brigade. I have wrote twice to Colonel Hays on this subject, representing the difficulties we labored under, and acquainting him that the Convention expected he would, as a Commissary of their appointment, supply us. I sent the last letter by express to him yesterday, but he has never favored me with an answer. The Militia think they are "ill used," and I am sorry to say that, in my opinion, they have great reason to complain. They declare they will go home and leave me. Many have already gone, nor can I expect but that the rest will be as good as their word. Indeed, they must desert or starve; and however well disposed, they will not submit to the latter. The consequences may be fatal to the country. I am not to blame. I have done everything in my power. I have no further influence over them; nor can I, after not being able to perform my promise with them, in the letter by which I called them out, and which contained no more than was fully warranted by the resolve of the Convention, ever think of commanding them. It would be cruel as well as unjust to force them back to starve, nor shall I have strength enough to do it.

"* * * * * I am, with due respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

"GEORGE CLINTON.

"To the Honourable Abraham Ten Broeck, Esq., President of the Convention of the State of New York, Fishkill."

"Major Johnson to General Clinton.

"(Tappan?) December 23d, 1776.

"Sir: By order of Col. Ellison I received two prisoners yesterday, as you will see by the enclosed, and as you are commander of that quarter, I think it proper to send them to you, with a guard, under the command of Capt. Drake, and as I think them notoriously disaffected, by examination, I should be of opinion to have them well secured and kept in close confinement until sent to Com-

mittee, as in the enclosed directed. But if you should agree with my opinion, they should immediately be sent to the Provincial Congress of this State. Sir, I remain your humble servant,

"JOHANNES JOHNSON, First Major.

"To Brigadier General Clinton."

CHAPTER IX.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (*continued*).

THE SHORE GUARD.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities in the Revolution, the inhabitants of what is now Rockland county were made to realize the horrors of war. Those residing along the shore of the Hudson were frequently startled by the thunder of cannon, as British vessels passing up or down the river fired at dwellings. Cannon balls have, even in quite recent times, been turned up by ploughmen in fields along the shore. Marauding parties landed from these vessels, and, guided by tories, destroyed property, plundered and burned houses, and often murdered the inmates. This led to the organization of what was known as the Shore Guard, which was kept up along the river during the continuance of the war. Though composed of men not actually in the service, it was an active and efficient organization. Treacherous and stealthy tories sometimes contrived to become members of it, and they were, of course, the greatest obstacles to its efficiency. It was difficult for an enemy to land without being discovered by some of the guard, and parties attempting to do so were often driven back to their vessels.

In the summer of 1777, three or four British war vessels were at one time lying opposite Piermont, and from one of these a party of men in two boats attempted to effect a landing. They were discovered by the Shore Guard, a force of men was quickly collected, a sharp conflict took place, and the enemy were driven back with three killed. Several of the Shore Guard were wounded, but none were killed. Later a party of British landed on a point near Nyack, but they were driven back to their boats. Similar occurrences took place at Rockland Lake and Haverstraw. The latter place suffered greatly at times. Parties landed from vessels, carried away cattle and provisions, and often left behind dead bodies and smoking ruins.

The dwellings along the shore were only saved from utter annihilation by the vigilance of the Shore Guard. They often detected the first approach of the enemy and prevented many a surprise. At the first signal of danger they would emerge from their hiding places and place themselves between their neighbors and the threatened destruction.

One efficient means of communicating with the friends of liberty in the neighboring districts, and with those on the opposite shore, was the lighting of signal fires on the

top of the High Tower. By a preconcerted understanding these fires conveyed intelligence to a distance of many miles around. When the scattered patriots saw these lighted beacons they understood that danger threatened, and they were careful to heed the warning. Important intelligence connected with the army was telegraphed from point to point with much facility by these fiery signals, when no other means of communication was available.

THE MASSACRE AT HERRINGTOWN OR OLD TAPPAN.*

On the night of the 27th of September, 1778, about three miles southwest of the village of Tappan, occurred one of the most bloody massacres of the Revolution, which, but for the humanity of a British captain, who disobeyed the orders of his superior officers, would have equaled in its atrocity the Groton massacre.

Sir Henry Clinton, desiring to secure a fresh supply of forage and provisions for his troops, sent Lord Cornwallis with a detachment of five thousand men to New Jersey, and General Knyphausen, with a detachment of three thousand men to Dobbs Ferry on the east side of the Hudson, to hold himself in readiness to reinforce Cornwallis if circumstances should render it necessary.

General Washington, on discovering the movements of the enemy, sent General Wayne with a detachment of troops to Tappan to aid the militia of New Jersey in checking the enemy. Colonel Baylor, with the Third Regiment Virginia Light Dragoons, who was stationed at Paramus, New Jersey, was ordered to move northward to a point on the Hackensack River near the present Riverdale. Wayne was probably encamped near the junction of the Dobbs Ferry and Clarkstown road, about half a mile northeast of the present railroad station at Orangeburg.

Adjutant General Stryker of New Jersey, in a paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society some years ago, states that "Lord Cornwallis at this time had his division posted on the Hackensack River at Liberty Pole and New Bridge, about three miles from Hackensack and nine miles from Colonel Baylor's outguards. He was accompanied by the notorious Major General Sir Charles Grey, commonly called "No-Flint Grey" from his habit of ordering his troops to take the flints from their guns so as to make them depend solely on the use of the bayonet. His cruel disposition and stealing propensities were qualifications that were duly appreciated by his commander, Sir Henry Clinton.

Full particulars of Baylor's movements were communicated to Cornwallis by the Bergen county tories, and the British commander formed a plan to surprise and capture the regiment by marching across to Orangeburg; while Knyphausen following the road from Dobbs Ferry, both would be able to meet near the junction of the Clarkstown and Dobbs Ferry roads, and prevent the escape of Wayne.

Word was sent to Knyphausen, who immediately em-

*In New Jersey, on the border of Rockland county.

barked with his men, and landed at Dobbs Ferry on the west bank of the Hudson.

Just before midnight twelve companies, under the command of "No-Flint Grey," marched along the road on the west bank of the Hackensack River, and halted within half a mile of the patrol on that road.

Colonel Baylor had made ample provision to guard against a surprise. He posted a guard of a sergeant and twelve men at the bridge over the Hackensack about half a mile south of Cornelius Haring's house, with strict orders to keep a patrol of two men on each road to watch them a mile below, and to be relieved every hour. He, with his regimental staff officers, was kindly entertained at the house of Mr. Haring, while several of the officers and men found comfortable quarters in the neighboring farm houses and barns. Although Colonel Baylor had been informed of the close proximity of the British troops, he retired to rest in fancied security.

A party of picked men from the troops of "No-Flint-Grey," guided by Tories who were familiar with the ground, made a detour to the left, through the fields, and then passed to the rear of the sergeant's guard at the bridge and the patrol on the river road, and, with the exception of one who escaped, made them all prisoners. The force under Gen. Grey then pushed on to Old Tappan without causing any alarm, and surrounded the house and barn of Cornelius A. Haring. It was now two o'clock on the morning of September 28th. The sentinel, who had escaped from the sergeant's guard at the bridge, awoke Ralph, the son of Cornelius Haring, who aroused his father. Mr. Haring, half dressed, and with a candle, came to the front door just as it was burst in, and under the orders of General Grey to "show no quarter to the rebels," the brutal and profane soldiery rushed in to bayonet the inmates. Colonel Baylor was aroused by the noise and by the inquiries made for him, and he and Major Alexander Clough tried to conceal themselves up the large Dutch chimney in the house. Both, however, were soon discovered and brought down severely wounded, their blood running over the floor. Colonel Baylor received three severe stabs. Major Clough soon after died from the terrible bayonet thrusts. Cornet Robert Morrow, adjutant of the troop, also received severe wounds, and, after having surrendered, begged for his life, but quarter was refused; he was stabbed again and stripped of his clothing. Dr. Thomas Evans, the Surgeon's mate, was also wounded, but carried off a prisoner. Leaving the house they burst open the door of the barn and freely used the bayonet there. Lieutenant John Smith had his company in the barn, and finding they were surrounded, he called out that they surrendered, but he was then inhumanly struck on the head with a sword, which knocked him to the floor. Recovering himself he made a desperate effort, and with some of his men escaped from the barn, jumped the fence, and plunged into a dense thicket near by.

Other houses and barns in the neighborhood, owned by the Blauvelts, the Demarests, Holdrums, Harings, and Bogarts were visited, and scenes of like character enacted.

The cries for mercy of the defenseless soldiers were answered only by acts of savage cruelty. Thomas Talley received six wounds in his breast and was stripped of his clothing. Private Benson had twelve bayonet wounds inflicted, under the distinct orders given by the British officer to "stab all and take no prisoners." Private Southworth, although he himself escaped, saw five of his company bayoneted to death after they had surrendered. Private Callency received twelve wounds, and saw wounded men knocked in the head with guns. The dragoons, surprised, incapable of successful defense, with no prospect of inflicting injury on their foe, could only sue for pity, but thrust after thrust was given whenever any sign of life appeared. In another barn where sixteen dragoons were sleeping nine were bayoneted and seven taken prisoners. The Fourth troop of Baylor's Regiment, although taken prisoners, were the only ones uninjured, because of the humane disobedience of orders by a British captain. Out of the one hundred and sixteen men of the regiment, eleven were bayoneted to death, seventeen left to die of their wounds, and thirty-nine taken prisoners, eight of whom were severely wounded. The rest of the troopers escaped in the darkness. All the arms and seventy horses were part of the booty captured.

Up to this time Colonel Baylor had proved himself a gallant officer, but for his careless and unsoldierly conduct in leaving his flanks unprotected, and throwing out a weak guard, he deserved the severest censure.

The troops of Knyphausen were delayed in crossing the river, and when they arrived at Tappan, Wayne had escaped, having learned of their approach from a deserter.

Congress ordered an investigation of this brutal affair, but nothing ever came of it. "No-flint-Grey," however, was soon after raised to the peerage by the British Government as a reward for his military services. He was the father of Earl Grey, the famous Whig minister, who was as firm an advocate for liberty as his father had been a rigid executioner of tyranny.

The prisoners were brought to Tappan and confined in the Old Dutch church.

CHAPTER X.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (*continued*).

CAPTURE OF STONY POINT.

Rockland County was crossed and recrossed by portions of the American army many times during the Revolution, and was, at different times and in different parts of it, the headquarters of many American generals. Washington was at Ramapo during a few days in July, 1777, but no active operations then took place in the county or in the river along its eastern border.

Early in October, 1777, the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, who had received from Europe a rein-

forcement of 2,000 men, put in execution his cherished project of an expedition up the North River, with the view, probably, of creating a diversion in favor of General Burgoyne, who was then confronted by General Gates. After some maneuvering to deceive General Putnam, in which he was not successful, he attacked and captured Forts Montgomery and Clinton, some distance above Stony Point, destroyed some public and private property, and removed the obstruction that had been placed in the river, thus opening a passage to Albany. He did not, however, ascend the river to cooperate with Burgoyne, nor did he succeed in creating a diversion in favor of that General. It does not appear that in this expedition Rockland county was the theater of active operations.

In 1778, on the return of the army across New Jersey, Washington had his headquarters at Raniapo again for a time.

In 1779 another expedition was planned by Sir Henry Clinton against the American posts on the Hudson. Both parties had regarded the command of this river as very important. And when active operations by Sir Henry ceased, General Washington availed himself of the opportunity to construct several works, among which were those at Stony Point, and at Verplank's, on the opposite side of the river. These posts were occupied by small garrisons, chiefly of artificers and laborers. On the 30th of May, an army, commanded by General Vaughn, embarked under the convoy of Sir George Collier, and on the 31st a part of the force, under the commanding officer, disembarked on the east side of the river, and the remainder, under General Pattison, landed on the west side within three miles of Stony Point. The garrison at this place withdrew on the approach of the enemy, and after making a show of resistance by drawing up on the hills above, retired without giving battle. The enemy took possession, and on the first of June, opened fire with artillery, on a small work called Fort LaFayette, directly opposite, while the balance of the force under General Vaughn invested it on the land side, compelling it to surrender. Stony Point was then placed in the strongest possible state of defense, completely blockading the river, and cutting off intercourse between the people of New Jersey and those east of the Hudson, except by circuitous and hazardous routes. General Washington was led by these movements of the enemy to suspect the design of attacking the important post of West Point; and for the protection of this fortress, he stationed his troops on the high grounds above Verplank's and Stony Point. Here was planned the enterprise for the recapture of the latter post, which the enemy had garrisoned by a regiment of infantry, the grenadiers of another regiment, a company of Tories, and a company of artillery; all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson.

A corps of light infantry had been formed and placed under the command of General Anthony Wayne. This, which was composed of the *élite* of the army, had been drafted from the various regiments in the Continental Service, and at that time was organized in four regiments,

under the command respectively of Colonels Butler, Meigs, Putnam, and Febriger. On assuming command of these four battalions General Wayne was instructed by General Washington that he was to oppose any movement of the enemy against the forts in possession of the Americans, and for this purpose to acquaint himself thoroughly with the topography of the region, and to take advantage of any "favorable opportunity for striking an advantageous stroke." Accompanying these instructions was the following letter:

"To Brigad'r. Gen'l Wayne.

"Dear Sir: Herewith you will be pleased to receive general instructions for your conduct. This you will consider as private & confidential. The importance of the two posts of Verplanks & Stony points to the enemy is too obvious to need explanation. We ought if possible to dispossess them. I recommend it to your particular attention, without delay to gain as exact a knowledge as you can of the number of the garrisons, the state of the creeks that surround the former, the nature of the ground in the vicinity of both, the position & strength of the fortifications, the situation of the guards, the number & stations of the vessels in the river, and the precautions in general which the enemy employ for their security.

"I am Dr Sir,

"Yr

"Most Obedt Servt,

"G. WASHINGTON.

"New Windsor }
"July 1st, 1779." }

To this letter General Wayne replied on the 3d of July as follows:

"Dear General; In obedience to your Excellencies Order I have Reconnoitred the Situation of the enemy at Stony Point & the approaches to them in the best manner that Circumstances would admit & Returned late last evening to this place.

"The sketch herewith transmitted (which differs but little from that made the Other day by Col. Butler) will give you a General Idea of the Strength of their Works on the West Side which in my Opinion Are formidable (I think too much so for a *storm*, & to Attempt to Reduce it by Regular Approaches will require time, as there is no ground within less distance than half a mile but what it commands, * * *

"should Your Excellency Incline to Reconnoitre the Works to-morrow morning or next day I will have a proper Disposition made of the Light Corps so as Effectually to cover you, or Attempt the surprize in case it meets your Approbation. The troops at the Forrest of Dane may Co-operate with us if thought necessary

"Interim I am your Excellencies

"Obt Humb Sert

"ANTY WAYNE "

This invitation to reconnoitre was accepted by Washington, but there is no account of the results of the reconnoissance. It took place on the 6th. On the 9th, Washington addressed to Wayne, from New Windsor, the following letter giving a general plan of the attack:

"Dear Sir: While the enemy are making excursions to distress the country, it has a very disagreeable Aspect to remain in a state of inactivity on our part. The reputation of the army, and the good of the service, seem to exact some service from it. The importance of Stony Point to the enemy makes it infinitely desirable that this post could be the object. The works are formidable, but perhaps on a further examination they may be found accessible. A deserter yesterday informed me that there was a sandy beach on the south side, running along the flank of the works and only obstructed by a slight *Abatis*, which might afford an easy and safe approach to a body of troops.

"I wish you to take every step in your power to ascertain this point, and to gain a more accurate knowledge of the position in general, and particularly on the flank and rear. Would it answer to send in a trusty intelligent fellow in the character of a deserter, and on some plan that might enable him to return with expedition? I beg you to inform yourself as far as you can, and to give me your opinion of the practicability of an attempt upon this post. If it is undertaken I should conceive it ought to be done by way of surprise in the night. I am dear Sir, etc."

The next day he wrote as follows:

"To Brigadier General Wayne.

"New Windsor, 10 July, 1779.

"Dear Sir: Immediately upon receipt of your letter of this date, I ordered the quartermaster general to furnish the esponsos you wrote for, and I presume you will get them in a day or two. My ideas of the enterprise in contemplation are these: That it should be attempted by the light infantry only, who should march under cover of the night and with the utmost secrecy to the enemy's lines, securing every person they find, to prevent discovery. Between one and two hundred chosen men and officers I conceive fully sufficient for the surprise; and I apprehend the approach should be along the water on the south side, crossing the beach and entering at the *abatis*. This party is to be preceded by a vanguard of prudent and determined men, well commanded, who are to remove obstructions, secure the sentries, and drive in the guards. The whole of them are to advance with fixed bayonets and muskets unloaded. The officers commanding them are to know precisely what batteries, or particular parts of the line, they are respectively to possess, that confusion and the consequences of indecision may be avoided. These parties should be followed by the main body, at a small distance, for the purpose of support and of making good the advantages that may be gained, or to bring them off in case of repulse and disappointment. Other parties may advance to the works (but not so as to be discovered till the conflict is begun) by the way of the causeway and river on the north if practicable, as well for the purpose of distracting the enemy in their defence as to cut off their retreat. These parties may be small, unless the access and approaches should be very easy and safe.

"The three approaches here mentioned should be well

reconnoitred beforehand, and by persons of observation. Single men, in the night, will be more likely to ascertain facts than the best glasses in the day. A white feather, or cockade, or some other visible badge of distinction for the night should be worn by our troops, and a watchword agreed on to distinguish friends from foes. If success should attend the enterprise, measures should be instantly taken to prevent, if practicable, the retreat of the garrison by water, or to annoy them as much as possible if they attempt it; and the guns should be immediately turned against the shipping at Verplank's Point, and covered if possible from the enemy's fire.

"Secrecy is so much more essential to this kind of enterprises than numbers, that I should not think it advisable to employ any other but the light troops. If a surprise takes place, they are fully competent to the business; if it does not, numbers will avail little. As it is in the power of a single deserter to betray the design, defeat the project, and involve the parties in difficulties and danger, too much caution cannot be used to conceal the intended enterprise till the latest hour from all but the principal officers of your corps, and from the men till the moment of execution. Knowledge of your intention, ten minutes previously obtained, blasts all your hopes; for which reason, a small detachment, composed of men whose fidelity you can rely on, under the care of a judicious officer, should guard every avenue through the marsh to the enemy's works, by which our deserters or the spies can pass, and prevent all intercourse. The usual time for exploits of this kind is a little before day, for which reason a vigilant officer is then more on the watch. I therefore recommend a midnight hour. I had in view to attempt Verplank's Point at the same instant that your operations should commence at Stony Point; but the uncertainty of co-operating in point of time, and the hazard thereby run of defeating the attempt on Stony Point, which is infinitely the most important, the other being dependent, has induced me to suspend that operation.

"These are my general ideas of the plan for a surprise, but you are at liberty to depart from them in every instance where you think they may be improved, or changed for the better. A dark night, and even a rainy one, if you can find the way, will contribute to your success. The officers, in these night marches, should be extremely attentive to keep their men together, as well for the purpose of guarding against desertion to the enemy, as to prevent skulking. As it is a part of the plan, if the surprise should succeed, to make use of the enemy's cannon against their shipping and their post on the other side, it will be well to have a small detachment of artillery with you to serve them. I have sent an order to the park for this purpose, and to cover the design I have ordered down a couple of light field pieces. When you march you can leave the field pieces behind. So soon as you have fixed upon your plan and the time of execution, I shall be obliged to you to give me notice. I shall immediately order you a reinforcement of light artillery and esponsos. I am, dear Sir, etc."

Some further communications between the two generals, with reference to the time of the attack, were had, and on the 15th, at 11 A. M., the following letter was addressed by Wayne to Washington:

"Dear General: On the 11th, Cols. Butler & Febriger and myself Reconnoitred the Enemies works at Stony point in the most Satisfactory Manner possible, and are decidedly of Opinion that two real attacks and one feint ought to be made, agreeable to the Enclosed plan & Disposition which I now do myself the honor to transmit. By the Unanimous Voice of the field Officers present as well as your Excellencies permission I have ventured to add the Second Attack which is the Only alteration from yours of the tenth. I perfectly agree with your Excellency, that an Enterprise of this Nature don't so much depend upon Numbers as on Secrecy & prowess. Yet the Mass of our Soldiery will derive Confidence from the Reputation of Numbers. From this Conviction I have taken the Liberty to Order Colo. Ball's Regiment Stationed at *Rose's farm* to follow in my rear & shall give out that the Whole Virginia Line are to support us. It can have no bad effect, but it may have a very happy one.

"I have taken every possible precaution to secure the passes Leading to Stony point, for which purpose I have detached three small parties of picked men under prudent & vigilant Officers with directions to Approach near the Revene little before night so as to Reconnoitre & fix on the proper places to plant their Sentries as soon as it's dark, also to secure Certain persons to serve as guides, * *

"Adieu my Dear General," etc.

The following letter was written by General Wayne to his brother-in-law, Sharp Delaney of Philadelphia, after all the arrangements had been made for the assault and the troops were awaiting the order to move forward. It was directed to be sent, with other papers, to his friend General Irvine, with the request that, in case of his death, the packet might be forwarded to the one to whom it was addressed.

"*Spring Steels*, 11 o'clock P. M., 15th July

1779 & near the hours & scene of Carnage.

"Dear Delaney: This will not reach your eye until the Writer is no more. The Enclosed papers I commit (in their rough state) to your charge, that in case any ungenerous Reflections may hereafter drop from Illiberal minds, my friend may be enabled to defend the Character and support the honor of the man who loved him, who fell in defense of his Country & the rights of mankind.

"You have often heard me default the Supineness & unworthy torpidity into which Congress were lulled, & that it was my decided Opinion this would be a Sanguinary Campaign in which many of the Choicest Spirits & much of the best blood in America would be lost, owing to the parsimony and neglect of Congress.

"if ever any prediction was true it is this, and if ever a great & a good man was Surrounded with a Choice of Difficulties, it is Genl. Washington. I fear the Conse-

quences. I see clearly that he will be Impelled to make other attempts & Efforts in order to save his Country; that his numbers will not be adequeat to, & that he may also fall a Sacrifice to the folly and parsimony of our worthy rulers.

"I know that friendship will Induce you to attend to the Education of my Little Son & Daughter. I fear that their tender Mother will not survive this stroke. Do go & Comfort her. Tell her her Children claim her kindest offices & protection.

"My best & Sincerest Wishes to Mrs. Delaney & family & to all friends. I am called to Sup. But where to breakfast? Either within the Enemies Lines in triumph, or in an Other World. Then farewell, my best & Dearest friend, & believe me to the last moment,

"Yours Most Sincerely,

"ANTY WAYNE."

No better account can be given of the storming of Stony Point than that contained in the reports of General Wayne to General Washington, which were as follows:

"Stony Point two o'clock A. M. 16 July 1779.

"Dear General: The fort and Garrison, with Colonel Johnson, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free.

"Yours Most sincerely,

"ANTHONY WAYNE."

"Stony Point, 17 July 1779.

"Sir: I have the honor to give you a full and particular relation of the reduction of this Point, by the light infantry under my command.

"On the 15th instant, at twelve o'clock, we took up our line of march from Sandy Beach, distant fourteen miles from this place; the roads being exceedingly bad and narrow, and having to pass over high mountains, through deep morasses and difficult defiles, we were obliged to move in single files the greatest part of the way. At eight o'clock in the evening the van arrived at Mr. Springsteel's, within one mile and a half of the enemy, and formed into columns as fast as they came up, agreeably to the order of battle annexed; namely, Colonels Febriger's and Meigs' regiments, with Major Hull's detachment, formed the right column; Colonel Butler's regiment and Major Murfey's two companies the left. The troops remained in this position until several of the principal officers with myself had returned from reconnoitering the works. At half after eleven o'clock, being the hour fixed on, the whole moved forward. The van of the right consisted of one hundred and fifty volunteers, properly officered, who advanced with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fleury. These were preceded by twenty picked men, and a vigilant and brave officer to remove the abatis and other obstructions. The van of the left consisted of one hundred volunteers, under the command of Major Stewart, with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, also preceded by a brave and experienced officer, with twenty men, for the same purpose as the other.

"At twelve o'clock the assault was to begin on the right and left of the enemy's works, whilst Major Murfey amused them in front; but a deep morass covering their whole front, and at this time, overflowed by the tide, together with other obstructions, rendered the approaches more difficult than was at first apprehended, so that it was about twenty minutes after twelve before the assault began; previously to which I placed myself at the head of Febriger's regiment, or the right column, and gave the troops most pointed orders not to fire on any account, but place their whole dependence on the bayonet, which order was literally and faithfully obeyed. Neither the deep morass, the formidable and double rows of abatis, nor the strong works in front and flank could damp the ardor of the troops, who, in the face of a most tremendous fire of musketry, and from cannon loaded with grape shot, forced their way at the point of the bayonet through every obstacle, both columns meeting in the center of the enemy's works nearly at the same instant. Too much praise cannot be given to Lieutenant Colonel Fleury (who struck the enemy's standard with his own hand), and to Major Stewart, who commanded the advanced parties, for their brave and prudent conduct.

"Colonels Butler, Meigs, and Febriger conducted themselves with that coolness, bravery, and perseverance that will ever insure success. Lieutenant Colonel Hay was wounded in the thigh, bravely fighting at the head of his battalion. I should take up too much of your Excellency's time were I to particularize every individual who deserves it, for his bravery on this occasion. I cannot, however, omit Major Lee, to whom I am indebted for frequent and very useful intelligence, which contributed much to the success of the enterprise; and it is with the greatest pleasure I acknowledge to you that I was supported in the attack by all the officers and soldiers under my command to the utmost of my wishes. The officers and privates of the artillery exerted themselves in turning the cannon against Verplank's Point, and forced the enemy to cut the cable of their shipping and run down the river. I should be wanting in gratitude were I to omit mentioning Captain Fishbourn and Mr. Archer, my two aids-de-camp, who on every occasion showed the greatest intrepidity, and supported me into the works after I received my wound in passing the last *Abatis*.

"Enclosed are the returns of the killed and wounded of the light infantry, as also of the enemy, together with the number of prisoners taken, likewise, of the ordnance and stores found in the garrison.

"I forgot to inform your Excellency that, previous to my marching, I had drawn General Muhlenburg into my rear, who, with three hundred men of his brigade, took post on the opposite side of the marsh, so as to be in readiness either to support me or to cover a retreat in case of accident; and I have no doubt of his faithfully and effectually executing either, had there been an occasion for him.

"The humanity of our brave soldiery, who scorned to take the lives of a vanquished foe, calling for mercy, re-

flects the highest honor on them, and accounts for the few of the enemy killed on the occasion.

"I am not satisfied with the manner in which I have mentioned the conduct of Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the two gentlemen who led the advanced parties of twenty men each. Their distinguished bravery deserves the highest commendation. The former belongs to the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, and lost seventeen men killed and wounded in the attack; the latter belongs to the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, and was more fortunate in saving his men, though not less exposed. I have the honor to be, etc.,

"ANTHONY WAYNE."

It is proper here to state that when General Wayne received the wound, a musket shot in his head, that brought him to the ground, he raised himself on one knee and exclaimed: "March on! Carry me into the fort, for I will die at the head of my column!" The wound proved not to be serious.

Five hundred and forty-three prisoners were taken in the fort, and the enemy's loss in killed was sixty-three. The assailing party had fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded.

The officers and men engaged in this enterprise were highly complimented by resolutions of Congress, and the promise of rewards which General Wayne had made were confirmed. It was also enacted that the value of all the military stores taken was to be ascertained and divided among the troops engaged in storming the fort.

The stores were estimated at one hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars; and this amount was divided among the troops in the proportion of the pay of the officers and men. The rewards were: to the first man who entered the enemy's works, five hundred dollars; to the second, four hundred; to the third, three hundred; to the fourth, two hundred; to the fifth, one hundred; a total of fifteen hundred dollars.

Three medals, bearing the names respectively of Wayne, Fleury, and Stewart, were struck by order of Congress and presented to these officers as a testimonial of the nation's gratitude.

In a letter to Congress dated July 20th, 1779, General Washington said: "* * * When I came to examine the post of Stony Point, I found it would require more men to maintain it than we could afford, without incapacitating the army for other operations. In the opinion of the engineer, corresponding with my own and that of all the general officers present, not less than fifteen hundred men would be requisite for its complete defence. And, from the nature of the works, which were open towards the river, a great deal of labor and expense must have been incurred, and much time employed, to make them defensible by us. The enemy, depending on their shipping to protect their rear, had constructed works solely against an attack by land. We should have had to apprehend equally an attack by water, and must have enclosed the post. While we were doing this, the whole army must have been in the vicinity, exposed to the risk

of a general action, on terms which it would not be for our interest to court, and too distant to assist in carrying on the fortifications at West Point, or to support them in case of necessity. These considerations made it a unanimous sentiment to evacuate the post, remove the cannon and stores, and destroy the works; which was accomplished on the night of the eighteenth * * *."

In June, 1780, the American troops had for some time lain idle in New Jersey, and Washington had his headquarters at Ramapo. The British moved a portion of their force eastward, and thus threatened the safety of the French contingent, which had effected a landing at Newport, and to meet this Washington made a counter movement, threatening New York. The American army marched through Rockland county, and crossed the Hudson at Kings Ferry on the 31st of July. This movement drew back the British forces, and the attempt on New York was abandoned. The American army recrossed the river and encamped in and around Tappan. General Greene, who was in command in the absence of Washington, had his headquarters at the old stone house formerly belonging to Mr. Man, at present owned by Wm. Peet, Esq., and occupied by E. N. Taft, Esq. This is situated near the old road leading from Dobbs Ferry (Snedens Landing) to what is now Orangeburg. The Kings road led through Piermont up around the present residence of John Bell, the taxidermist. By the old homestead of Col. Haring's mother it intersected the Kings road, which led up through Clarkstown to Haverstraw. The main portion of the army was encamped in this locality, one or two regiments resting on the brow of the hill now owned by the Ruckman estate. The Kings road continued from what is now Orangeburg down through the present village of Tappan, forming a sharp angle to the right below the Mabie house (76 House) and thence into New Jersey. At this angle a private road led across the creek to the De Wint mansion. The present road leading to Snedens Landing was not laid out at that time. The old maps show only six houses in what is now the village of Tappan.

At this time a body of troops under Colonel Malcom was at Haverstraw, and a regiment under Colonel Livingston garrisoned Stony Point.

The army left its camp on the 23d of August, and went to Tenaflly, ten miles below, on the river, and thence, on the 4th of September, to Hackensack. On the 20th it returned to its old camp at Orangetown.

After the return of the British troops from the East General Washington learned that some important move was contemplated by the enemy, but for a time he was in doubt as to what that move was. With the disposition that had been made of the American forces, at Tappan, Haverstraw, and Stony Point, and with Arnold at West Point, he hardly thought it probable that an attempt was to be made on the latter, though the posts in the highlands might be attacked. It proved that the proposed surprise of the post at West Point was the project that had been formed by the enemy, and that this was to be accomplished through the base treachery of a trusted American officer.

CHAPTER XI.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (*continued*).

TREASON OF ARNOLD.

The circumstances which preceded and led to the treason of Benedict Arnold are matters of history that it is not necessary to recite here. Most of the events immediately connected with that attempt to betray the cause of American freedom occurred in Rockland county, and the importance of the subject demands that a more detailed account shall be given of these than is accorded to matters of less historic interest.

In the summer of 1780 General Arnold, who had, during eighteen months, been engaged in a clandestine correspondence with the enemy, by artful representations induced General Washington to place him in command of the important post of West Point. His instructions were dated the third of August, and he entered at once on his duties, and established his headquarters at Robinson's house, two or three miles below West Point, on the opposite or eastern side of the river.

At about this time the French allies had landed at Newport, Rhode Island, and Sir Henry Clinton had prepared to attack them before they could effect a junction with Washington's army, or even fortify their position. Washington, whose army was then encamped on the west side of the Hudson, at once began a counter movement, crossed the river, and menaced New York. This crossing of the river by the American army took place at Kings Ferry, the last of July, 1780. On the abandonment by Sir Henry of the expedition to Rhode Island the American army recrossed the Hudson at Kings Ferry, and went into camp, with its center at Tappan, its left wing on the river at Dobbs Ferry, and its right extending toward Hackensack.

While the opposing forces were in this position, arrangements were made for the consummation of Arnold's treason, so far as could be done by correspondence. It was considered necessary, by both Sir Henry and Arnold, that a meeting should be held by the latter with some trusted British officer, for arranging the details of the plan, and Arnold finally proposed that that officer should be Major John André, Adjutant General of the British army, by whom the secret correspondence had been managed. It does not therefore appear that André volunteered to undertake this mission, but that he did so at the request of Arnold, and in conformity with the wishes of Sir Henry Clinton.

In the correspondence which had been carried on between Arnold and André the former had assumed the fictitious name of Gustavus, and had so artfully concealed his real designs under the pretence of negotiating a mercantile transaction, that no one but the parties concerned in the correspondence would suspect its real nature. Arnold had made no confidants, and to bring about the desired interview by the employment of intermediate agents, who were entirely ignorant of his purposes and of

the tendency of their own acts, was a delicate and difficult matter. With the consummate tact and shrewdness that characterized Arnold, these difficulties were surmounted, and a meeting was arranged to take place at Dobbs Ferry, on the 11th of September. On the 10th, Arnold went in his barge from his quarters in Robinson's house to Kings Ferry, and passed the night at the house of Joshua Hett Smith, on the road between the ferry and Haverstraw. The next morning he proceeded to Dobbs Ferry, but he was fired on and chased by British gun boats in the river, and came near being taken prisoner. He landed on the west side of the river, and went down to the ferry; but failed to meet André and Colonel Beverly Robinson who was to accompany him there. It is not known whether they were at the opposite landing of the ferry, or whether they were on board a vessel in the river. But no meeting occurred. In a communication to Washington, from Dobbs Ferry, Arnold pretended that the object of his trip down the river was to establish signals and take other precautions against possible contingencies. Two days later he found means to send a letter to André, appointing a meeting at the eastern end of Dobbs Ferry, on the evening of the 20th. Before this letter reached André the British sloop of war, *Vulture*, ascended the river as far as Teller's Point, and by an ingenious plan Arnold was made acquainted with the fact.

On the 18th Washington crossed the river by Kings Ferry, on his way to Hartford, and Arnold took him and his suite over in his barge. They passed the night at Peekskill, and next morning Arnold returned to West Point, whence he dispatched a flag boat to the *Vulture*, with letters directed to Colonel Robinson, in one of which he gave notice that he would, on the night of the 20th, "send a person to Dobbs Ferry, or on board the *Vulture*, who would be furnished with a boat and a flag of truce, and whose secrecy and honor might be depended upon." On the morning of the 20th André left New York and went to Dobbs Ferry, whence he pushed forward to the *Vulture*, which he reached at seven that evening.

Sparks says:* "General Howe, the immediate predecessor of Arnold as commandant at West Point, had been in the habit of employing Joshua H. Smith to procure intelligence from New York. Mr. Smith's respectable standing in society, the zeal he had shown in the American cause, his extensive acquaintance with people in different ranks of life, and the place of his residence on the confines of the American posts, all conspired to render his services important. He could select agents and embrace opportunities not within the power of any other person. General Howe had recommended him as a gentleman in whom confidence might be placed, and whose aid might be valuable.

"These hints were enough for Arnold, and his quick perception of character enabled him to discover in Smith an instrument well suited to his purpose. He began by flattering him with particular civilities, asking him to

headquarters, visiting him often at his own house, and consulting him on subjects of some moment. He continued, as General Howe had done, to solicit his agency in keeping up a chain of intelligence, and watching the movements of the enemy on the river, and furnished him with a written permission to pass the guards at all times. Arnold at length told Smith that he expected a man from New York who would be the bearer of very important intelligence, and with whom it was essential for him to have a personal conference, but for obvious reasons the affair must be kept a profound secret; intimating, at the same time, that he might want Smith's assistance in conducting the man within the lines. * * *

"Arnold having resolved that André should be brought on shore from the *Vulture*, it became necessary to provide a place for concealing him in case the length of time required to finish the business in hand, or any accident, should prevent his prompt and safe return. While on this visit he persuaded Smith to permit the rendezvous to be held at his house. To prepare the way all the persons residing in the house, except the domestics, were to be removed. Under pretence of paying a visit to his connections at Fishkill, more than thirty miles distant, Smith went with his wife and family the next day to that town. Leaving his family at Fishkill, he immediately returned, and, as Robinson's house was near the road, he called on General Arnold according to his previous request.

"Here it was arranged that Smith should go on board the *Vulture*, or down to Dobbs Ferry, in the night of the next day, and bring on shore the person who was expected to be there. Orders had been given to Major Krerse, the quartermaster at Stony Point, to supply Smith with a boat whenever he should want one, and Arnold took care to give him the customary pass for a flag of truce, and such letters as would be understood on board the *Vulture*. With these papers Smith went back to his house the same evening."

The trip to the *Vulture* did not take place the next night, probably for the want of a boat or of boatmen, and on the following day Arnold went to Smith's house.

André remained on board the *Vulture* through the night of the 20th without meeting any one, and on the next day found means of communicating to Arnold the knowledge of his presence there. This information reached Arnold while at Verplank's Point, on his way to Smith's house, and he directed the quartermaster to send a boat to a certain place in Haverstraw Creek. Two boatmen, named Samuel and Joseph Colquhoun, brothers, were induced to go with Smith, by threats from Arnold of arrest as Tories if they persisted in their refusal. A countersign was given them, by which they might pass the guard boats that patrolled the shore, and between eleven and twelve on the night of the 21st they passed, with muffled oars, out of Haverstraw Creek into the Hudson River. The night was calm and still, and they glided noiselessly over the river, without discovery or hindrance, till they were hailed from the deck of the *Vulture*, and asked who they were and whither they were bound. On

*Life and Treason of Benedict Arnold, p. 190.

answering that they were from Kings Ferry and bound for Dobbs Ferry, they were ordered alongside, and a torrent of nautical oaths was poured on them for their presumption in thus approaching one of his Majesty's ships. Meantime Smith clambered on board, and the noise being heard below, a messenger was sent with orders from the captain to show the man into the cabin.

On entering the cabin Smith found there Colonel Beverly Robinson, whom he knew, and presented to him a letter from Arnold, together with his passes.

Spark says: * "After Smith had sat a few minutes in the cabin, Robinson left him in conversation with Captain Sutherland, and in about a quarter of an hour returned with another person, whom he introduced as Mr. Anderson. Assigning ill health as a reason why he could not himself go on shore, he said this gentleman would go in his stead, who, being perfectly acquainted with the business upon which the consultation was to be held, would be able to give all the information and make all the arrangements desired.

"As Arnold was expected on board in person, it was doubtless a subject of deliberation whether any one should leave the ship and run the hazard of going on shore, with no other pledge of protection than the word of a man who was seeking to betray his country. It has been said that Robinson was decidedly opposed to such a step, but was overruled by André, whose eagerness to accomplish the enterprise he had undertaken made him regardless of danger. Although clothed in his uniform, he was so completely enveloped with a blue great coat that no part of his dress could be seen, and Smith always affirmed that he had no surmise of his real name or character, but looked upon him as a private individual, acting an intermediate part between Robinson and Arnold.

"The boat in which Smith came down the river was large, and, being rowed by two men only, the captain of the *Vulture* proposed that one of his boats should go out armed, and tow the other, but this was strongly objected to by Smith and André. It was easy to discover that the less noise the more safety. The reason assigned by Sir Henry Clinton, in his despatch, for their declining this aid was, that it would be inconsistent with a flag of truce. As there was no pretence of a flag of truce, except in the formality of Arnold's passport, this reason was supposititious.

"André and Smith descended into the boat together. The watermen had not left it. Few words were spoken as they moved slowly towards the shore. They landed at the foot of a mountain called the Long Clove, on the western margin of the river, about six miles below Stony Point.

"To this place Arnold had ridden on horseback from Smith's house, attended by one of Smith's servants on another horse. The exact spot for the rendezvous had been agreed upon, and as soon as the boat landed Smith went up on the bank, groping his way in darkness, and found Arnold, not only shrouded in the shades of night, but concealed among thick bushes and trees. He then

returned and conducted André to the same place. At Arnold's request he left them together and joined the men again at the boat.

"Overcome with fatigue, and unconscious of any heavier burden upon their spirits, the watermen found relief from their toils in sleep. Smith was wakeful and little at ease. Mortified and displeased, as he says, at not being permitted to be present at the interview, after all the pains he had taken and sacrifices he had made to bring it about, he was not in a humor to draw solace from tranquility and meditation; and the damps of an autumnal night, piercing a frame that had been for some time shivering under the discipline of a tertian ague, were not likely to communicate soothing influences. No wonder the hours seemed to move on leaden wings, and his stock of patience was soon exhausted. He went into the bushes and reminded the plotters of treason that the night was far spent, and the boat must depart from its present station before daylight should appear.

"Roused by this intimation, and not yet having entirely effected the object of their meeting, the conspirators consented that he and the boatmen should return up the river. Meantime André mounted the servant's horse and accompanied Arnold to Smith's house, being a distance of three or four miles along the road leading through the village of Haverstraw. It was dark, and the voice of the sentinel demanding the countersign was the first indication to André that he was within the American lines. * * * Just as the day dawned they came to Smith's house. In a little time Smith arrived, having brought the boat to Crom Island, in Haverstraw Creek, where it was left. The boatmen retired to their homes.

"Should the question be asked why André did not return on board from the Long Clove, in the same way he came on shore, the true answer undoubtedly is, that his business with Arnold was not finished and could not be brought to a close soon enough to allow André to go and come again during the night. Since Arnold himself went down to meet André at the Clove it may be inferred that he thought everything might be completed there. Otherwise he would have been more likely to wait for him at Smith's house and have him conducted thither by the safest and most expeditious channel, which would have been by water up Haverstraw Creek to the place where the boat was ultimately left, which was but a short distance from the house. It is equally certain, however, that he had anticipated a want of time for doing at the landing place all that was requisite, as he had provided for such contingency, first, by having Smith's family removed, secondly, by taking a spare horse with him to the Clove. Smith had said, while on board the *Vulture*, that a horse would be ready on the bank of the river for the purpose of conducting the person to his house who should go with him in the boat."

Soon after the arrival of Arnold and André at Smith's house, a cannonade was opened on the *Vulture* by a party sent for that purpose from Verplank's Point, and the vessel was compelled to drop down the river out of range.

*Life and Treason of Benedict Arnold, P. 201.

The business between Arnold and André was concluded, and the former took his departure before 10 A. M. The interviews were in secret, and the full details have never been revealed.

"The post at West Point was to be weakened by such a disposition of the troops as would leave but a small force for its defense. As soon as it should be known that the British were coming up the river, parties were to be sent out from the garrison to the gorges in the hills, and other distant points, under the pretence of meeting the enemy as they approached; and here they were to remain while the British troops landed and marched to the garrison through different routes in which they would meet no opposition."

It is believed that the day was also fixed, and that the British troops that had been embarked at New York, ostensibly for an expedition to the Chesapeake, were to be held in readiness to ascend the river at a moment's notice.

André remained at Smith's house during the day on the 22d, and at its close he expected to be placed again on board the *Vulture*. But Smith had made no arrangements to do so, and he obstinately refused to make any, on the absurd plea that his health would not permit him to expose himself in a boat. No doubt considerations of personal safety influenced him. The *Vulture* had resumed her original station, and he probably feared she might be fired on again.

Although it was expected that André would return to the *Vulture*, Arnold had provided Smith with two passes, both in his own hand-writing, and both dated "Head Quarters." The one authorizing him to go by water was as follows: "Joshua Smith has permission to pass with a boat and three hands and a flag to Dobbs Ferry, on public business, and return immediately." The other was: "Joshua Smith has permission to pass the guards to White Plains and return, he being on public business by my direction." Of the arrangement for his return he wrote after his capture: "Arnold quitted me, having himself made me put the papers I bore between my stockings and my feet. Whilst he did it he expressed a wish, in case of accident befalling me, that they should be destroyed, which I said of course would be the case, as when I went into the boat I should have them tied about with a string and a stone. Before we parted, some mention had been made of my crossing the river and going another route. But I objected much against it, and thought it was settled that in the way I came I was to return."

In compliance with the wishes of Arnold, André exchanged his military coat for one of Mr. Smith's, and, shortly before sunset on the 22nd he started, on horseback in company with Smith. They proceeded to Kings Ferry, crossed to Verplank's Point, rode to the vicinity of Crom Pond, where they slept at the house of Andreas Miller, and on the 23d proceeded to within two miles and a-half of Pine's Bridge, where Smith took leave of André and returned.

It is not necessary to give a detailed account of the

capture of André, near Tarrytown, by Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams, or to enter upon a discussion of the moral character or patriotism of his captors. The value of the service which they rendered the American cause by the arrest of this man is not affected by the decision of the question whether they were or were not incorruptible saints. The story of the capture is familiar to almost every one, and need not be repeated here.

Within a few hours after his capture, André, with the papers that were taken from his boots, was delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, who was in command at North Castle, the nearest military post. The papers were in the hand-writing of Arnold. The following is a copy of them from the original on file at the New York State Library:

"Major André's Personal Pass.

"Headquarters, Robinson House,

"September 22d, 1780.

"Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the Guards to the White Plains or below if he chooses. He being on public business by my direction.

"B. ARNOLD, M. Gen'l."

"Head Quarters, Robinson House,

"September 20th, 1780.

"Permission is given to Joshua Smith, Esq., a gentleman, Mr. John Anderson, who is with him, and his two servants, to pass and repass the guards near Kings Ferry at all times.

"(Signed) B. ARNOLD, M. Gen'l."

"Head Quarters, Robinson House,

"September 21st, 1780.

"Permission is granted to Joshua Smith, Esq. to go to Dobbs Ferry with three Men and a Boy in a Boat with a Flag, to carry some letters of a private nature for gentlemen in New York, and to return immediately.

"B. ARNOLD, M. Gen'l."

"N. B. He has permission to go at such hours and times as the tide and his business suits.

"B. A."

"Arnold's Hand.

"Estimate of the number of men necessary to man the Works at West Point and in the vicinity.

Fort Arnold.....	620.
" Putnam.....	450.
" Wyllys.....	140.
" Webb.....	140.
Redoubt No. 1.....	150.
" " 2.....	150.
" " 3.....	120.
" " 4.....	100.
" " 5.....	130.
" " 6.....	110.
" " 7.....	78.
North Redoubt.....	120.
South Redoubt.....	130.

Total..... 2438.

"VILLEPAUCHE,

"Engineer.

"N. B. The Artillery Men are not included in the above estimate."

"Artillery Orders and Return of Ordnance bearing date Sept. 5th, 1780.

Calibers	Metal		Garrison Carriages.	Garrison Carriages.	Traveling Carriages.	Garrison Carriages.	Stocked Carriages.	Garrison Carriages.	Garrison Carriages.	Stocked Carriages.	Traveling Carriages.	Garrison Carriages.	Traveling Carriages.	Traveling Carriages.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Garrison Carriages.	Stocked Carriages.	Traveling Carriages.	Total.	Mortars.	Howitz.	Total.		
	Brass	Iron																												
Fort Arnold	1	21																												
Port Putnam	1	15																												
Constitution Island	1	6																												
South Battery	1	5																												
Chain Battery	1	4																												
Lantern Battery	1	1																												
Webb's Redoubt	1	1																												
Sherburn Redoubt	1	1																												
Meigs's Redoubt	1	1																												
South Redoubt	1	1																												
North Redoubt	1	1																												
Wyllys Redoubt	1	1																												
Rocky Hill No. 4	1	1																												
Rocky Hill No. 3	1	1																												
Rocky Hill No. 2	1	1																												
Verplank's Point	1	1																												
Stony Point	1	1																												
Total		23																												
Total		100																												

N. B.—The following
ordnance not distrib-
ed.

No. 6, Iron, 12 Pounder.
" 4, " " 9 "
" 1, " " 6 "
" 1, " " 4 "
" 2, " " 3 "
" 2, " " 1 "
" 14
No. 3, Brass, 24 Pounder.
" 7, " " 12 "
" 1, " " 8 in. How.
" 11

S. BAUMANN, Major
Commander of Artillery.

Return of Ordnance in the different Forts, Batteries, &c., at West Point and its Dependencies, September 6, 1780.

"West Point, Sept. 5th, 1780.

"Artillery Orders.

"The following disposition of the corps is to take place in case of an alarm.

"Capt. Daniells, with his company, at Fort Putnam, and to Detach an Officer with 12 men to Wyllys' Redoubt, a non-commissioned officer with 3 men to Webb's Redoubt, and the like number to Redoubt No. 4.

"Capt. Thomas and Company to repair to Fort Arnold.

"Capt. Simmons and Company to remain at the North and South Redoubts at the East side of the River until further orders.

"Lieut. Barber, with 20 men of Capt. Jackson's company, will repair to Constitution Island. The remainder of the Company, with Lieut. Mason's, will repair to Arnold.

"Lieut. George, and Lieut. Blake, with 20 men of Capt. Treadwell's Company, will repair to Redoubt No. 1 and 2. The remainder of the Company will be sent to Fort Arnold.

"Late Jones' Company, with Lieut. Fisk, to repair to the South Battery.

"The Chain Battery, Sherburn's Redoubt, and the Brass Field pieces will be manned from Fort Arnold as occasion may require.

"The Commissary and Conductor of Military Stores will in time wait upon the Commanding officer of Artillery for orders.

"The Artificers of the Garrison (agreeable to former orders) will repair to Fort Arnold, and there receive further orders from the commanding officer of Artillery.

"J. BAUMAN, Major Comm't Artillery."

"Arnold's hand.

Endorsed. "Remarks on Works at West Point, a copy to be transmitted to his Excellency, General Washington. Sept., 1780.

"Fort Arnold is built of Dry Fascines and Wood, is in a ruinous condition, incomplete, and subject to take fire from Shells or Canasses.

"Fort Putnam, stone, wanting repairs, the wall on the East side broke down and rebuilding from the foundation, at the West and South sides, have been a *Chevaux de Frise*, on the West side broke in many places. The East side open, two Bomb Proofs and Provision Magazine in the Fort, and slight Wooden Barrack. A commanding piece of ground, 500 yards West, between the Fort and No. 4 or Rocky Hill.

"Fort Webb. Built of Fascines and Wood, a slight Work, very dry and liable to be set on fire, as the approaches are very easy, without defenses, save a slight abattis.

"Fort Wyllys. built of stone, five feet high, the work above plank with earth; the stone work is 15 feet, the earth 9 feet thick. No Bomb Proofs, the Batteries without the Fort.

"Redoubt No. 1. On the South side, wood 9 thick, the West and East sides 4 feet thick. No cannon in the works, a slight and single abattis, no ditch or Picket. Cannon on two Batteries. No Bomb Proofs.

"Redoubt No. 2. The same as No. 1. No Bomb Proofs.

"Redoubt No. 3. A slight Wood Work, 3 feet thick, very dry. No Bomb Proofs, a single abattis, the Work easily set on fire, no cannon.

"Redoubt No. 4. A Wooden work about ten feet high, and four or five feet thick, the West side faced with a stone wall 8 feet high and 4 thick. No Bomb Proofs, two six pounders, a slight abattis, a commanding piece of ground, 500 yards Wt.

"The North Redoubt, on the East side, built of stone, 4 feet high, above the stone, wood filled in with earth. Very dry, no ditch, a Bomb Proof, three Batteries, without the Fort a poor abattis, a rising piece of ground 500 yards So., the approaches under cover to within 20 yards. The Work easily fired with faggots dipt in Pitch, &c.

"South Redoubt much the same as the North, a commanding piece of ground 500 yards due East, 3 Batteries without the Fort.

Arnold's hand.

"Estimate of the Forces at West Point and its dependencies, Sept. 30th, 1780.

A Brigade of Massachusetts Militia and two Regiments of rank and file, New Hampshire, inclusive of 166 Batteaux Men at Verplanks and Stony Points, 992

"On command and Extra service at Fish Kills, New Windsor, &c., &c, who may be called in occasionally, 852

"3 Regiments of Connecticut militia, under the command of Col. Wills, on the lines near N. Castle, 488

"A Detachment of N. York levies on the lines, 115

"Militia.

"Col. Lamb's Regiment, 167

"Col. Livingston at Verplank and Stony Points, 80

—247

"Col. Sheldon's Dragoons on the lines, about one-half mounted, 142

"Batteaux men and Artificers, 250

"Total, 3086"

CHAPTER XII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (*continued*).

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF ANDRÉ.

Notwithstanding the suspicious character of the papers found in André's possession, the peculiar circum-

stances under which they were found, and the fact that they were in the well known handwriting of Arnold, Colonel Jameson ordered the prisoner and a letter sent to that general. The papers he sent to General Washington. The conduct of Colonel Jameson was inexplicable. Washington afterward said that because of his "egregious folly, or bewildered conceptions, he seemed lost in astonishment, and not to know what he was doing." When the facts came to the knowledge of Major Tallmadge, next in command under Jameson, he prevailed on that officer to recall the prisoner and send him to Lower Salem, where Colonel Sheldon had his headquarters, but the letter announcing his capture was sent forward to Arnold.

After his arrival at Lower Salem André wrote the following letter to General Washington:

"Sir: What I have as yet said concerning myself, was in the justifiable attempt to be extricated; I am too little accustomed to duplicity to have succeeded.

"I beg your Excellency to be persuaded that no alteration in the temper of my mind, or apprehension for my safety, induces me to the step of addressing you; but that it is to secure myself from an imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous purposes, of self interest, a conduct incompatible with the principles that actuated me, as well as with my condition in life.

"It is to vindicate my fame that I speak, and not to solicit security.

"The person in your possession is Major André, Adjutant General of the British Army.

"The influence of one commander in the army of his adversary is an advantage taken in war. A correspondence for this purpose I held as confidential (in the present instance) with His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

"To favour it, I agreed to meet upon ground not within the posts of either army, a person who was to give me intelligence; I came up in the *Vulture*, sloop of war, for this effect, and was fetched in the boat from the ship to the beach. Being there, I was told the approach of day would prevent my return, and that I must be concealed till the next night. I was in my regimentals, and had fairly risked my person.

"Against my stipulation, my intention, and without my knowledge beforehand, I was conducted within one of your posts. Your Excellency may conceive my sentiments on this occasion, and will imagine how much more I must have been affected by a refusal to reconduct me back the next night, as I had been brought. Thus become a prisoner, I had to conceal my escape. I quit my uniform, and was passed another way in the night, without the American posts, to neutral ground, and being informed I was out of reach of all armed parties, and left to proceed to New York, I was taken at Tarrytown by some volunteers.

"Thus, as I have had to relate, I was betrayed (being Adjutant General of the British Army) into the vile condition of an enemy within your posts.

"Having avowed myself a British officer, I know

nothing to reveal but what relates to myself, which is true on the honour of an officer and a gentleman.

"The request I have to make to your Excellency, and I am conscious I address myself well, is, that in any rigour policy may dictate, a decency of conduct towards me may mark that, though unfortunate, I am branded with nothing dishonorable, as no motive could be mine, but the service of my king, and as I was involuntarily an impostor.

"Another request is, that I may be permitted to write an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton, and another to a friend for clothes and linen.

"I take the liberty to mention the condition of some gentlemen at Charleston, who, either being on parole, or under protection, were engaged in a conspiracy against us. Though their situation is not similar, they are objects who may be sent in exchange for me, or are persons, whom the treatment I receive may in some degree affect.

"It is no less, sir, a confidence in the generosity of your mind, than on account of your superior station, that I have chosen to importune you with this letter. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

"JOHN ANDRÉ.

"Adj't. Gen."

"His Excellency Geo. Washington, &c."

On his return from Hartford General Washington with his suite went to the headquarters of Arnold, where they arrived on the morning of the 25th. While General Washington and most of his suite were examining some redoubts on that side of the river, and two of his aids were at breakfast with General Arnold, the letter of Colonel Jameson was brought to the latter officer. Hastily reading it he left the table, called his wife to her chamber, announced the necessity for his departure, left her in a swoon, mounted a horse, rode to the bank of the river, entered a boat that was manned by six oarsmen, ordered them to push to the middle of the river, then to row in haste down the stream. As he passed Kings Ferry he displayed a white handkerchief, and was thus enabled to pass unobstructed to the *Vulture*, which lay a short distance below the place it occupied when André left it.

After completing his inspection of the redoubts, Washington and his suite repaired to Arnold's house, where they were told that Arnold had crossed the river. They ate a hasty breakfast, then crossed to West Point, but of course did not find Arnold. After two hours they recrossed the river, and were met at the landing by Colonel Hamilton, who had remained behind. He had received and opened the letter and papers from Colonel Jameson, and the letter from André at Lower Salem, in which he declared his true character.

This was Washington's first knowledge of Arnold's treason. He at once ordered Hamilton to Verplank's Point to intercept Arnold if he had not passed, but he only arrived in season to receive, by a flag of truce from the *Vulture*, a letter from Arnold to Washington solicit-

ing protection for his wife, and declaring that in his conduct he had been actuated by principle. In a postscript he added that neither his aids nor Joshua H. Smith knew anything of his transactions. The same boat brought a letter from Beverly Robinson to Washington demanding the release of André, on the ground that he had gone within the American lines under the protection of a flag of truce, and that when taken he had a permit to return to New York.

Ignorant of the extent and degree of maturity of the plot, General Washington at once took measures for guarding against whatever might be developed. He wrote to the principal officer at West Point, and to those commanding detachments in the vicinity, enjoining the utmost vigilance, and ordered General Greene, who was in command of the army at Tappan, to put the left wing in motion for Kings Ferry, which was done after midnight on the 26th.

At the same time an order was despatched to Colonel Jameson to send André, under a strong guard, to Robinson's house. On the receipt of the order, at midnight, André was at once sent, arriving on the morning of the 26th, in the custody of Major Tallmadge, who was with him almost constantly from the time of his arrival at Lower Salem till his execution. On the evening of the same day he was taken over to West Point, and on the morning of the 28th he was removed in a barge down the river to Stony Point, whence he was taken, under an escort of cavalry, to Tappan.

Washington, in his letter to General Greene informing him that André was to be sent to Tappan, while he gave instructions to have him vigilantly guarded, said: "I wish the room for Major André to be a decent one, and that he may be treated with civility." Accordingly, he was lodged in the house of Mr. Mabie, and treated with such attention as was suitable to those of his character and rank. He was supplied with refreshment from the table of General Washington, and here, as elsewhere, Major Tallmadge was constantly with him.

On the 28th General Washington arrived at his headquarters in the De Wint mansion, and on the 29th he summoned a board of general officers, consisting of six major generals and eight brigadiers, to inquire into the facts in Major André's case, and give their opinion as to the light in which he ought to be regarded, and the punishment he should receive. All the evidence in the case, and all the papers and correspondence were laid before this board, which held its sessions in the old Dutch Church at Tappan, which at this time, appears to have been the only place suitable for public trials, the Court House having been burned some years previous.

Ten days previous to André's trial, Peter Rooney, James Moore, John Miller, and James Welch, soldiers in Colonel Stuart's regiment of light infantry, were tried there by court-martial for robbery, and sentenced to death. The findings of the court were approved by Major-General Greene in the same general orders of the 26th of September, which announced to the army the capture of André, three days before.

Sparks says: * "The board assembled and the prisoner was brought before them. The names of the officers constituting the board were read to him. Before the examination began, General Greene told him that various questions would be asked, but the board desired him to feel at perfect liberty to answer them or not as he might choose, and to take his own time for recollection and for weighing what he said. André then proceeded to give a brief narrative of what occurred between the time of his coming on shore and that of his capture, which agreed in every point with his letter to Washington. He also confessed that certain papers, which were shown to him, were the same that had been concealed in his boots, and that a pass for John Anderson in the handwriting of Arnold, was the one he had exhibited to his captors.

"Being interrogated as to his conception of the manner in which he came on shore, and whether he considered himself under a flag, he answered, that 'it was impossible for him to suppose that he came on shore under the sanction of a flag, and added, that, if he came on shore under that sanction, he might certainly have returned under it.'"

"Throughout his examination Major André maintained a manly, dignified, and respectful deportment, replied to every question promptly, discovered no embarrassment, sought no disguise, stated with frankness and truth everything that related to himself, and used no words to explain, palliate, or defend any part of his conduct. So delicate was he in regard to other persons that he scrupulously avoided mentioning names, or alluding to any particulars except such as concerned himself. General Greene spoke of Smith's house, in reference to the place of meeting between André and Arnold. 'I said a house, sir,' replied André, 'but did not say whose house.' 'True,' answered Greene, 'nor have we any right to demand this of you, after the conditions we have allowed.'

"The examination being closed, Major André was asked whether he had any remarks to make on the statements that had been presented. He replied in the negative, and said he should leave them to operate with the board. He was then remanded to the place of his confinement.

"After a full consideration of the subject, taking into view the papers that had been laid before them, and the voluntary confessions of Major André, the board reported the following facts:

"First, that he came on shore from the *Vulture* sloop-of-war, in the night, on an interview with General Arnold, in a private and secret manner.

"Secondly, that he changed his dress within our lines, and, under a feigned name, and in a disguised habit, passed our works at Stony and Verplank's Points, that he was taken at Tarrytown in a disguised habit, being then on his way to New York, and that, when taken, he had in his possession several papers which contained intelligence for the enemy.

"Believing these facts to be established, the board

further reported it as their opinion that Major André ought to be considered as a spy, and according to the law and usage of nations to suffer death.

"This decision was communicated to the prisoner, who, at his request, was permitted to write a letter to Sir Henry Clinton, which follows:

'Tappan, 29th September, 1780.

'Sir: Your Excellency is doubtless already apprized of the manner in which I was taken, and possibly of the serious light in which my conduct is considered, and the rigorous determination that is impending.

'Under these circumstances I have obtained General Washington's permission to send you this letter, the object of which is to remove from your breast any suspicion that I could imagine I was bound by your Excellency's orders to expose myself to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's posts and of changing my dress, which led me to my present situation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your order. And the circuitous route which I took to return was imposed (perhaps unavoidably) without alternative upon me.

'I am perfectly tranquil in mind, and prepared for any fate to which an honest zeal for my King's service may have devoted me.

'In addressing myself to your Excellency on this occasion, the force of all my obligations to you, and of the attachment and gratitude I bear to you, recurs to me. With all the warmth of my heart I give you thanks for your Excellency's profuse kindness to me, and I send you the most earnest wishes for your welfare which a faithful, affectionate, and respectful attendant can frame.

'I have a mother and two sisters, to whom the value of my commission would be an object, as the loss of Grenada has much affected their income. It is needless to be more explicit on this subject. I am persuaded of your Excellency's goodness.

'I receive the greatest attention from his Excellency General Washington, and from every person under whose charge I happen to be placed. I have the honor to be, with the most respectful attachment, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

'JOHN ANDRE, *Adjutant General*.'

"This letter was accompanied by one from General Washington to Sir Henry Clinton, and by a copy of the proceedings of the board of officers. Washington's letter was short, stating, in reply to the British commander's request respecting his Adjutant General, that, although he was taken under circumstances which warranted the most summary mode of treatment, yet great moderation had been exercised towards him, and his case had been referred to a board of general officers, whose report was then transmitted for Sir Henry's inspection, from which it would be seen that Major André was engaged in executing measures very different from the objects of a flag of truce, and such as a flag could not by any possible construction ever have been intended to authorize or countenance."

Although, under the circumstances, the decision of the

* *Life and Treason of Benedict Arnold*, p. 201.

board of officers could not be looked on as questionable, the rank, the manliness, the truthfulness and the unblemished character of André excited in every one a lively interest and sympathy. And the fact that he had been drawn into the snare under extenuating circumstances, compelled the sternest advocates for justice to look on his impending fate with regret, and with a wish that it might be averted. Washington, with whom the final determination must rest, was as keenly alive to these feelings as any one could be. But his sense of justice and duty in the circumstances which surrounded the case outweighed the promptings of his humane heart. It was necessary to show to the world that the cause of American liberty could not be sacrificed by traitors, with impunity. He offered, indirectly, the only terms on which it was considered possible to spare his life, an exchange for Arnold, but it was hardly to be expected that such a proposition would be accepted by the enemy.

A deputation of three persons was sent, under a flag of truce, by Sir Henry Clinton to try and avert André's fate, but their mission was fruitless. It is somewhat remarkable that they bore a letter from Arnold, impudently threatening retaliation on such persons as might fall into his power, in case André was executed.

When the decision or sentence of the board was announced to André, he evinced no feeling, but remarked that "there was still a choice in the mode, which would make a material difference in his feelings." He wished for the death of a soldier, and asked that he might be shot. He afterward renewed this request in the following letter to General Washington:

"Tappan, 1 October, 1780.

"Sir: Buoyed above the terror of death, by the consciousness of a life devoted to honorable pursuits, and stained with no action that can give me remorse, I trust that the request that I make to your Excellency, at this serious period, and which is to soften my last moments, will not be rejected.

"Sympathy towards a soldier will surely induce your Excellency, and a military tribunal, to adapt the mode of my death to the feelings of a man of honor.

"Let me hope, Sir, that if aught in my character impresses you with esteem towards me, if aught in my misfortunes marks me as the victim of policy and not of resentment, I shall experience the operation of these feelings in your breast, by being informed that I am not to die on a gibbet.

"I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

"JOHN ANDRÉ."

Manly, persuasive, and touching as this appeal was, it was not deemed consistent with the rules of war to grant the request, and no answer was returned.

The execution was first ordered at 5 P. M. of the 1st of October; but the prolonged conference with Sir Henry Clinton's deputies rendered it necessary to change the time to 12 M. of the 2d.

Dr. Thatcher, who was an eye witness, gave the following vivid account of the execution:

"The principal guard officer, who was constantly in the room with the prisoner, relates that when the hour of his execution was announced to him in the morning, he received it without emotion, and, while all present were affected with silent gloom, he retained a firm countenance, with calmness and composure of mind. Observing his servant enter the room in tears, he exclaimed: 'Leave me till you can show yourself more manly.' His breakfast being sent to him from the table of General Washington, which had been done every day of his confinement, he partook of it as usual, and having shaved and dressed himself, he placed his hat on the table, and cheerfully said to the guard officers, 'I am ready at any moment, gentlemen, to wait on you.' The fatal hour having arrived, a large detachment of troops was paraded, and an immense concourse of people assembled. Almost all our general and field officers, excepting his Excellency and his staff, were present on horseback. Melancholy and gloom pervaded all ranks. The scene was affecting and awful.

"I was so near during the solemn march to the fatal spot as to observe every movement and participate in every emotion which the melancholy scene was calculated to produce. Major André walked from the stone house, in which he had been confined, between two of our subaltern officers, arm in arm. The eyes of the immense multitude were fixed on him, who, rising superior to the fear of death, appeared as if conscious of the dignified deportment which he displayed. He betrayed no want of fortitude, but retained a complacent smile on his countenance, and politely bowed to several gentlemen whom he knew, which was respectfully returned. It was his earnest desire to be shot, as being the mode of death most conformable to the feelings of a military man, and he had indulged the hope that his request would be granted. At the moment, therefore, when suddenly he came in view of the gallows, he involuntarily started backward, and made a pause: 'Why this emotion, Sir?' said an officer by his side. Instantly recovering his composure, he said: 'I am reconciled to my death, but I detest the mode.'

"While waiting and standing near the gallows, I observed some degree of trepidation, placing his foot on a stone, rolling it over, and choking in his throat, as if attempting to swallow. So soon, however, as he perceived that things were in readiness he stepped quickly into the wagon, and at this moment he appeared to shrink, but instantly elevating his head with firmness, he said: 'It will be but a momentary pang;' and taking from his pockets two white handkerchiefs, the provost marshal with one loosely pinioned his arms, and with the other the victim, after taking off his hat and stock, bandaged his own eyes with perfect firmness, which melted the hearts and moistened the cheeks, not only of his servant, but of the throng of spectators. The rope being appended to the gallows, he slipped the noose over his head and adjusted it to his neck, without the assistance of the executioner. Colonel Scammel now informed him that he had an opportunity to speak, if he desired it. He

raised the handkerchief from his eyes and said: 'I pray you to bear me witness that I meet my fate like a brave man.' The wagon being now removed from under him, he was suspended and instantly expired."

"Throughout the whole of this scene, from the time he left the house in which he was guarded till the last fatal moment, his demeanor was such as to excite the respect, sympathy, and sorrow of every beholder. His step was steady, his carriage easy and graceful, his countenance placid, but thoughtful and firm, indicating a solemn sense of his impending fate, and a resolution to meet it in a manner consistent with his character and the previous tenor of his conduct. He was dressed in the uniform of a British officer. When life had departed the body was taken down and interred within a few yards of the place of execution. The coat and other regimentals were given to his servant, who faithfully attended him to the last, and saw the grave close over his mortal remains."

Thus died the unfortunate André: a man whose rare accomplishments and nobleness of heart endeared him to every one by whom he was known, and who won equally the love of his friends and the respect of his enemies. He was the victim of his zeal for the cause which he served, and of the intrigues of a traitor, who, though he escaped the gallows, was doomed to the consciousness of being detested and abhorred by those whom he sought to betray, and shunned and despised by the rest of mankind. More than a century has passed since the death of André, but time has not effaced the feeling of pity which his fate excited. There are few Americans who can look back upon that fate without regret. While they condemn his error, and approve the sentence of his judges, they remember him with melancholy feelings, and grieve that his promising life came to such an untimely and ignominious end.

To the captors of André an annual pension of two hundred dollars for life was granted by Congress, and a silver medal, bearing on one side the inscription "Fidelity" and on the other "Vincit Amor Patriae" was ordered to be struck and presented to each.

Joshua Hett Smith, after parting with André, proceeded toward Fishkill, calling and dining at Arnold's quarters in Robinson's house. At Fishkill he supped with General Washington, who had arrived there that afternoon from Hartford. At about midnight on the 25th of September, as he lay in bed, he was arrested by a French officer named Govion, and marched to Robinson's house, eighteen miles distant, where he was subjected to an examination by Washington and some of his officers. Thence he was taken under a guard to the river opposite West Point, ferried over the river, and confined in the provost guard room. On the morning of the third day he was taken in a barge to Stony Point, and thence, with the same detachment that escorted André he was taken to Tappan, where they arrived at about dusk of the 28th. Mr. Smith was permitted to call at his house, and, with the others, he halted and dined at the house of John Coe, on the old military road, but he was not allowed to hold any communication with Major

André. On his arrival at Tappan he was imprisoned in the church, and refreshment was sent to him from the table of General Washington. Mr. Smith was put on trial before a court martial at Tappan, under the charge of aiding and abetting in the attempted treason of Arnold. Soon after the execution of André, the American army moved from Tappan, and Smith was taken, under guard, into New Jersey. After some days the trial was resumed. It was protracted through four weeks, and resulted in the acquittal of Smith, the court not being clearly satisfied that he knew of the traitorous designs of Arnold. Though the court was fully justified in this decision, there were circumstances that were not easy to reconcile with this conclusion and the well known intelligence of Smith.

After the decision of the court martial he was, on the 10th of November, taken to Tappan, and thence to West Point, where he was detained till the 18th. He was then taken to Goshen and delivered into the custody of the sheriff of Orange county, to be tried by a civil process, should such a course be deemed advisable. He was confined some months in jail without indictment or trial, but managed to effect his escape, and traversed the country, aided by tories, and sometimes disguised as a woman, till he reached Paulus Hook and New York. At the close of the Revolutionary war he went to England. In 1808 he published, in London, a book entitled "An Authentic Narrative of the Causes which led to the Death of Major André." The tendency of this book is to strengthen doubts which may be entertained of his entire innocence. It is thought to have no value as a work of history, except where its statements are corroborated by other authority.

CHAPTER XIII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY (*concluded*).

LAST MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

In the summer of 1781, Manhattan Island was threatened by the allied American and French armies, and the British commander was not only prevented from sending aid to Lord Cornwallis, but was compelled to order a portion of the forces of the latter sent to New York. At this time both Kings Ferry and Dobbs Ferry were held by the American forces, and General Washington and Count Rochambeau had their headquarters at times at the eastern termini of these ferries. Portions of the American forces were occasionally on the western side of the river, but all the active operations of the campaign were on the eastern side. While these were in progress, about the middle of July, two of the enemy's vessels lay a few days in the vicinity of Teller's Point, and the country about Haverstraw was ravaged.

On the 18th of the same month, General Washington and Count de Rochambeau crossed the river by Dobbs Ferry, and, under an escort of a hundred and fifty men, passed the day in reconnoitering Manhattan Island from the top of the Palisades.

New York had been the objective point of the allies, but circumstances rendered a change of plan advisable, and about the middle of August the Yorktown campaign was determined on.

On the 18th of August a regiment crossed by Dobbs Ferry, and on the same day preparations were made for the crossing of troops by Kings Ferry. A portion of the troops crossed this ferry during the night of the 19th. At this time General Washington made his quarters near Haverstraw while the troops were crossing. By the end of the 21st the American army, with their baggage, stores, etc., had crossed.

The French army marched by way of White Plains, North Castle, Pine's Bridge and Crom Pond. They commenced crossing on the 22d, but from that to the 26th was consumed before their rear guard was over. While waiting for the crossing to be completed portions of the army encamped at Haverstraw. A brigade of the French had their camp in front of the Smith house where Arnold and André had met.

After crossing, the armies marched by different routes to Trenton, a portion passing over the old military road from Stony Point through Ramapo Pass, and a portion passing by way of Paramus to Springfield, where they maneuvered for the purpose of deceiving the enemy with regard to their true purpose.

This march of the allied army across Rockland county was the last important military movement of which it was the theater during the Revolutionary war. Although no important battles were fought within its limits, its position made it an important military highway between the Eastern and the Middle and Southern States. The soil was several times pressed by the feet of armies marching across it, of which the last was this allied force of Americans and French that went south on their successful expedition against Lord Cornwallis.

CHAPTER XIV.

REMOVAL OF ANDRÉ'S REMAINS.

BY HENRY WHITTEMORE.

FORTY YEARS had passed, and the bones of André remained undisturbed beneath the spot where he so bravely met his death; but his memory was kept green in the hearts of his sisters and loving friends, who, believing that sufficient time had elapsed to cause the national wounds to heal, and national prejudice to cease, applied to the American government, through their representatives, for permission to remove the remains of André to the mausoleum already prepared in his native clime. This was freely granted, and, on the 15th of August, 1821, a British man-of-war, having on board His Royal Highness the Duke of York, entered the Hudson River, and, being joined by Mr. Buchanan, the British consul at New York, and Mr. Moore, His Majesty's agent for packets, proceeded up the river and anchored

off Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs Ferry. Accompanied by Captain Paul, the party landed and took a carriage to Tappan, some two miles distant. They proceeded first to the old Mabie tavern, the former place of André's confinement, which was kept at that time by a man named Dupuys; from there they went to the house of Rev. Mr. Demarest, the owner of the property where lay buried the remains of André. There they were received with generous hospitality, and afforded every facility for the prosecution of their sacred mission. There was no difficulty in finding the place. The two cedars which had been planted at the foot of the grave, forty years previous, had grown to a height of ten feet. These, together with a pile of stones, marked the foot of the grave, while a peach tree (planted by the loving hands of an unknown woman) then in full blossom, marked the head of the grave. On removing the earth it was found that the roots of the peach tree had worked their way through the decayed coffin, and completely surrounded the skull of André, like net work. The bones were carefully removed, and placed in an elegant Egyptian sarcophagus, covered with royal purple. Nothing of a metallic substance was found to show that he was buried in his regimentals, but the leather string that bound his cue was found in a perfect state of preservation. The sarcophagus containing the remains was taken to the house of Mr. Demarest, where it remained for two or three days, when it was removed to His Majesty's packet. The remains were then conveyed to London, where they were interred in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of November following.

The British consul, Mr. Buchanan, said: "The peach tree, which had been planted at the grave of André, was removed with the greatest care, and brought to my garden in New York, where my daughters attended it with almost pious solicitude, in hope of preserving it to send to England. Had it reached his sisters they would, no doubt, have regarded it as another Minerva; for though it did not spring out of, it was nourished by, their beloved brother's head."

The two cedar trees were taken up and carried to England, where they were made into snuff boxes and other devices. The Duke of York, desiring to show his appreciation of the generous conduct of Rev. Mr. Demarest, ordered a snuff box to be made from one of these cedars and presented to him.

Three years after these events General de Lafayette visited this country as the nation's guest. His voyage up the Hudson on the steamer *James Kent* is thus described by Thurlow Weed, one of the two representatives of the press who accompanied the distinguished party:

"As we sailed up the river Lafayette recognized every spot which had become familiar to him in the war of the Revolution. As we approached Tarrytown he was very much moved at the recollection of the fate of André, about which he conversed with great freedom, and with deep emotion. I can see him now, as he stood on the deck of the steamer amid a group of Revolutionary officers, speaking of the great events that transpired nearly

half a century before. He said that the sympathies of Washington were greatly excited for the young officer who had fallen into his hands, and he tried every device to escape the terrible necessity of his execution. In his eagerness he at first snatched at the idea of exchanging André for Arnold, and such a proposal was made to Sir Henry Clinton. But a second thought told him that such a surrender of Arnold could not be permitted by military honor. Even then, although a court-martial had unanimously adjudged André a spy, and condemned him to death, Washington still shrank from it; 'and,' said Lafayette, 'had it not been for the similar fate, early in the war, of Nathan Hale, *Washington would not have executed André.*' This declaration I heard from Lafayette's own lips."

MARKING THE SPOT.

The property owned by Rev. John Demarest passed into other hands, and was finally purchased by Dr. Morris Bartow. The excavation, partly filled with stones, was all that remained for many years to indicate the spot whence the bones of André had been removed. The place was frequented during the summer season by visitors from New York and elsewhere, and among them, Mr. Lee, a merchant from New York, who caused to be erected a boulder with a suitable inscription.

This boulder remained undisturbed for many years, but Dr. Bartow, becoming annoyed by visitors, who trampled down his fields and stole his fruit, caused it to be removed to the lane beyond, and ploughed up his fields, thus destroying all traces of the original spot. Relic hunters took the boulder, piece by piece, until nothing remained, and none of the neighbors were able to point out the spot where the remains of André once rested.

On the 2d of October, 1878, this being the ninety-eighth anniversary of André's execution, Mr. Henry Whittemore, the secretary of the Rockland County Historical Society, met at Tappan a number of persons whom he had previously invited to assist him in locating the place of André's burial. Among these were three persons who had witnessed the removal of André's remains in 1821; viz., John J. Griffiths, aged 72, David D. Brower aged 83, and John H. Outwater, aged 75 years (the two last named have since died). Col. James S. Haring, county surveyor, was also present, and with his assistance these several parties decided on what they believed to be the location of André's burial. A stake was driven and a new map made of the property.

A few days subsequently Mr. Cyrus W. Field, accompanied by Dean Stanley (who was then on a visit to this country) visited the several places of interest in and around Tappan. In company with Rev. George M. S. Blauvelt, the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, they drove to the place of André's execution and burial. Dean Stanley expressed some surprise that there was not even a stone to mark the spot of such an important historical event. Mr. Field at once said: "I will put up a stone here if you (turning to Dean Stanley) will write the

inscription." Mr. Field afterward decided to purchase some thirteen acres and lay out a beautiful park there.

The monument was completed and placed in position during the latter part of September, 1879. The ceremony of unveiling took place on the 2d of October, 1879, being the ninety-ninth anniversary of André's execution. At twelve o'clock precisely (the hour at which André was executed) the covering was removed from the monument.

The shaft of the monument is of Maine granite, three and a half feet square, and five feet in height. This rested on two granite stones as bases, the whole being supported by a heavy stone foundation several feet under ground. There was no ornamentation, the smooth and glistening surface being relieved only by the inscriptions cut in plain gothic letters.

On the front of the West face is the following:

Here died, October 2, 1780,
Major John André of the British Army,
Who, entering the American lines
on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold,
for the surrender of West Point,
was taken prisoner, tried and condemned as
a spy.

His death,
though according to the stern code of war,
moved even his enemies to pity;
and both armies mourned the fate
of one so young and so brave.
In 1821 his remains were removed
to Westminster Abbey.
A hundred years after the execution
this stone was placed above the spot where
he lay,
by a citizen of the United States, against which he
fought:

not to perpetuate the record of strife,
but in token of those better feelings
which have since united two nations,
one in race, one in language, and one in religion,
with the hope that this friendly union will never
be broken.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley,
Dean of Westminster.

On the North face:

*" He was more unfortunate than criminal;
An accomplished man and gallant officer."
George Washington.

On the South face:

"Sunt lacrymae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."
Virgil *Aeneid*, 1, 462.

The East face of the monument was left blank. It was the original intention of Mr. Field, after completing the park, to present it to the Rockland County Historical Society, on the one hundredth anniversary of André's execution, and on this occasion to have an appropriate

*The first line of this sentence is an abstract from a letter written to Count de Rochambeau three days before André's execution; the second is from a letter written to Colonel John Laurens, October 13th, 1780, just eleven days after the execution.

inscription cut, commemorative of the event; but his failing health requiring him to seek recreation abroad, he had no opportunity of making suitable arrangements with the Society, which was then in its infancy. He therefore concluded to present the property to the New York Historical Society, of which he was an active member. On the eve of his departure for Europe, he sent a communication to the Society offering to donate the property. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, but the members having no opportunity of conferring with Mr. Field before his departure, and finding obstacles which they were unprepared to meet, were compelled to decline his generous offer. They heartily approved of the enterprise of Mr. Field, and said: "The memorial stone of André's execution is a monument to Washington."

On Mr. Field's return from Europe, after an absence of several months, he determined if possible to carry out his original plan on a more enlarged and extensive scale, involving an outlay of several thousand dollars. A beautiful iron railing was placed around the monument, the old trees and other obstructions were removed, the property staked out in beautiful winding avenues, arrangements made for importing trees from Europe, and full working plans and elevations made for a fire-proof building to be used as a public museum, as well as for the archives of the Historical Society.

While these preparations were being made, a New York crank, ambitious for a little cheap notoriety, tried to deface the monument, and placed some doggerel lines on it, which eventually found their way into the New York papers, and led others to imitate his example. The result was, that after two or three ineffectual attempts to blow up the monument, the vandal was successful. A portion of the base was blown out, and after a few days the shaft toppled to the ground, where it still remains.

Through ignorance of the facts, and a misapprehension of Mr. Field's motives, a portion of the press severely criticised his action in this matter. The following extract, however, from one of the leading dailies, shows the prevailing sentiment of the more intelligent and better class of people:

"Mr. Field's motive in erecting a monument was a perfectly proper one. It was not put up to glorify André. Its inscription speaks of him as 'the spy,' and its purpose was simply to mark one of the most memorable incidents of our Revolutionary history. It was placed upon the spot where André was hanged, just as a stone might be set up to designate the spot where Lee surrendered, or a beacon be moored where the Alabama was sunk. It is as much a monument to Washington's unswerving obedience to a dreadful military necessity as it is to the victim of his own rash enterprise, that cost André his life. It is easy to recognize the sentiment that prompts these repeated attempts to destroy the André monument. But a consideration of the meaning of the monument itself shows that the motive of Mr. Field and his friend, the late Dean Stanley, at whose suggestion it was erected, is not very clearly understood."

CHAPTER XV.

KINGS FERRY.

THIS CROSSING of the Hudson, between Stony Point and the opposite side of the river, first acquired its importance when the old road across the county became a military thoroughfare. After the British army under Sir William Howe, was checked at White Plains, and withdrew to New York, in the autumn of 1776, Washington with his army crossed the Hudson at this ferry. The captures and recaptures of Stony Point by the opposing forces, and the frequent crossing at this ferry during the Revolution by the contending armies are elsewhere mentioned.

In 1852 Lossing wrote: "This was the old King's Ferry of the Revolution, where the good Washington so often crossed, and where battalion after battalion of troops, royal, French, and American, at various times spanned the Hudson with their long lines of flat boats, for it was the main crossing place of armies moving between the Eastern and Middle States. It was here, too, that a portion of the forces of Burgoyne crossed the Hudson when on their march from Massachusetts to Virginia. The landing place on the Stony Point side, in former times, was in the cove at the opening of the marsh, on the north of the promontory. Now the western terminus of the ferry is a little above, at the cottage of Mr. Ten Eyck, the jolly old ferryman, who has plied the oar there, almost without intermission, ever since 1784. He was sitting upon his door stone when his son moored the boat at its rock fastening. As we ascended the bank, the old man held up a bottle of whiskey and proffered a draught as a pledge of welcome to the 'millionth' man that had crossed his ferry. Preferring milk to whiskey, I sat down under the rich leaved branches of a maple, and regaled myself with that healthful beverage."

There had been three different landings at the western terminus of this ferry. The oldest was at the foot of the eminence at Stony Point, the second, the one at which Lossing landed, was about a quarter of a mile north from the first, and the third and last was still further north, at the mouth of a small creek which empties into the Hudson there. Near the place of the original landing is Ten Eyck's Beach, so called from some of the Ten Eycks, who were ferrymen there from the earliest times. The remains of an old causeway, now covered with grass, can be traced from this landing to the main road, half a mile distant.

CHAPTER XVI.

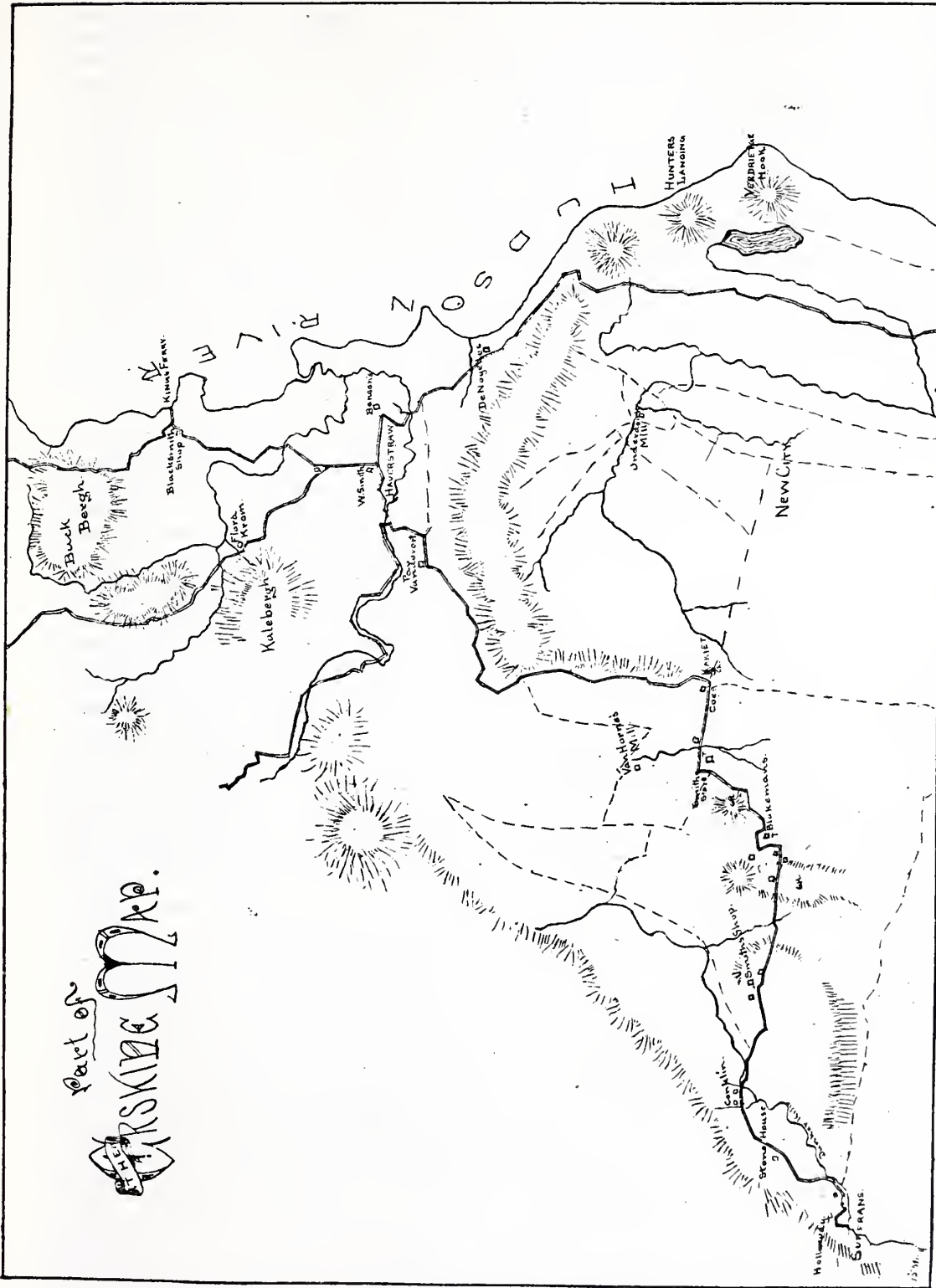
OLD MILITARY HIGHWAY.

OF THE old military highway that led from King's Ferry across the county to Suffern, John A. Stevens wrote:*

"From the high table land under the shadow of Mount Thor, one of the boldest peaks of the western Hudson Highlands, the country drops in gradual descent to the

*Magazine of American History, July, 1880.

Part of
GRSKING MAP.



flat and fertile plains of the Jerseys. The road still retains many of its ancient landmarks, to which there is a thoroughly accurate guide in the map which Erskine drew from the surveys which he made in 1779, as Geographer to the Continental army. His charts are to-day the best possible guide for the traveler. Every house which was standing in the last century is laid down, the taverns marked with their keeper's names, and even the smallest streams, traced in their winding courses, crossing and recrossing the road. The first of the taverns, though a short distance to the eastward of the turnpike, was Benson's. Though now deserted, it has been used as a public house until a quite recent period. Its situation is delightful, on a plateau which commands an extensive view to the southward and eastward. Down the river are seen the sharp angles of Grassy and Teller's Points, which jut out far into the broad bosom of the river.

"Just below Benson's Corners is a once romantic dale swept by a dark wild stream, the roar of whose waters is now mingled with the thousand wheels of extensive factories. Here is one of the finest groves of elms in Rockland county. Leaving old North Haverstraw high perched on the hillside to the eastward, the old Revolutionary road takes a more southwesterly direction, passing through the hamlet of Kakeat, where John Coe kept a tavern, a familiar halting place of the troopers. It was here that Major Tallmadge halted with his dragoons when taking André down from West Point to Tappan. Beyond Kakeat the road passes the Hollowway, which lies between the ridge upon which it runs and the eastern base of the Ramapo Hills, which it gradually approaches, and finally reaches, a short distance above Suffern, at the head of Anthony's Lake. Here stands the oldest house in the valley, built by Ludowick Carlow, in 1756. Suffern is in the State of New York, just to the northward of the New Jersey line. It was an important strategic point, situated at the end of the Ramapo Range, where the valley passing to the mountain ranges converges.

"On the maps of the old Indian war it is marked as the site of a fort, Fort George, but there are now no remains of such a fort, and no tradition of it remains in the neighborhood. The formation of the land has been greatly altered to lay the base of the railroad track. A high flat plain to the eastward of the fort still retains the name of the American Camp Ground. It lies at the foot of a hill, whose impassable rocky sides rise almost perpendicularly and afford a perfect protection to the rear. At the northern extremity of this broad field there are visible remains of earthworks, probably a *tête de chemin* to cover the old northern turnpike which passed directly through the camp. On the west runs the Ramapo stream. There is a tradition that this was only a quarantine or invalid camp. But the better opinion is that it was an expedient to prevent the British movements up the valley. Beyond the river also, at what is now entitled Woodburn, are the remains of an encampment, where Harlem bricks and traces of fire places have been found. The Harlem

bricks indicate a much older camp ground than that of 1781. Suffern takes its name from an old innkeeper John Suffern, who emigrated from Antrim, Ireland, in 1763. He landed at Philadelphia, but first settled at Haverstraw. He established himself in the Ramapo valley in 1773, where his descendants still reside. The old, stone house was a famous resort of the patriots. Washington made his headquarters here, and here also was the scene of Burr's dashing exploits. Not far beyond, on the northern side of the old post road, was Wannemaker's tavern, still standing, a deserted ruin. Near by also is the house where Andrew Hopper resided. Washington was a constant visitor at this house. Hopper maintained his relations with New York and it is said kept Washington constantly informed of the movements of the enemy. It is impossible to conceive of a road of more changing and picturesque beauty, lined with magnificent trees oaks, elms, chestnuts, hemlocks, and larches in endless variety, broad green pastures, threaded by bright crystal streams, and a perpetual winding way around the hillsides and deep down in the heart of the dales, some of which, like the Dark Road, or Tinker's Gap have their tale of horror to enhance the interest of nature with supernatural charms."

CHAPTER XVII.

WAR OF 1812.

BY F. B. GREEN, M. D.

TWO BRANCHES of military service existed in this county at the outbreak of the war of 1812—the light-horse and the militia—and a third was organized in the form of an artillery company. When the call for troops came, permission was given to the commanding officers in the different counties to exercise their judgments in making drafts from the county militia. General Peter Van Orden of this county declined the permission, saying that all his men could go. As a consequence, every able bodied in the county, not a member of the light-horse, was ordered to the front. The embarkation took place from the head of Tappan Slote, and the militia were carried to Harlem Heights. Here they remained in camp for some time, being drilled and disciplined for service.

As summer advanced word began to reach camp that while the other counties were gathering their harvests, that of Rockland was rotting from lack of laborers to attend to it. Appeal after appeal was made to General Van Orden by his men for furloughs to go home and harvest their crops, but in vain. So one night one or two companies marched out of camp and came home. After getting in their grain, and arranging as best they could for the future, they quietly met, re-formed, and marched back to camp. For such a breach of discipline, what punishment could be devised? It would hardly do to march two companies of men out and shoot them for desertion.

Nor could any leader be found among them. The action had been spontaneous on the part of all, and each and all were guilty alike. It was finally concluded to give them extra duty. So they were marched up and down the country roads for four hours at a time, then given a rest, and then marched again. The news of this colossal desertion coming to the ear of the Government, an investigation was ordered, and when the cause of the desertion was understood, all the Rockland county militia were given a leave of absence, on condition that, if called on, they would immediately hasten to the front. They were never recalled. As already stated an artillery company of 30 or 40 men was organized at Nyack. It was put under command of Major Harman Tallman. The battery consisted of one brass six pounder. This company was also conveyed to Harlem Heights. A severe storm was raging at the time of its disembarkation, and the major, ordering them to make camp, immediately took refuge in a neighboring house. Great dissatisfaction pervaded the company at this action, and the rank and file immediately proceeded to elect a new commander. The result of their choice was Major Dibble.

After they had remained in camp a short time Mr. Purley, who was a prominent quarry man, represented to the government that it would be impossible to get out stone for the forts unless men could be found for the quarries. So these men obtained leave of absence to work the quarries, on condition that if wanted they would return. They were never wanted. In the case of the light-horse, a draft of seven men was made at Nyack. Five of these men immediately disqualified. The two who answered the call were Isaac Lydecker and James De Clark. When they arrived at Montgomery, they, with the rest of the light-horse, amounting to 70 or 80 men, passed through a general review. Then they were dismissed and never recalled.

Thus, though Rockland county turned out more men in proportion to her population in the war of 1812 than any other county in the State, and more than she turned out in the late civil war, not one of them ever saw service at the front.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ROCKLAND COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

IN THE WAR of the Rebellion Rockland county furnished volunteers for every department of the service, and for a large number of organizations, though no regiment was organized in the county and none had a majority of its members recruited here.

The 6th Regiment of Heavy Artillery, which had about sixty members from Rockland county, was organized at Yonkers, to serve for three years, originally as the 135th New York Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States as such, September 2d 1862. It was changed to artillery in October,

1862, and had added to it two new companies, which were mustered into the service from December 4th to December 19th 1862. The whole organization was raised in the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland (8th Senate District). The original members were mustered out and the remainder formed into a battalion of four companies, June 25th 1865. The remaining members of the 10th and 13th regiments of artillery were transferred to this battalion, June 27th 1865. The consolidated force was mustered out August 24th 1865.

The 95th regiment of infantry had more than two hundred men from Rockland county. About three-fourths of them were from Haverstraw. It was organized in New York city, to serve three years. It was mustered into the service of the United States from November, 1861, to March, 1862. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service till July 16th, 1865. The regiment participated in the following actions: Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run.

The 124th Regiment of Infantry had on its rolls a number of men from this county. It was organized at Goshen to serve three years. It was raised mostly in Orange county, and was mustered into the service of the United States September 5th 1862. It was mustered out June 3d 1865.

During its term of service it had part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, and Boydton Road.

The 127th regiment of infantry, which had about forty members from this county, was raised and organized in New York city to serve three years. It was mustered into the service of the United States September 8th 1862, and served till June 30th 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

We append a list by towns of the Rockland county volunteers, so far as the most careful research and diligent inquiry has enabled us to complete the same. Besides the abbreviations, which will be recognized as indicating the different ranks and arms in the service, we have used d. for died, k. for killed, w. for wounded, pro. for promoted, and dis. for discharged. The century is omitted in dates, as '65 for 1865. The first date following a soldier's name, unless otherwise specified, is that of his enlistment or muster into service.

CLARKSTOWN.

Babcock, Dominick, 33d N. J., September 7th '64, pro. corporal.

Barnes, John, 124th N. Y., August 9th '62.

Blauvelt, Edwin J., 128th N. Y., August 15th '62, w.

- Blauvelt, Isaac W., 128th N. Y., August 14th '62.
 Blauvelt, William H., 95th N. Y., November 28th '62, badly w. battle of Wilderness.
 Blencher, Lewis [colonel] 8th N. Y., pro. brig. gen., d. October 21st '63.
 Bogert, David, 48th N. Y.
 Brown, David L., 12th N. Y., August 15th '62, transferred 3d cavalry, pro. 1st serg.
 Brown, John L., 3d cavalry, September 12th '64.
 Brown, William, Co. H, 25th R. I. colored, December 28th '63.
 Campbell, William, Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, September 3d '62, pro. serg.
 Cisco, Richard, 14th R. I. colored, December 15th '63, 11th U. S. artillery.
 Conlon, William, 128th N. Y., August 16th '62.
 Cornelison, James, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, d. at Andersonville January '65.
 Cornelison, William, 95th N. Y., January 4th '64.
 Dagabant, Hujus [captain] 27th Penn., August 1st '61, dis. February '63.
 De Bevoise, Charles, U. S. Navy, February '62, pro. lieutenant, dis. April '65.
 De Bevoise, Peter [corporal] 95th N. Y., pro. sergeant, reenlisted 2d Hancock reserve corps, February 1st '65.
 Dickey, William, 6th heavy artillery, August 15th '62, k. at Cold Harbor May 30th '64.
 Felter, Leonard, August 22d '62, k. battle of Wilderness May 6th '64.
 Gallegher, M., 132d N. Y., August '62.
 Gesner, Sylvester [fireman] U. S. Navy, April '64, dis. April '65.
 Gray, Henry H., 17th Conn., July 11th '62, pro. sergeant, dis. September '62.
 Green, Michael, Co. K, 1st N. J. cavalry, September 12th '62.
 Green, William, 62d N. Y., August 12th '61, reenlisted 1st N. Y. engineers March 8th '65.
 Gross, George D., Co. I, 1st N. Y. mounted rifles, June '62, transferred Co. A, V. R. C., dis. October 20th '65.
 Gruefield, Samuel, Co. A, 26th N. Y. colored, January 4th '64.
 Halley, William, 2d N. J., April 19th '61, k. at Bull Run August 29th '62.
 Hanck, Charles, 56th N. Y., August 10th '61, dis. August '64.
 Hartwick, William H., Co. F, 6th heavy artillery, December 26th '63, k. at Alexandria September 9th '64.
 Hetley, Bernard, 5th N. J., April 19th '61, dis. July '64.
 Hill, James, 13th heavy artillery, March 11th '64, d. in service July '64.
 Holliday, William, 127th N. Y., August 9th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
 Hyer, George, 17th N. Y., August '62, 11th heavy artillery, d. of w.
 Ingles, Charles F., 91st N. Y., August '61, dis. May '63.
 Kemp, James G., 162d N. Y., October 5th '62.
 King, John, 10th N. Y., August '61, reenlisted September 1st '64.
 Kirkpatrick, Hiram, 1st U. S. chass., July '61, reenlisted June '64.
 Locke, James, Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, September 10th '64, dis. June 28th '65.
 Locke, John W., recruiting service, January 27th '62, dis. March 1st '65.
 Lounsbury, John, 3d cavalry, September 12th '64.
 McCandliss, George W. [sergeant], 12th Conn., September '61, d. in service, June 10th '63.
 Meissener, Charles, jr., 6th heavy artillery, August '62.
 Meissener, Francis, 34th N. J., October 23d, '63, dis. November '64.
 Miller, John N., 14th R. I. colored, December 15th '63, dis. July '64.
 Moffit, Joseph A., 17th Conn., December 7th '64, drummer.
 Moore, J. W., 6th heavy artillery, August 22d '62, pro. quartermaster.
 Myers, David [1st sergeant], 174th N. Y., October 18th '62, pro. captain 162d N. Y.
 Myers, Jacob, 11th cavalry, March 31st '62, dis. March '65.
 Neilor, Andrew, 6th heavy artillery, August 1st '62, pro. sergeant, August '64, dis. close of war.
 Oakley, John D., 127th N. Y., August 3d '62, pro. corporal, dis. June 30th '65.
 Onderdonk, James H., 128th N. Y., August 14th '62, d. in service August 9th '63.
 Paul, James M., U. S. navy, April 20th '64.
 Phillips, George H., Co. R., 6th heavy artillery, August 26th '62, dis. June 28th '65.
 Phillips, John, 95th N. Y., August 22d '62, k. at Gettysburg.
 Pye, Isaac E., 128th N. Y., August 14th '62, pro. sergeant.
 Rodgers, Charles, Co. B., 127th N. Y.
 Rose, Abram M., 48th N. Y., August 28th '61.
 Rose, Garret, 95th N. Y., January 2d '64.
 Rose, Jacob J., 95th N. Y., September 24th '61, dis. October '64.
 Samuels, Benjamin, 26th N. Y. colored, May '63.
 Sears, Newton, 48th N. Y., July 16th '61, reenlisted July '64.
 Smith, Irving D., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, transferred to Co. F, pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Smith, Mansfield, 95th N. Y., August '61, dis. '65.
 Smith, Romaine H., 135th N. Y., August '62, pro. corporal, 12th U. S. infantry.
 Snedeker, John L., 9th N. Y., September 2d '62.
 Sutherland, George B., 6th heavy artillery, September 2d '62, dis. close of war.
 Swartwout, Depew R., 1st regular sharpshooters, September 1st '61, pro. corporal March '65.
 Tallman, Richard M. S., 128th N. Y., August 14th '62, pro. corporal, d. in service March 17th '65.
 Tompkins, James, 127th N. Y., September 2d '64, dis. May '65.
 Trumper, Daniel, 17th N. Y., June '61, afterward in 3d N. J. cavalry.
 Vanderbilt, James, 1st N. J. cavalry, October 10th '63.

Van Orden, Jacob, 95th N. Y., August '62.
 Wahmsley, Edward, 9th N. J., October '61, reenlisted 47th N. Y., October '63.
 Waldron, Carrol S., Co. G, 17th N. Y., October 11th '61, transferred to 146th N. Y., prisoner at Andersonville, dis. March 18th, '65.
 Waldron, Edgar N., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
 Waldron, Towt J., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, d. of w. received at Bull Run.
 White, Joseph, 1st N. Y. engineers, April 3d '65.
 Wiley, Henry, 20th Mass., July 18th '63.
 Wood, Henry M., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
 Wood, William F., 48th N. Y., September 16th '61, pro. corporal, d. in service September 24th '64.
 Youmans, Jacob E. [corporal], 6th heavy artillery, August 15th '62, d. in service December 27th '62.
 Youmans, Samuel A., 48th N. Y., August 15th '62, k. in action May 16th '64.

HAVERSTRAW.

Abbott, John, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, pro. sergeant, served 37 months, w. at Gettysburg July 2d '63, w. at Yellow House, Va., August 4th '64.
 Abbott, Silas, 95th N. Y.
 Abrams, Edward [corporal], 95th N. Y.
 Ackerman, Edgar, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, k. at Gettysburg July 1st '63.
 Ackerman, L., 95th N. Y.
 Ackerman, Wm. E., 95th N. Y.
 Adams, Federal C., 95th N. Y.
 Adams, Henry, 26th colored, January 1st '64, served till close of war.
 Adams, Jacob, 26th N. Y. colored, January 1st '64, served till close of war.
 Adams, Robert.
 Agnew, James, 95th N. Y.
 Allen, Stephen W. [1st lieutenant], Co. F. 17th N. Y. M., July '63, dis. August '63.
 Allison, Cornelius, 95th N. Y.
 Allison, Erastus T., 17th N. Y. M., July '63, dis. August '63.
 Allison, George G., 61st N. Y., September '61, d. of w. February 7th '64.
 Allison, John jr., 95th N. Y.
 Allison, William J., 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, d. at Andersonville June 22d '64.
 Anderson, George, 1st N. Y., October '61, served till close of war.
 Anderson, George, 6th heavy artillery, August 25th '62, served 29 months.
 Anderson, George, Co. F. 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Asker, George, 3d N. Y., March 20th '65, served till close of war.
 Babcock, Hiram, Co. F. 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Babcock, James P., 95th N. Y.

Babcock, Jeremiah, 95th N. Y.
 Babcock, Redmond [corporal], 95th N. Y.
 Babcock, William, Co. F, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Babcock, David, 54th N. Y., November 7th '61, reenlisted December 29th '63, pro. corporal, dis. close of war.
 Babcock, Elisha, 6th heavy artillery, August 30th '62, served till close of war.
 Babcock, George F., 61st N. Y., December 21st '63, w. at Gettysburg July '63, dis. close of war.
 Babcock, Howel, 95th N. Y., November '61, served 6 months.
 Babcock, John, 1st N. Y. engineers, October '61, reenlisted, served till close of war.
 Babcock, John W., Co. F. 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, served one month.
 Babcock, Samuel W., 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, pro. 2d lieutenant, dis. January 3d '64.
 Babcock, William H., 172d N. Y., August 21st '62, served 13 months.
 Bannan, John, 95th N. Y., October 30th '61, pro. sergeant, served 18 months.
 Baum, George N., 7th heavy artillery, January 11th '64, k. at Petersburg, June 17th, '64.
 Beam, Abram, 95th N. Y.
 Bedell, Alonzo, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Benkert, William, Co. F. 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Bensen, William [sergeant], 95th N. Y., November 21st '61, pro. 2d lieutenant, served 37 months.
 Berry, John, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, served 18 months.
 Blauvelt, Samuel C., 17th N. Y. M., July 18th '63, dis. August '63.
 Blower, John, 95th N. Y.
 Bodsworth, William, 26th colored, January 1st '64, pro. sergeant, served till close of war.
 Bonaparte, William, 93d N. Y., July '64, served 10 months.
 Bonnot, Peter, 4th U. S. C., April 17th '61, served 3 years.
 Bostido, Charles [corporal], 95th N. Y.
 Brewster, Daniel [sergeant], 95th N. Y., pro. 2d lieutenant September '64.
 Brewster, Morgan [corporal], 95th N. Y., '61, pro. 2d lieutenant, served 43 months.
 Brockway, Ezekiel, U. S. navy, July 8th '63, d. August 21st '63.
 Brockway, John H., U. S. navy, July 8th '63, d. August 21st '63.
 Broderick, Michael, 48th N. Y., September '63, w. battle of Wilmington, February '65, d. April 11th '65.
 Broderick, Patrick, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, served 15 months.
 Brooks, Daniel, 95th N. Y.
 Brooks, Thomas, 95th N. Y.
 Brooks, William E., 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, reenlisted January '64, served till close of war.

- Buchanan, Robert, 95th N. Y.
 Burke, Edward, 95th N. Y.
 Burke, William E. [musician], 95th N. Y.
 Burns, Benjamin B., 95th N. Y., pro. captain, d. of w. May 6th '64.
 Burns, Patrick, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, reenlisted 110th N. Y., April 1st '65, served till close of war.
 Byron, Thomas, 95th N. Y.
 Call, John, 6th heavy artillery, August '62, served five months.
 Call, Nicholas, 95th N. Y.
 Campbell, John E., [corporal] 95th N. Y., pro. 1st lieutenant, dis. July 16th '65.
 Campbell, William F., 95th N. Y.
 Chambré, Herbert B., [1st lieutenant] 14th N. J., January 3d '63, served 10 months.
 Christie, Edward W. [captain] 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, served 1 month.
 Clark, John, 95th N. Y.
 Clark, John C., 95th N. Y.
 Clark, Michael C., 95th N. Y.
 Coe, George B., 17th N. Y., June 3d '61, reenlisted 35th N. J., October 13th '63, pro. corporal, served till close of war.
 Coffee, James H., 95th N. Y.
 Coleman, John, 95th N. Y.
 Commerford, Arthur F., 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, served 1 month.
 Concklin, Edward, 15th heavy artillery, January 16th '64, served till close of war.
 Concklin, Francis, 6th heavy artillery, August 15th '62, dis. close of war.
 Concklin, Francis P., 6th heavy artillery, August 15th '62, served till close of war.
 Concklin, George W., 6th heavy artillery, August 21st '62, k. at Cedar Creek, October 19th '64.
 Concklin, Lorenzo D., 95th N. Y.
 Concklin, Stephen E., 95th N. Y.
 Concklin, William, 95th N. Y.
 Concklin, William G., 6th heavy artillery, August 19th '62, d. at Warrentown, Va., Oct. 29th '63.
 Conklin, Samuel, 127th N. Y., September 8th '63, served till close of war.
 Conklin, Warren S., 1st N. Y., September 5th '61, reenlisted September 5th '64, served till close of war.
 Connolly, Mathew, 95th N. Y.
 Connor, Patrick O., [fireman] U. S. Navy, December '61, served 37 months.
 Conors, Thomas, 95th N. Y., October 30th '61, served 20 months.
 Corning, John, [1st lieutenant] 6th N. Y., '62, served till close of war.
 Cosgrove, Henry, 6th heavy artillery, September '62, pro. corporal, dis. close of war.
 Cosgrove, Wallace M., 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, d. September 30th '63.
 Couser, William, 64th N. Y.
 Cranton, James, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Creney, James, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, pro. colonel, dis. July 16th '65.
 Cronnon, Michael, 95th N. Y.
 Davidson, John, 31st N. Y., May 19th '61, pro. 1st lieutenant 6th heavy artillery September '62, prisoner 18 months, dis. close of war.
 Davidson, Nathaniel, 17th N. Y. M., July '63, dis. August '63.
 Davidson, Solomon H., 6th cavalry, July '61, transferred to 6th heavy artillery, served 21 months.
 Davidson, Thomas, 31st N. Y., March 19th '61, reenlisted 7th Conn., February 3d '64, served till close of war.
 DeBaun, George, 95th N. Y.
 DeBaun, Isaac, [2d lieutenant] 17th N. Y. M., July '63, dis. August '63.
 DeBoise, John, 29th U. S. colored, January 7th '64, pro. sergeant, served till close of war.
 DeLaMontanya, John F. [corporal], 95th N. Y., October 20th '61, served 3 years.
 DeNoyelles, John, 95th N. Y.
 Desbrow, Jonathan W., 6th N. Y., September 28th '64, served 8 months.
 Dewitt, Sylvester, [engineer] U. S. navy, September 3d '64.
 Dogerty, Charles, 57th N. Y., '61, dis. '63.
 Doll, Henry, 15th N. Y., October 12th '64, served till close of war.
 Dolven, Charles M., 95th N. Y.
 Doughty, William B., 95th N. Y.
 Doyle, Hugh, 95th N. Y.
 Doyle, Michael, 95th N. Y.
 Ducey, John, 37th N. Y., July 26th '61, served 46 months.
 Duffy, Thomas, enlisted in '63.
 Dyson, John, 61st N. Y., March 1st '63, dis. July '63.
 Dyson, William, 95th N. Y., November 21st '61, w. battle of Wilderness, served 35 months.
 Essex, David, May 22d '61, w. at Bull Run August 29th, '62, dis. May '64.
 Fales, William, 95th N. Y.
 Feany, Charles, 61st N. Y., d. of w. at Yorktown June 26th, '62.
 Felter, Edward, Co. F, 17th N. Y. M., July, '63, dis. August, '63.
 Felter, John E., 65th N. Y., July, '61, transferred to navy, served 3 years.
 Fenton, Joseph B., 37th N. Y., May 14th '61, reenlisted 54th Veteran Volunteers October, '63, pro. corporal, served till close of war.
 Fisher, Rineer F., 95th N. Y.
 Fletcher, Francis A. (sergeant), 95th N. Y.
 Floyd, James H., 31st N. Y., May 22d '61, dis. May, '63.
 Frazer, William, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, pro. corporal, served 17 months.
 Frederick, Levi, 95th N. Y., November 20th '61, served 3 years.
 Frederick, Theodore, 17th N. Y. M., July, '63, served 1 month.
 Frige, Charles, 115th N. Y., March, '65, served till close of war.
 Furman, William [drum major], 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August, '63.



J. M. Hedges

- Gardner, Fenton, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, pro. sergeant, w. at Gettysburg, served 3 years.
- Gardner, Odell, 54th N. Y., October, '63, dis. close of war.
- Garrison, John W., 95th N. Y., November 20th '61, re-enlisted January 1st '63, prisoner 8 months, w. battle Wilderness.
- Gaynor, George [1st lieutenant], 95th N. Y.
- Gillen, James S. [corporal], 95th N. Y.
- Glassing, Adam, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, pro. sergeant, served 26 months.
- Glennan, Matthew, 95th N. Y.
- Graham, Daniel P., 95th N. Y.
- Grimes, Thomas, 95th N. Y.
- Grimshaw, John, 17th N. Y. M., July, '63, served 1 month.
- Gurnee, Abram S. [captain], 95th N. Y., pro. major, dis. November 24th '62.
- Gurnee, Alexander, 61st N. Y., '61, served 2 years.
- Gurnee, Francis A., 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, d. December 7th, '63.
- Gurnee, Matthew, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, served 1 month.
- Gurnee, Wallace, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, served 1 month.
- Hamilton, Patrick, ———, December, '64.
- Hance, Charles, 95th N. Y.
- Haring, John H., 6th heavy artillery, August, '62, d. of w. June 22d '64.
- Harrison, Joseph, 95th N. Y.
- Hastings, Thomas, 95th N. Y.
- Hedges, Ira M., 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, pro. Q. M. S., served 37 months.
- Hedges, Jesse B., 95th N. Y.
- Henry, Hiram, 61st N. Y., September, '61, re-enlisted, served till close of war.
- Herbert, Theodore, 95th N. Y.
- Hicks, Charles, 31st N. Y., July 1st '61, dis. July, '63.
- Hicks, Walter, 17th N. Y. M., July, '63, dis. August, '63.
- Higgins, James, — N. Y., August 17th '61, w. battle of Fair Oaks June 1st '62, served 2 years.
- Higgins, Michael, 6th heavy artillery, March 22d '64, w. battle of Wilderness May 6th '64.
- Hill, Henry C. [fireman], U. S. navy, September 23d '64, served till close of war.
- Hill, James M., 95th N. Y., November 20th '61, served 10 months.
- Hill, William, U. S. navy, November 20th '62, served 12 months.
- Hillman, George, 95th N. Y.
- Hillman, John, 91st N. Y.
- Hillman, Thomas, 95th N. Y.
- Hinman, William C., 65th N. Y., June 1st '61, k. at Fredericksburg May 3d '63.
- Hoffman, Cornelius P. [captain], Co. F, 17th N. Y. M., July, '63, dis. August, '63.
- Holden, James, 95th N. Y.
- Holding, William, 95th N. Y.
- Hudson, Abram A., 95th N. Y.
- Hudson, John, 95th N. Y.
- Hudson, John, jr., 95th N. Y.
- Huxley, John M., 82d N. Y., April, '63, pro. sergeant, served till close of war.
- Irwin, William R., 95th N. Y.
- Jersey, Enos, 95th N. Y.
- Jones, Elihu, 95th N. Y.
- Johnson, George W., 95th N. Y.
- Johnson, Walter S., 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, served one month.
- Keesler, Bradley, 95th N. Y.
- Keesler, Daniel [2d lieutenant], 95th N. Y., pro. 1st lieutenant, dis. September 3d '63.
- Keesler, William, 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Keesler, William H. [corporal], 95th N. Y.
- Keetch, Matthew G., 95th N. Y.
- Keetch, Noah R., 95th N. Y.
- Kelly, John, 95th N. Y., December '61, served twenty months.
- Kendiger, John, served 3 years.
- Kennedy, Dominick [2d lieutenant], 95th N. Y., November '61, pro. 1st lieutenant, November '62, dis. October 20th '63.
- King, John, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61.
- King, John W. [drummer], 95th N. Y.
- King, Joseph, 17th N. Y. M.
- King, Stephen R., 17th N. Y. M.
- Kingsland, William H., 17th N. Y. M.
- Kirkpatrick, Hiram W., 17th N. Y. M.
- Knapp, Charles, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, reenlisted January '64, served till close of war.
- Knapp, George, 95th N. Y.
- Knapp, Isaac, 95th N. Y.
- Knapp, Jacob N., 95th N. Y.
- Lake, Daniel R. [corporal], 17th N. Y. M.
- Larkin, James, 6th heavy artillery, August 22d '62, served till close of war.
- Larkin, Michael, 21st heavy artillery, '61, k. at Yorktown June 26th '62.
- Larkin, Patrick, August 30th '64, pro. corporal, served 9 months.
- Lent, Jacob, 95th N. Y.
- Lent, James, 95th N. Y.
- Lewis, George [fireman], U. S. navy, August 23d '64 served till close of war.
- Levy, Thomas, 95th N. Y.
- Lily, John, 6th heavy artillery.
- Lloyd, David, 99th N. Y., April '61, w. at Roanoke Island, served 40 months.
- Lloyd, John, enlisted April 10th '65, for 1 year.
- Luke, James, 95th N. Y.
- Lupton, John, 95th N. Y.
- Maby, Isaac, enlisted in a Mass. regiment in '61, transferred to navy.
- Mackey, Isaac, 95th N. Y.
- Mackey, Silas G. [lieutenant], 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, pro. captain, resigned March 31st '65.
- Mannon, Luke, 95th N. Y.

- March, Caleb, 5th N. Y., August 12th '61, k. at Yorktown May 6th '62.
- March, Isaac, 6th heavy artillery, August 25th '62, d. at Fort Schuyler June 19th '63.
- March, John, 5th N. Y., August 12th '61, reenlisted 74th N. Y., January 1st '64, w. at Fair Oaks, served till close of war.
- March, William, 6th heavy artillery, August 25th '62, served 6 months.
- Marks, Matthew B. [1st lieutenant], 17th N. Y. M., July 16th '63, dis. August '63.
- Mawney, George, 95th N. Y.
- McCauley, William, U. S. navy, September 9th '64, served till close of war.
- McClellan, William, 79th N. Y., October 7th '64, served 8 months.
- McDonald, John, [corporal], 95th N. Y.
- McElroy, Charles, 95th N. Y., enlisted in '64.
- McGeorge, William H., 68th N. Y., October 15th '64, transferred to navy, prisoner at Texas.
- McGovern, Charles, 95th N. Y.
- McGovern, William, 3d N. Y., June '61, served till close of war.
- McKenzie, H. B., 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served 1 month.
- Miller, Balzer, 17th N. Y. M.
- Miller, George W., 143d N. Y., October 1st '64, served 8 months.
- Miller, John C., 6th heavy artillery, August 23d '62, served till close of war.
- Minnersley, Joel M. [sergeant] 17th N. Y. M.
- Moffitt, Caspar, 95th N. Y.
- Moore, Thomas O., 95th N. Y.
- Mott, George W., 6th N. Y., August 30th '62, served till close of war.
- Mott, Walter, 95th N. Y.
- Mott, William, 93th N. Y., October 15th '61, served 3 years.
- Mullen, William F., 85th N. Y.
- Murphy, Richard, enlisted in '63.
- Mulvy, John [corporal] 95th N. Y.
- Nash, Charles, 75th N. Y.
- Nautall, R. W., U. S. navy, March '65.
- Nealy, Henry, 74th N. Y., August 27th '61, pro. corporal, served 18 months.
- Newman, Abram D., 95th N. Y.
- Nolan, Thomas J., 95th N. Y.
- Nowles, Patrick, 95th N. Y., October '61, served 42 months.
- Nye, Marshall [sergeant] 95th N. Y.
- O'Brien, Nicholas, 3d Minn., November '61, reenlisted January '64, pro. corporal, served till close of war.
- O'Brien, Thomas, 6th cavalry, August '61, reenlisted December '63, pro. corporal, served till close of war.
- Odell, Abram, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, served 30 months.
- Odell, John, 95th N. Y.
- Oldfield, George, 95th N. Y.
- Oldfield, George S. [sergeant] 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Oldfield, William W. [sergeant] 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Oliver, Richard, U. S. navy, March 27th '61, served 38 months.
- Olmstead, Sanford T., 17th N. Y., May 22d '61, served two years.
- Osborne, Peter M., 95th N. Y.
- Owen, Reuben H., 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Palmer, John, 95th N. Y., enlisted in '63, served 9 months.
- Parsons, Orminal, 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Paul, Uriel E. [corporal] 95th N. Y.
- Persey, Abram B. [corporal] 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Phillips, Abram, March 6th '63, served till close of war.
- Phillips, Edward, 95th N. Y.
- Phillips, George, 95th N. Y., November 20th '61, w. at Gettysburg, served 38 months.
- Phillips, John, 95th N. Y.
- Phillips, Joseph [captain] 95th N. Y., October 15th '61.
- Phillips, Josiah, 95th N. Y., April 1st '64.
- Phillips, William, 95th N. Y.
- Phillips, William H., 95th N. Y.
- Porter, Joseph, 6th N. Y., September 22d '64, served till close of war.
- Punton, John, 95th N. Y.
- Pye, Edward [major] 95th N. Y., pro. colonel December 23d '63, d. of w. June 12th '64.
- Requa, Frank, 5th N. Y., enlisted '65, served till close.
- Reyley, Peter, 2d N. Y., November 27th '62, served till close of war.
- Richey, John, 43d Ohio, December 14th '61, served 33 months.
- Riddle, Charles [corporal] 95th N. Y.
- Ritzzo, Henry, 17th N. Y. M.
- Robinson, L. V., 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Rodner, William [corporal] 17th N. Y. M., July '63, served one month.
- Rose, Jacob, 6th heavy artillery, August 22d '62, dis. close of war.
- Rose, James, 6th heavy artillery, August 23d '62.
- Rose, John, Bat. G, 16th artillery, September '61, w. at Spottsylvania, reenlisted March '64.
- Rowley, Richard, 99th N. Y., July 19th '61, served 3 years.
- Ryan, William, 17th N. Y. M.
- Scott, Eli.
- Scott, William, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, prisoner six months, served 42 months.
- Sears, Moses.
- Secor, George L., 17th N. Y. M.
- Seaman, William A., 17th N. Y. M.
- Secor, John E., 95th N. Y.
- Secor, William, 95th N. Y.
- Seeley, John, 95th N. Y.
- Shanagen, Barney, U. S. navy, June 1st '64, dis. June '65.

Sharp, William, 31st N. Y., May 24th '61, reenlisted 6th heavy artillery, August 6th '62, pro. sergeant, dis. close of war.

Sherwood, William L. [corporal], 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, pro. captain, dis. July 16th '65.

Sharp Henry I., 6th cavalry, September 21st '61, served 43 months.

Slack, William C., 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, reenlisted January '64, served till close of war.

Sloat, Spencer S. (surgeon), 95th N. Y., December 19th '61, resigned October 24th '62.

Smith, John H., 95th N. Y.

Smith, Richard, 95th N. Y.

Smith, Theodore, 6th N. Y., August 19th '61, pro. corporal, served till close of war.

Smith, William G., 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, k. at Gettysburg, July 1st '63.

Springsteen, Jeremiah, 95th N. Y.

Springsteen, Winfield, 95th N. Y.

Stafford, Michael, 50th N. Y. engineers, September '64, served 9 months.

Stalter, George, 95th N. Y., 143d N. Y., September 29th '64.

Stalter, John, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, served three years.

Stammers, Jonah [corporal].

Stickensider, Bernard, 17th N. Y. M.

Stumpson, William M.

Strang, Edward J. [1st lieutenant], 15th N. Y. engineers, April '61, pro. colonel U. S. infantry.

Strickland, George, 70th N. Y., May '61, reenlisted 86th N. Y., January 1st '64.

Strickland, James M., 6th heavy artillery, August 25th '62, served till close of war.

Strickland, Jonathan, 6th heavy artillery, August 31st '62, served 9 months.

Strickland, John, 6th heavy artillery, August 31st '62, d. at Harpers Ferry, March 26th '63.

Styles, Edward, 95th N. Y.

Swift, James, 95th N. Y., October 12th '61, served 41 months.

Taylor, George, 1st R. I., April '61, reenlisted 11th R. I., October 3d '62.

Ten Eyck, Alonzo C., 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.

Terry, Seth, 95th N. Y.

Thompson, Henry, 25th N. J., August '62, dis. May '63.

Thorn, William, 95th N. Y.

Toole, Jonathan, 95th N. Y.

Traphagen, Richard D. [drummer], 95th N. Y.

Trumper, John H., 95th N. Y.

Turner, Charles, 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, served 3 years.

Turner, Cornelius, 1st N. Y., December 63, served till close of war.

Waldron, Charles [sergeant], 95th N. Y., November 19th '61, pro. sergeant, served 3 years.

Waldron, Matthew, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.

Walsh, Richard, 95th N. Y.

Welch, Edward, 95th N. Y., October 1st '61, reenlisted Del. volunteers, served till close of war.

Welch, Michael, 95th N. Y.

Westervelt, Jacob E., 95th N. Y.

Weyant, Edward, 95th N. Y.

White, Adam, 17th N. Y., May '61, served 2 years.

Winchmeyer, Christian, 95th N. Y.

Witiker, Lewis, served till close of war.

Wittich, Randolph, 63d N. Y., August 1st '64, served till close of war.

Wood, James, jr. [sergeant], 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, served 1 month.

Wolfe, R. S. [chaplain], 95th N. Y.

Wright, Charles, regiment unknown, June '64, served till close of war.

Wright, Charles, 143d N. Y., October '64, served till close.

Wright, Isaac E., 95th N. Y.

Wright, William H., 95th N. Y., October 15th '61, transferred 13th V. R. C., served till close.

Wyant, Alexander [artificer], 95th N. Y.

Wyant, William, 95th N. Y.

Yeomans, Timothy, 6th heavy artillery, August 7th '62, d. May 21st '65.

Yeomans, William H., 6th heavy artillery, September 2d '42, served till close of war.

ORANGETOWN.

Ackerman, Edward H., 127th N. Y., September 3d '64, dis. June '65.

Ackerman, James, Co. A, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, dis. June 30th '65.

Ackerman, John, U. S. navy, December 3d '62, dis. December '63.

Ackerson, Cornelius, 1st N. Y. Engineers, March 8th '61, served 15 months.

Alburtus H. C., Co. C, 13th N. Y., May 26th '62, dis. September 12th '62.

Armstrong, William, 5th heavy artillery, August 18th '62.

Auriancy, Abraham, 1st N. Y. Engineers, November '61, served 37 months.

Avery, Robert [captain], Co. A, 12th N. Y., September 13th '61.

Ayres, W. H., Co. B, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, k. at Petersburg.

Baker, David, Co. G, 17th N. Y., September 17th '61, dis. February 24th '63.

Baker, Jacob, Co. G., 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.

Baker, William H., Co. G., 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.

Bakerlee, John, regiment unknown, November '63.

Banta, George A. [1st lieutenant], 12th N. Y. M., May 27th '62.

Barlow, William H., Co. D, 97th N. Y., February 21st '65, dis. May 5th '65.

Bassett, Martin V., 6th heavy artillery, '61, pro. sergeant reenlisted '63.

- Bedford, Evert E., 7th N. Y. M.
- Bennett, Joseph H., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Bensen William A., 127th N. Y.
- Bertenshaw, Philip, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Bishop, Albert, Co. H, 7th heavy artillery, November 23d '63, dis. Co. D, 9th V. R. C., June 8th '65.
- Blakney, David, 5th heavy artillery, August 9th '63, d. in service September 2d '64.
- Blanch, Isaac, 135th N. Y., August 12th '62, 6th heavy artillery, d. in service November 24th '63.
- Blauvelt, Abram, 22d N. J., September 2d '62, served 9 months.
- Blauvelt, Garret A., Illinois cavalry.
- Blauvelt, Isaac D. [1st lieutenant], Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, pro. captain August 20th '62, k. at Bull Run August 30th '62.
- Blauvelt, Jacob.
- Bogart, John, U. S. navy, October '64.
- Bolmer, Abram, 6th heavy artillery, September 2d '62.
- Bolmer, Henry, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Bonhaw, George, 22d N. J., '61, served 1 year.
- Brewer, Isaac T., Co. A, 127th N. Y., August 11th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
- Brown, John [colored], enlisted in '64 for 3 years.
- Brown, Nicholas [colored], 26th N. Y., January '64.
- Bruner, Richard, Zouaves, '61, reenlisted in '64.
- Burd, George W., 1st cavalry, November 19th '62, served till close of war.
- Burd, John R., 32d N. Y., December 8th '63, served till close of war.
- Burnham, Charles W., 1st N. J. cavalry, January 2d '64.
- Caldwell, Luther, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, transferred to Cos. E and H, pro. 1st lieutenant.
- Carol, Barney, November 3d '61, served 3 years.
- Christie, Aaron L. jr., Co. B, 90th N. Y., February 1st '64, transferred 4th heavy artillery, dis. February 9th '66.
- Christie, Cornelius A., Co. A, 127th N. Y., January 4th '64, transferred to 54th N. Y., dis. April 14th '66.
- Christie, David I., Co. A, 107th N. Y., September 8th '62, dis. June 30th, '65.
- Christie, James H., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, pro. 2d lieutenant Co. K, August 30th '62, promoted 1st lieutenant Co. H, dis. June 2d '63.
- Cisco, Charles [colored], U. S. navy, February 6th '65.
- Cisco, John E., Co. F, 26th colored, January 1st '64.
- Cisco, Samuel, Co. B, 127th N. Y., August '64, served till close of war.
- Clark, William H., Co. E, 51st N. Y., w., dis. November 6th '62.
- Coates, John W., Co. I, 5th N. Y. engineers, August 13th '62, dis. June 13th '65.
- Coe, Theodore, Co. C, 91st N. Y., September 5th '64, transferred to Co. D.
- Cole, Isaac, 22d N. J., September 22d '62, served 9 months.
- Colyer, Thomas, U. S. navy, May 4th '57, reenlisted August 25th '62, and September 26th '64.
- Conklin, Abner, 22d N. Y., September 1st '62, dis. June 25th '63.
- Conklin, Samuel, Co. A, 127th N. Y., September '62.
- Conover, Augustus jr., Co. B, 127th N. Y.
- Conover, John H., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Cooper, Isaac, Co. A, 62d N. Y., April 28th '61, dis. May '71.
- Crowen, Eddie, Co. H, 37th N. Y., reenlisted 129th N. Y., '65.
- Curtis, Harvey, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Daily, John G., Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, August 6th '62, pro. sergeant, dis. June 28th '65.
- Davis, James, 1st N. Y. engineers, '61, reenlisted March 1st '65, pro. corporal.
- Davis, Matthew S., 6th independent battery, January 11th '62, reenlisted in '65.
- Dealing, William H., Co. G, 17th N. Y., September '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Dean, Daniel, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, d. in service.
- Dean, Isaac, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, d. in service.
- DeBaun, Henry, Co. B, 127th N. Y., August 15th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
- DeBaun, John, Co. B, 127th N. Y., August 15th '62, dis. July 17th '65.
- Decker, George W., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, served 3 months.
- Demarest, C. H., Co. I, 1st N. Y. engineers, November 8th '61, dis. July 19th '65.
- Demarest, James H., [captain] Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 7th '61, k. at Bull Run, Aug. 30th '62.
- Demarest, James I., Co. I, 1st N. Y. engineers, December 16th '61, dis. December 16th '64.
- Demarest, Henry W. W., 1st cavalry, '63, [clerk].
- Devoe, George, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Dines, James N., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, w. at Bull Run, dis. June 2d '63.
- Dobbs, Henry, 22d N. J., September '62, dis. June '63.
- Dorfner, Andrew, Co. K, 4th heavy artillery, January 30th '64, 2d Bat. V. R. G., dis. November 28th '65.
- Dutcher, David, Co. G, 17th N. Y., October '61, reenlisted 6th heavy artillery, December 31st '63.
- Dutcher, George W. [drummer], Co. A, 65th N. Y., April 3d '65, dis. July 17th '65.
- Dutcher, Jacob, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, reenlisted 7th heavy artillery, December 31st '63.
- Eaton, S. C., Co. F, 1st N. Y. engineers, September 23d '61, pro. captain, dis. January 15th '65.
- Ellis, Jonathan, Co. R, 1st N. Y. engineers, February 28th '64, dis. June 13th '65.
- Ennis, George A., 6th heavy artillery, December 30th '63, dis. September 1st '65.
- Ennis, Henry, 6th heavy artillery, December 30th '63, dis. September 1st '65.
- Ennis, William, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.

- Felter, Isaac, Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, August 22d '62, pro. corporal, dis. June 28th '65.
- Foley, Terrence V., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, transferred to Co. A, pro. captain.
- Foster, Anthony, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Foster, George, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, d. in service.
- Gardner, Eugene, Co. A, 6th Mass., July 12th '64, dis. October 27th '64.
- Garrabrant, Alfred, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Garrabrant, William F., Co. B, 1st mounted rifles, March 2d '65, dis. July 19th '65.
- Gathery, Barney, January 1st '65.
- Gernand, Philip, Co. C, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Gilbert, James C., U. S. navy, August 11th '64, enlisted for one year.
- Gillman, Wallace, Co. C, 6th heavy artillery, October 4th '64, served till close of war.
- Goodrich, Charles, 17th N. Y., September 5th '61, dis. Co. A, 5th N. Y., August 21st '61.
- Gorman, William, Co. B, 17th N. J., June 26th '61, reenlisted in '64.
- Gorry, Thomas, Co. A, 127th N. Y., August 11th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
- Gradwell, John, served 3 months in '61.
- Gradwell, Richard, 115th N. Y., February 21st '65.
- Grady, P., U. S. army, '62.
- Gulphy, James, 26th N. Y., January '63, served 3 months.
- Habenstein, John, Co. B, 18th cavalry, December 24th '63, dis. June 30th '66.
- Halstead, George W., Co. A, 10th N. Y., October 10th '61, pro. 1st lieutenant, dis. July 9th '65.
- Haring, Cornelius, February 19th '61.
- Harrison, Bernard, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Hawkins, Charles, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Hawkins, George, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Heck, Henry, Co. I, 5th cavalry.
- Henderson, John, 127th N. Y., October 7th '61, dis. June 10th '65.
- Hessman, Joseph, 17th N. Y., April 11th '61, dis. June '63.
- Hoffman, George, Co. B, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
- Hoffman, Joseph, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '65.
- Hogan, Louis E., Co. F, 47th N. Y. M., May 27th '62, dis. September 1st '62.
- Ingalls, George E. [orderly sergeant] Co. G, 17th N. Y., May '61, pro. ensign November 3d '61, trans. Co. E, pro. 2d lieutenant, dis. November '62.
- Ives, William, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, k. second battle of Bull Run.
- Jessup, Hiram W., 9th N. Y. M., June 26th '61, steward.
- Jewell, Alonzo, Co. I, 1st N. Y. engineers, October 10th '61, pro. quartermaster, served till close of war.
- Jewell, Ambrose, U. S. navy, February 7th '65, served till close of war.
- Johnson, Peter M. [corporal], 22d N. J., September '62, served 9 months.
- Jones, Charles A. [sergeant], 48th N. Y., April '61, reenlisted December 13th '63.
- Jones, Frank Z., U. S. navy, May 20th '64, dis. June 26th '65.
- Jones, John C., U. S. navy, October '62, pro. fireman, dis. February '64.
- Jordan, William J., Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, August 22d '62, dis. June 28th '65.
- Kane, Martin J. [sergeant], 8th N. Y. M., served 8 months in '62.
- Kegan, Michael, 2d Mass., April 19th '61, dis. September '61.
- Kelly, P., 35th N. J., November '61, dis. July '63.
- Kelly, Richard, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
- Kenan, Owen J. [drummer], 22d N. J., September '63, dis. July '64.
- Knapp, James, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Lake, William V., Co. E, 20th N. Y. M., February '64, dis. February '66.
- Lineham, Daniel, U. S. navy, enlisted in '62, served 3 years.
- Lineham, Jeremy, U. S. navy, enlisted in '62, served 3 years.
- Lowdie, Alfred, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, k. at Deveaux Neck.
- Lydecker, Anthony [corporal], Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, reenlisted 139th Ohio, dis. August 26th '64.
- Lyng, George, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Mabie, L. C. [2d lieutenant], Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Mann, David L., 6th heavy artillery, August 23d '61, reenlisted.
- Matthews, Joseph B., U. S. navy [fireman], October 25th '61, dis. November 3d '63.
- Matthews, William, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Maxwell, John, '62, pro. sergeant.
- McElroy, Charles, Co. B, 161st N. Y., August 11th '62, dis. October 25th '65.
- McNiff, Charles K., 70th N. Y., August '61, pro. sergeant, served 3 years.
- Meissner, Charles, Co. G, 17th N. Y., December 3d '61, reenlisted Co. H, 4th N. J., dis. July 9th '65.
- Meissner, Daniel F., Co. K, 34th N. J., October 23d '63, dis. November 4th '64.
- Merritt, Abram, Co. C, 80th N. Y., September 23d '61, dis. September 23d '64.
- Miller, John H., Co. C, 6th heavy artillery, January 14th '64, dis. August 24th '65.
- Mondawka, Wydellan, Co. G, 17th N. Y., September 13th '61, reenlisted Co. F, 25th cavalry, June 14th '64, dis. close of war.
- Montgomery, Edward, cavalry.
- Morford, Charles A. jr., 183d N. Y., August 29th '64, dis. October '64.
- Morse, George F., Co. D, 91st N. Y., October 5th '64, dis. July 3d '65.

- Muller, William, 95th N. Y., October 18th '61, reenlisted in '64.
- Murphy, John, 97th Penn., November '64, served till close of war.
- Murray, James, 127th N. Y.
- Neal, Walter B., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, reenlisted May '64.
- Neve, George, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Newman, Abram.
- Oblenis, Edward.
- Osborne, Charles H., Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August 13th '63.
- Osborne, Jesse, Co. A, 127th N. Y., September 12th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
- Palmer, John H., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Parcells, John, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Parcells, William [sergeant], 6th heavy artillery, September 4th '62, k. at Cedar Creek October 19th '64.
- Peterson, Anson R., 22d N. J., September '63, served 9 months.
- Peterson, John L., U. S. navy, February '65.
- Primru, H., 115th N. Y., March 2d '65.
- Putnam, — [corporal], Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
- Putney, Burrell, Co. G, 17th N. Y., September 16th '61, reenlisted 59th Mass., dis. July 30th '65.
- Quick, George, Co. C, 12th N. Y. M., May 29th '61, dis. February 5th '64.
- Requa, Winfield S., Co. C, 2d U. S. V., May 15th '61, dis. February 22d '62.
- Rhodes, Josiah, Co. B, 127th N. Y., November 28th '64, transferred to 54th N. Y., dis. April 14th '66.
- Rhodes, Thomas, w.
- Rose, Albert [drummer] 65th N. Y., August 20th '61, pro. drum major, dis. July 26th '65.
- Rose, David, Co. G, 17th N. Y., April 11th '61.
- Rose, John L., Co. F, 6th heavy artillery, December 26th '63, dis. September 4th '65.
- Rutherford, John, Co. B, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62.
- Ryder, Alexander, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Ryder, John H., Co. G, 17th N. Y., September 17th '61, reenlisted Co. C, 6th heavy artillery.
- Salter, Dennis, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Salter, William, U. S. navy, July 20th '63, dis. September 22d '64.
- Samuels, William, 26th N. Y., December 28th '64.
- Scott, Oliver H., U. S. navy, August 19th '64, dis. May 20th '65.
- Seriman, Tunis D., Co. B, 127th N. Y., August 9th '62, pro. 1st sergeant, dis. May 18th '65.
- See, Thomas, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61.
- Slattery, Thomas, 59th Ill., '61, prisoner at Richmond 14 months, dis. '64.
- Smith, Daniel, Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, August 22d '62.
- Smith, David, 5th U. S. Light artillery.
- Smith, George W., Co. A, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, dis. June 30th '65.
- Smith, Gilbert, 22d N. J., September '62.
- Smith, Henry B. [sergeant] 17th N. Y., September 2d '62, reenlisted Hancock corps April 18th '65.
- Smith, Henry E., Co. B, 127th N. Y., December 30th '63, transferred to 54th N. Y., dis. April 14th '66.
- Smith, Samuel, 127th N. Y., September 1st '64, served till close of war.
- Smith, Thomas B.
- Smolinsky, Julius, Co. C, 31st N. Y., May 2d '61, dis. June 4th '63.
- Snedeker, Charles H., Co. B, 127th N. Y., and 5th U. S. light artillery.
- Snuden, John N., 82d N. Y., April 23d '61, pro. sergeant, w. in side, dis. December '62.
- Springsteel, Jeremiah, d. in service August 13th '62.
- Stevenson, George, Co. E, 14th Ill., May 25th '61, dis. U. S. navy September 6th '65.
- Tallman, John, 26th N. Y., December 28th '64, served till close of war.
- Taylor, Henry [fireman] U. S. navy, December 27th '61, dis. Dec. 28 '63.
- Ten Eyck, John, Co. C, 6th heavy artillery, January 4th '64, served till close of war.
- Thompson, Alfred J., 127th N. Y., September 3d '64, dis. June '65.
- Thompson, E. G., Co. A, 54th N. Y., January 29th '64, dis. April 14th '66.
- Tompkins, Brundage, Co. B, 127th N. Y., September 3d '64, dis. June 30th '65.
- Tompkins, James, 127th N. Y.
- Tompkins, James [colored], 26th N. Y., December 28th '64, served till close of war.
- Towt, John, U. S. navy, February '65.
- Tremper, Edgar, 6th heavy artillery September 19th '64, served till close of war.
- Tremper, George W., Co. A, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, d. in service.
- Tucker, Edward, 127th N. Y.
- Tucker, Jacob.
- Turfler, Francis A., 48th N. Y., August 27th '61, served 3 years.
- Tuttle, William E., Co. F, 48th N. Y., August 15th '61, pro. 1st lieutenant, dis. September 1st '65.
- Ulman, Charles A., 1st Conn., January '63.
- Ulman, Christian, 115th N. J., March '65.
- Van Blarcom, Isaac, 95th N. Y., September '64, taken prisoner September 30th '64.
- Van Riper, Levi, Co. B, 132d N. Y., August 13th '62, w., dis. July 7th '65.
- Voris, John [musician], 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, served till close of war.
- Waldron, Albert, Co. A, 127th N. Y.
- Waldron, William J., Co. G, 17th N. Y., October 11th '61, dis. spring of '63.
- Walker, Robert, Co. A, 5th heavy artillery, March 24th '62, dis. March 24th '65.
- Ward, John, 127th N. Y.
- Ware, J. Bradley, Co. B, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, d. in service.
- Warner, Charles H., Co. B, 127th N. Y., August '62, pro. corporal, dis. June 30th '65.
- Warner, Thomas V. W. [sergeant], Co. B, 127th N. Y., August '62, dis. June 30th '65.

Watson, Charles J., 37th N. Y., served 1 month in '61.
 Webber, John, 50th N. Y., January 8th '63, dis. March '64.
 Welsh, Thomas, Co. B, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62, k. at Deveaux Neck.
 West, Alvin F., 28th artillery, September 5th '64, transferred to Governor's Island Hospital as assistant surgeon.
 Westervelt, Jacob E., Co. B, 95th N. Y., February 7th '62, February 14th '65.
 White, Richard, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
 Wood, Daniel, Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, dis. June 2d '63.
 Wood, Edwin C., cavalry, August '61.
 Wood, John N., Co. G, 17th N. Y., May 24th '61, d. in service in '62.
 Wooton, John H. [drummer], Co. K, 6th heavy artillery August 14th '62, dis. June 28th '65.

RAMAPO.

Ackerman, Jacob, Co. B, 78th N. Y., December '61, reenlisted December '63.
 Acres, Charles H., 8th N. J., August '61, d. of w. May 26th '64.
 Allen, Edmund, 124th N. Y., August 11th '62, dis. January '63.
 Allen, Thomas, 12th N. Y. M., April 20th '61, dis. July '61.
 Babcock, Charles, 7th heavy artillery, June '64, dis. May '65.
 Babcock, Isaac, 1st N. Y. engineers, October '61, dis. October '64.
 Babcock, James W., Co. F, 89th N. Y., September 23d '64, prisoner 3 months.
 Babcock, George, 22d N. Y., September 1st '61, dis. July '62.
 Barbarow, Samuel M., 1st N. Y. engineers, October 7th '61, reenlisted April '64.
 Barns, James H., 124th N. Y., August '62, k. at Chancellorville May 3d '63.
 Barns, John M., 56th N. Y., August '61, d. at Yorktown, April 26th '62.
 Barns, Sylvester, 1st N. Y. engineers, December 9th '61, dis. December '54.
 Becraft, Adam, 1st N. Y. engineers, March '65, dis. close of war.
 Becraft, James A., 1st N. Y., engineers, October '61, dis. October '64.
 Becraft, William L., 124th N. Y., August 11th '62, dis. November '63.
 Blauvelt, Cornelius [sergeant], 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, pro. major, dis. August '63.
 Blauvelt, Harman T., 33d N. J., Aug. 29th '63, dis. close of war.
 Blauvelt, John D., 12th N. Y. M., May 2d '61, dis. August '61.
 Blauvelt, Samuel P., 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Brown, Bartley, 168th N. Y., October 18th '62, dis. October '63.

Bush, Harvey, 124th N. Y., September 3d '64, dis. close of war.
 Cable, Charles, 124th N. Y., August '64, dis. June '65.
 Cable, William H., 74th N. Y., July '61, pro. 2d lieutenant, dis. May '65.
 Call, Samuel, 124th N. Y., September 3d '64, dis. close of war.
 Cately, Anthony, 145th N. Y., August '62, dis. July '63.
 Coe, Alpheus J. [corporal], 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Coe, Augustus, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Cole, Jacob D., 40th N. J., March 10th '65.
 Cole, Samuel, N. Y. cavalry, August 23d '62, k. in action March 3d '64.
 Coleman, John, 95th N. Y., October '61, reenlisted 35th N. J., pro. sergeant February '65.
 Conklin, Alfred, Co. K, sixth heavy artillery, August 20th '62, dis. close of war.
 Conklin, George, 124th N. Y., August 24th '64.
 Conklin, John J., 90th N. Y., October '61, dis. August '64.
 Conklin, Josiah, 124th N. Y., August 19th '64.
 Conklin, Martin, 1st N. Y., January 11th '62, d. in service August 31st '62.
 Conklin, Nelson, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Conklin, Orville, 6th heavy artillery, August '62, dis. June '65.
 Conklin, Walter, 25th N. Y., September 1st '62, dis. June '63.
 Conklin, William, 95th N. Y., November 1st '61, reenlisted 6th N. J. August 15th '64.
 Conklin, William H., 90th N. Y., October '62, dis. close of war.
 Cooper, George, Co. A, 127th N. Y.
 Cooper, Isaac, 63d N. Y., April '61, reenlisted April 6th '65.
 Cooper, Leonard [corporal] 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Creaney, James, Co. B, 127th N. Y., August 13th '62.
 Cronk, George H., 7th heavy artillery, February '64, d. in service February '65.
 Cronk, James, 56th N. Y., March '62, dis. March '65.
 Cronk, John, September '63, d. of w. October '64.
 Cronk, William, 124th N. Y., January 1st '68, dis. July '64.
 Crum, Edward [corporal] 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Crum, John W., 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Damerest, William [1st lieutenant] 22d N. Y., August 1st '63, dis. May '64.
 De Baun, Jacob H. [corporal] 8th N. Y., October 10th '61, dis. January '62.
 Decker, S. B., 143d N. Y., August '62, pro. corporal, k. in action May 15th '64.
 Degraw, Henry, 74th N. Y., July 20th '61, pro. corporal.
 Degraw, John, 124th N. Y., August 11th '62.
 Degroat, James, 26th N. Y., January 4th '64.

- Degroat, Obediah, 26th N. Y., February '64, d. in service September '64.
- Dicks, Joseph, 12th N. Y., December 23d '61, dis. December '64.
- Dow, John H., 7th heavy artillery, February '64.
- Dusenbery, Lewis, Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
- Duvol, Charles, 1st N. Y. Zouaves, April '61, reenlisted 1st mounted rifles September '64.
- Edwards, Samuel, 117th N. Y., August 21st '61, d. in service February 21st '63.
- Eike, Ernest E. [corporal], Co. K, 45th N. Y., October '62, reenlisted 33d N. J. August '63.
- Eike, Ernest E. jr.
- Eller, P. A. [1st lieutenant], Bat. A, N. J. G., May 15th, '61.
- Everet, John W., 112th N. Y., September 8th '64.
- Fields, Valentine, 6th heavy artillery, September '62, k. in action October 18th, '64.
- Finch, John H., 124th N. Y., August '62.
- Finney, Henry, 53d N. Y., September '61, reenlisted 5th N. Y.
- Fisher, Rineer, 95th N. Y., December 18th '62, dis. December '64.
- Flate, James A., 10th R. I. bat., June 1st '63, k. accidentally August 8th '63.
- Forshay, Simeon, Co. A, 127th N. Y., September 8th '62.
- Fredenburg, Joseph, 24th N. Y., May '62.
- Friels, James E., 12th N. Y., October '61, transferred 127th N. Y., d. in service June 4th '63.
- Funston, John, January '62, d. in service January '64.
- Furman, Abram, 133d N. Y., October 1st '64.
- Furman, William H., Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
- Furshee, Chester, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, dis. August '63.
- Furshee, Hiram, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, dis. August '63.
- Gainer, Charles, 13th N. J., August '62.
- Garrison, Dewitt, 7th heavy artillery, January 11th '64, dis. March '65.
- Garrison, Garret G., 5th N. Y., April '61, dis. February '63.
- Garrison, Henry, 15th heavy artillery, January 23d '64, d. in service August 17th '64.
- Goetschius, James H., Co. A, 79th N. Y., July 10th '61, d. in service May 30th '65.
- Goetschius, John H. [corporal], Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
- Hammond, Gerard B., 9th Mass. and 17th light artillery, August 19th '62.
- Hastings, Thomas, 95th N. Y., October 9th '61, d. in service August 19th '62.
- Hemion, Andrew J., 5th U. S. light artillery, April 1st '64.
- Hendricks, William, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, August '63.
- Henion, John, September 19th '64.
- Higgins, William, 6th heavy artillery, Aug. '62.
- Hogan, John J., Co. F, 89th N. Y., October 8th '64, transferred 24th corps S. S. February '65.
- Hoyt, Harrison, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63.
- Hoyt, Rufus, 124th N. Y., September 10th '64, dis. June '65.
- Hoyt, William, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, dis. August '63.
- Hungerford, S. F., 19th N. Y., August 21st '61, dis. August '63.
- Iserman, Ralph G., 61st N. Y., October 3d '61, d. a prisoner July 11th '62.
- Johnson, Robert, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, dis. August '63.
- Johnson, Tunis, Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
- Jones, George H., 6th heavy artillery, September 6th '61, June '62.
- Kingsland, Theodore, Co. D, 22d N. J., September '62, dis. June '63.
- Lawrence, Matthew, 156th N. Y., October '62.
- Lepont, Andrew, 2d N. Y., May 21st '61, pro. sergeant, dis. May '64.
- Lockwood, Frank [captain], October '64, d. in service November 19th '64.
- Lockwood, Samuel A., 145th N. Y., August 19th '62, dis. February '63.
- Maroney, Luther, 145th N. Y., February '65, d. in service March 11th '65.
- May, David, Co. H, 142d N. Y., March 7th '65.
- McElroy, Cornelius, Battery B, 1st N. J., August 25th '64, dis. June '65.
- McElroy, Evander, 56th N. Y., October '61, reenlisted March '64.
- McLaughlin, George, 1st N. Y. engineers, October '61, dis. October '64.
- McMurtry, Alexander, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
- Moffat, Casper, 95th N. Y., October '61, d. of w. November 28th '63.
- Montanya, Charles, 22d N. J., September 1st '61, d. in service November 10th '63.
- Morrison, James, 7th heavy artillery, October 24th '63.
- Myers, Frederick [corporal], 1st heavy artillery, December 16th '61, transferred 12th N. Y., dis. July '63.
- Newman, Michael, Co. C, 133d N. Y., October 1st '64.
- Nichols, Jacob J., 124th N. Y., September 3d '64, dis. May '65.
- Norris, Charles, 2d N. Y. M., April '61, dis. April '64.
- Odell, Richard, 54th N. J., September 25th '63, dis. close of war.
- Osborn, Andrew, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
- Osborn, Peter M., Co. I, 95th N. Y., November '61, afterward in cavalry.
- Patterson, George W., 15th heavy artillery, February 12th '64, d. at Andersonville July 17th '64.
- Paul, Uriel E., 95th N. Y., December 13th '61, dis. October '62.
- Phillips, George, September '62.

- Phillips, William, September '62.
 Pierson, J. Fred. [captain], 1st N. Y., May 24th '61, pro. colonel, dis. November '63.
 Quimby, Josiah F. [corporal], Co. C, 71st N. Y., pro. 1st sergeant, dis. December '61.
 Quinn, John, 1st N. Y., July '62, reenlisted 7th heavy artillery February '64.
 Ramsey, H. H., 5th N. Y., August 20th '64.
 Read, John C., Co. K, 124th N. Y., September 19th '64, dis. close of war.
 Reed, Theodore F., Co. I, 1st Mich. L. A., December 3d '63, dis. July 14th '65.
 Riggs, Reuben, 95th N. Y., October '64, pro. captain, dis. October '65 (served 1 month in 17th N. Y. M.).
 Riker, Richard B., Co. E, 1st N. Y. engineers, February 23d '64.
 Ronk, Josephus, 1st N. Y. engineers, June 8th '61, dis. October '64.
 Roxby, Arthur, 14th N. J., March '65.
 Scott, Elias, 95th N. Y., November 1st '61, pro. corporal, prisoner 11 months.
 Secor, John E., 2d infantry, January '64, dis. January '65.
 Shewit, Herman, 9th N. Y., April 19th '61, dis. April '63.
 Simonton, James, 1st N. Y. engineers, August 15th '61, dis. October '64.
 Slauson, Charles, 74th N. Y., August 19th '61, dis. June '64.
 Slauson, Reuben, 74th N. Y., July '61, d. of w. August 14th '63.
 Slinn, Benjamin S., Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Smith, Alfred, Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Smith, Archibald, 6th N. Y., August 6th '62, d. a prisoner at Richmond.
 Smith, Garret, 6th N. Y., August '62, dis. close of war.
 Smith, George, 6th N. Y., August '62, dis. close of war.
 Smith, Isaac, 1st N. Y. engineers, September 7th '64.
 Smith, John, Co. I, 57th N. Y., March '63.
 Smith, Richard, 95th N. Y., November 14th '61.
 Smith, Theodore, 95th N. Y., August 19th '62, pro. captain, dis. close of war.
 Springsteen, Daniel, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, dis. August '63.
 Springsteen, Robert, Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Starr, Daniel, 144th N. J., September '62, dis. June '65.
 Starr, Daniel, jr., 6th N. Y., August '62, dis. close of war.
 Starr, Jacob S., 6th N. Y., August 6th '56, d. in service April 7th '63.
 Starr, Samuel, 54th N. Y., December 14th '62, d. in service August '64.
 Stephens, Frank K. [lieutenant], 2d N. Y., '62, dis. '63.
 Storms, Abram, 7th heavy artillery, February '64.
 Storms, James, 74th N. Y., August '61, d. of w. September 19th '62.
 Storms, Thomas, 74th N. Y., July 18th '61, reenlisted 40th N. Y., December 31st '63.
 Tallman, Peter, Co. A, 127th N. Y., August 12th '62, dis. December '62.
 Tetnure, Cornelius B., Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, September 2d '62, pro. corporal.
 Tetnure, Irvin, Co. K, 6th heavy artillery, September 2d '62.
 Trenley, John F., 7th N. Y., August 23d '61, dis. December '62.
 Twigg, William, 124th N. Y., August 22d '62.
 Vanderbelt, Abram S. [2d lieutenant], Co. D, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Van Houten, John M., 1st Wis. cavalry, August '62, d. in service March 1st 1864.
 Van Voris, William H., 15th cavalry, '61, served 1 year.
 Van Zile, John, 54th N. Y., December 2d '63, pro. 1st sergeant.
 Wallace, William [adjutant] 1st N. Y., August '61, dis. August '63.
 Wanamaker, Cornelius H., 13th N. J., August 22d '62, dis. May '65.
 Wanamaker, Jacob, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, pro. sergeant, dis. July '64.
 Webster, George [1st lieutenant] telegraph corps, April '62, dis. October '63.
 Westervelt, Jacob, 95th N. Y., February 7th '62, dis. February '65.
 Whaley, Ira, 17th N. Y. M., July 6th '63, dis. July '64.
 Whitten, Erastus D., 176th N. Y., September '62, dis. March '64.
 Whritenour, Charles, 1st N. Y. engineers, March 13th '65.
 Whritenour, John, U. S. navy, July 21st '63, dis. September '64.
 Whritenour, Marcus, 15th heavy artillery, February 12th '64, d. at Andersonville September 29th '64.
 Wilson, Andrew J., 57th N. Y., August 20th '61, d. at Andersonville April 1st '65.
 Wood, George W., Co. A, 127th N. Y., August 12th '62, dis. June 30th '62.
 Wood, Joseph, 124th N. Y., August 11th '62, dis. June '65.
 Wood, Nelson, 6th N. Y., August '62, dis. June '65.
 Wood, Stephen S., 1st N. Y. engineers, March 7th '65.
 Wood, William H., 6th N. Y., August '62, dis. June '65.
 Wright, Henry E., 15th heavy artillery, January 20th '64, transferred 2d U. S. artillery.
 Youmans, Charles, 1st N. Y. engineers, March 6th '65, drummer.
 Youmans, Cornelius T., 3d cavalry, September 12th '64.
 Youmans, Joseph, 114th N. J., transferred 93d veteran volunteers.
 Young, Alfred, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Young, Charles, Co. I, 17th N. Y. M., July 8th '63, dis. August '63.
 Young, John C., 1st marine artillery, March 24th '62, dis. January '63.
 Young, Judson, 61st N. Y., February 3d '64, pro. 1st corporal.

STONY POINT.

- Blair, Robert, 95th N. Y., November '62, dis. December '63.
 Bulson, Brewster A., 95th N. Y., March '64.
 Burris, James K., 6th heavy artillery, September 28th '64, dis. close of war.
 Conklin, Zachary T., 6th U. S. infantry, January 10th.
 Dickens, William, 95th N. Y., November 6th '62, k. at Hatcher's Run.
 Foster, Henry, 6th heavy artillery, September 5th '62, pro. 2d lieutenant.
 Garrison, —, 95th N. Y., November 6th '62, k. at Hatcher's Run, January '65.
 Hammond, Elisha, 6th N. Y., September 7th '62, dis. September '63.
 Hammond, Theodore, 95th N. Y., November 6th '62, d. in service March 3d '65.
 Holland, Thomas, 59th N. Y., September 1st '62.
 June, Baxter, 6th heavy artillery, September '62, pro. orderly sergeant.
 Monroe, Jesse, 95th N. Y.
 Monroe, John, 95th N. Y.
 Morgan, David, 6th heavy artillery, September 1st '62.
 Osborn, Charles W. [sergeant], 95th N. Y., November '62, pro. 2d lieutenant, k. May 6th '64, battle of Wilderness.
 Osborn, Hiram [sergeant], 95th N. Y., November 1st '62, pro. 1st lieutenant March 8th '64.
 Peterson, Samuel, 3d U. S. V., April 1st '65.
 Proudft, David L., 51st N. Y., May 6th '62, dis. November '63.
 Rose, Albert, 65th N. Y., July 1st '61, pro. drum major.
 Rose, Moses, 6th heavy artillery, September '62, dis. close of war.
 Saxton, J. C., 1st cavalry, September '63, pro. captain.
 Smith, Manuel, U. S. navy, July 1st '63.
 Stall, George, 95th N. Y., October 15th '62, pro. corporal.
 Stalter, Theodore, 95th N. Y., August '61, dis. May '65.
 Stammers, George, 95th N. Y., November 6th '62, k. 2d day battle of Wilderness.
 Stammers, Joseph, 95th N. Y., November 6th '62, k. 2d day battle of Wilderness.
 Tomkins, Fred. [1st lieutenant], 6th heavy artillery, August 12th '62.
 Tomkins, Theodore F. [2d lieutenant], 6th heavy artillery, September 18th '62, d. in service March 16th '63.
 Warren, William H., U. S. navy, February 23d '65.
 Weiant, George, 95th N. Y., November 19th '61, dis. December '64.
 Weyant, William, 6th heavy artillery, September 3d '62.

CHAPTER XIX.

BENCH AND BAR OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

BY HON. SETH B. COLE.

WHEN Rockland County was formed, in 1798, its population was very small and greatly scattered. There were few villages and these mere hamlets. Consequently there was very little litigation, and a corresponding scarcity of lawyers. For many years this condition of affairs continued, and the legal history of

the county does not afford any very striking or important events for this chronicle. The sessions of the courts were infrequent and of even shorter duration than at the present time, and the matters litigated generally of small importance. The members of the bar of the county have been uniformly careful, active, well-informed men, and while none have risen to great eminence in the profession, nearly all have left a good record.

The county seat was established at New City and the courts were held there from their organization. The present court house was built in 1827-8, and was doubtless ample for the needs of that period. In 1872 it became necessary to enlarge, and a fireproof wing was added, affording accommodation to the County Clerk, the Surrogate's Court, the District Attorney, Sheriff, and Supervisors.

The first Court of Common Pleas convened at New City on the first Tuesday of May, 1798, "by virtue of the act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled 'An act for dividing the County of Orange' passed the 23d day of February, 1798."

The following constituted the court:

JOHN SUFFERN, 1st Judge.

BENJAMIN COE, }
 JAMES PERRY, } Judges,

ABRAHAM ONDERDONK, Assistant Justice.

The only business done at this term of the court was to admit to practice Reuben Hopkins, Esq., "an attorney of the Supreme Court of this State and having been one of the attorneys of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Orange."

For the first ten years of the existence of this court its business was very light, and its records of little interest. Samuel Goetchius, John J. Blauvelt, and Garret Serven served at various times as Associate Judges.

At the May Term of 1801, none of the judges being present, the court was adjourned by the clerk to the next afternoon at 4 o'clock, when, no judge having yet appeared, it was adjourned to the next November.

Among the attorneys who appear upon the court records between 1798 and 1810, were Samuel Smith, Peter Ogilvie, John Oppie, Thomas Smith, Robert Campbell, James Scott Smith, Jonathan Pearsee, jr., Charles Thompson, William A. De Peyster, and Robert Morris Ogden; of whom Samuel Smith, James B. Smith, and Robert Campbell had by far the largest practice.

John Suffern held the office of First Judge until 1806. He was a man of strong character, active and energetic. Born in Ireland before the middle of the 18th century, he landed at Philadelphia with his brother, just as the ill fated expedition under General Braddock was starting for Fort Du Quesne. Both brothers enlisted, but John was taken ill with ship fever, and remained in hospital at Philadelphia for some time. His brother accompanied the expedition, and was supposed to have been killed, as no tidings were received of him. During the last war, however, it was discovered that he had drifted South, settled in North Carolina, and reared a family whose descendants are still there.

John Suffern, recovering from his sickness, worked his way northward, and, after some years, entered Rockland (then Orange) county. He taught school at Tappan for a time, and finally removed to the locality which still bears his name. As years passed, he became owner of a large part of the lower Ramapo valley and mountains.

His first public office seems to have been as a member of the Assembly, in which he served in 1781 and 1782. While Judge, he was also State Senator for four years, from 1800 to 1804.

He left a large property at his death, and established for his family a commanding influence in the county, which they have retained to the present time. For fifty-six of the eighty-six years since the foundation of the county, a Suffern has been its chief judicial officer, and members of the family have constantly occupied positions of trust and honor in the county and State.

In 1806, James Perry was appointed First Judge. His associates were Peter D. W. Smith, Richard Blauvelt, Andrew Suffern, John T. Gurnee, and Jeremiah W. Pier-son.

It would seem that the judges were rather irregular in their attendance upon the sessions of the court, for we find at the April term of 1809, an order entered, directing the clerk to pay the fees collected at the Court to those judges only who appeared at the opening and remained during the whole term.

During this year William Nelson of Westchester county and George Cassedy of Hackensack, N. J., were admitted to practice in this county, and for many years were very frequently in our courts.

In 1816, James Perry was succeeded by Samuel Goetchius, who held the office until 1820. Of them, we have been able to learn little, save the fact that they were judges. Neither appears to have held any other official position of importance.

In 1820, Edward Suffern, son of John Suffern, was appointed First Judge, and remained in the office for twenty-seven years, until the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. He was born at Suffern in the latter part of the last century, was admitted to practice in 1810, and seems very soon to have obtained a large clientage, as his name is of frequent occurrence on the court records. In 1816, he was appointed district attorney, and served as such until his appointment as judge. In 1826 and 1835, he represented the county in the Assembly, and in 1832 was a Presidential Elector. His later years were passed quietly at the old homestead at Suffern, where he died in 1873.

From the foundation of the county to 1847, the office of Surrogate was separate from that of Judge, and for many years the duties were very light. The sessions of the court were generally held at the house of the Surrogate. The records passed from one incumbent to his successor and were not permanently placed in the Court House until long past the middle of this century. It is said by a gentleman, who as a boy attended a Surrogate's Court, that he went to the house of the Surrogate, was taken up stairs into the garret filled with the varied

accumulations of many years of housekeeping, and through that to a little bedroom under the eaves, where the business of the court was transacted.

The Surrogate's Court has steadily increased in importance and in the extent of its business, and has long since outgrown the limits of a garret bedroom. Could one of the Surrogates of the early days enter the spacious and beautiful court room now in use, see the throngs often gathered there at the weekly sessions of the court, enter the fire-proof vault and examine the multitude of well arranged papers and records which each year brings to the office, he would thoroughly realize that "times change."

The first Surrogate was Peter Taulman, who held the position until 1807, and afterward from 1808 to 1810. Mr. Taulman had previously represented Orange county in the State Assembly for two terms in 1787, 1788, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1801.

Tunis Smith was Surrogate during the year 1807, and Richard Blauvelt from 1811 to 1820. Mr. Blauvelt was a Presidential Elector in 1824.

Bernard O'Brien held the office for one year in 1820-21, and was succeeded by James Stevens, who performed its duties till 1828, when he was elected County Clerk.

John Van Houten was appointed in 1829, and served till 1837, when John J. Wood, who had been a member of the 20th Congress, took his place. Mr. Wood was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846.

George Benson became Surrogate in 1841, and remained in office four years, when Horatio G. Prall was appointed, and served to the year 1847, when the County Judge became also Surrogate. Mr. Prall was a lawyer who obtained a high rank at the bar of the county. He was elected District Attorney in 1847, and satisfactorily performed the duties of that office till 1853. From that time till his death, a period of twenty years, he was engaged in a large and lucrative private practice.

In June, 1847, William F. Frazer became County Judge and Surrogate, and was reelected in 1851 for a second term of four years. Judge Frazer came to this county as a young man and began practice. He soon took good rank at the bar, and in 1833 was appointed to the office of District Attorney which he retained for fourteen years, till his elevation to the bench. He was a member of the Assembly in 1840. During the whole of his long service and for some years after he retired from active practice, he resided upon a farm in the town of Clarkstown, boarding with a family, between whose members and himself a strong personal attachment had arisen very soon after his arrival in the county. The little building occupied by him during this long period as an office still stands. Upon the breaking up of the family by death, Judge Frazer removed to Nyack, where the remaining years of his long life were passed in quiet ease. He was never married. He was a careful lawyer, and a man of great common sense, but by no means brilliant. By strict economy he succeeded in amassing quite a competence.

Edward Pye was elected County Judge in 1855, and

served one term. He had been engaged in the practice of law for some years at Haverstraw, and was very much liked as a man. Bluff, good natured, easy going, and of fair abilities as a lawyer, he performed the duties of his office acceptably. He entered the army during the war, became Colonel of the 95th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers and died June 12th 1864, of wounds received in action.

Colonel Pye's father was County Clerk, and his grandfather was a member of the Provincial Congress for three terms, in the State Assembly three terms, and in the Senate for four terms.

In 1859 Andrew E. Suffern, a son of Edward Suffern and a grandson of John Suffern, was elected County Judge, and continued in the office by successive reelections until his death, March 16th 1881.

Judge Suffern, who was born at the homestead at Suffern, was graduated from the University of New York, studied law, remaining for some time in Mr. Prall's office, and began practice in Haverstraw, where he resided during life. His natural talent, and the energy which was hereditary in his family, soon placed him on a par with the best of his brother lawyers. In 1853 he became District Attorney, which position he still held at the time of his election as County Judge.

Judge Suffern was an exceedingly active, well-read lawyer, of good abilities in all directions, brilliant in conversation, prompt in decision, a rapid and often eloquent speaker. Naturally of a nervous temperament, he was quick tempered and fiery, and as the labors of a too active life wore upon him, at times almost painfully harsh and abrupt.

He always maintained a large practice at the Supreme Court, and as Surrogate was obliged to pass upon several very important and long contested probates.

Judge Suffern never held any other official position in the County or State than as here mentioned, but he was of high rank in the Masonic order, and exerted very considerable political influence.

He died in the early part of his twenty-first year as judge, having been reelected for two terms of four years, and two of six years each.

Seth B. Cole, of Nyack, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Suffern's death, and held the office until the following year. Judge Cole was a native of Steuben county in this State, received a thorough education, and at an early age took a deep interest in public affairs and represented Steuben county in the Legislature. As a member of the Kansas Aid Committee, in 1856, he rendered efficient service in aiding Free State settlers into Kansas; and became prominent in politics though refusing nominations to office. He came to Rockland county in 1867, and in 1872 was elected District Attorney which office he held until 1876.

George W. Weiant, the present County Judge and Surrogate, was born in Stony Point, began the practice of law at Haverstraw, and has resided there for many years. He represented the county in the Assembly for two terms in 1876, 1877.

Of those who have occupied the position of District

Attorney, Judges Edward Suffern, Frazer, Prall, A. E. Suffern, and Cole, have already been mentioned.

John T. Smith held the office from 1820 to 1833, and is spoken of as a capable lawyer and efficient officer.

Thomas Lawrence was elected in 1859, and served one term. He also represented the county in 1868, and afterward removed from the State.

Marcena M. Dickinson was District Attorney for three terms, from 1862 to 1868 and from 1875 to 1878.

Leander V. E. Robinson held the office for one year in 1868. He resided in Haverstraw, was a good lawyer, and a man highly esteemed. His health having failed, he went South, where he died.

Hiram B. Fenton was elected in 1869, but resigned in January 1872.

William C. Prall, a son of Judge Prall, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served the balance of Mr. Fenton's term,

Mr. Prall was in partnership with his father for several years at Nyack, and died shortly after his retirement from office.

Alonzo Wheeler, the present incumbent, was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1881.

It is impossible in the limits of this brief sketch to notice all, or even many, of those who have held minor judicial positions in the county.

George S. Allison, of Stony Point, was an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas early in the century. He was born in New York city, January 15th 1792. He served in the war of 1812, attaining the rank of adjutant. In 1815 he came to Rockland county, settling upon property in Stony Point which had been in the possession of his father and grandfather, upon which he still resides, at the ripe age of ninety-two years. He represented the county in the Legislature in 1829 and 1830.

John I. Cole, of Haverstraw, was a Justice of Sessions for nearly twenty years.

As has already been stated, the number of lawyers resident in the county was very small during the first fifty years and more of its history, and the majority of these have been mentioned heretofore.

Thomas E. Blanch was for a long period the only attorney in the Town of Orangetown. He resided at Piermont, and enjoyed a large practice prior to 1860. He died some years since, having been long retired from active business. He was a man of great general information and of much legal ability.

John C. F. Schmidt was born at Nyack in 1822, and for many years practiced law with great success in New York city. In the later years of his life, he returned to this county and continued in active practice to the time of his death in April 1881. He was one of the most talented lawyers that the county has produced, a man of fine presence, a powerful speaker, strong in argument, and of great legal knowledge.

Charles W. Root, of New City, was a native of Rensselaer county, and was engaged in the practice of law at Troy for several years before coming to this county. He established himself at New City, and built up a good

business, which he maintained to his death in 1880. He was a very careful, methodical lawyer, and was highly esteemed throughout the county.

Hugh Maxwell resided in Nyack for a great many years, though we do not find that he often appeared in its courts. He was prominent at the bar in New York city, was District Attorney, Collector of the Port, and afterwards Minister to Russia. His later years were passed quietly upon his extensive property at Nyack, where he died.

Abraham B. Conger came to this county many years ago. He had previously practiced law in the central part of the State. During his residence here, he was mainly occupied in the care of his real estate, of which he possessed large tracts in Clarkstown and Haverstraw, and very seldom appeared in our courts as a practitioner. By unfortunate reverses, he was stripped of his large fortune, and removed to New York. He was Senator from this district in 1852, 1853, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867.

John W. Ferdon, of Piermont, although admitted to the bar, has never practiced extensively, but has devoted himself to the care of his large fortune and to literary pursuits. He was a member of the Assembly in 1855, represented this district in the State Senate in 1856-7, and in Congress from 1879 to 1881.

John W. Blauvelt, of Piermont, also has never practiced to any extent since his admission.

Of those now engaged in active practice, Mr. Andrew Fallon, of Sparkill, has been longest in the field. He went to California in 1849, but returned in 1850, entering into a partnership with Thomas E. Blanch. For the past thirty-four years he has been prominent at the bar of the county, and is universally esteemed.

Cornelius P. Hoffman was for many years engaged in practice at Haverstraw, and afterwards at Nyack, but has recently removed to New York city, though frequently appearing in the courts of this county.

Several attorneys residing in Westchester county have had very frequent and important business relations in this county. Judge William Nelson, of Peekskill, has already been mentioned as having a large clientage here during the first half of this century.

Calvin Frost and Edward Wells, also of Peekskill, have for many years enjoyed a large practice in our courts.

The following is a list of those lawyers now residing in the county whose business mainly arises within its limits:

George W. Weiant, Alonzo Wheeler, H. D. Batchelder, Charles C. Suffern, Irving Brown, Cyrillus Myers, William McCauley, jr., William P. Bannigan, John W. Furman, Haverstraw; Seth B. Cole, Abram A. Demarest, Marcena M. Dickinson, William T. B. Storms, Howard Van Buren, Cornelius I. Haring, Edward H. Cole, Nyack; Andrew Fallon, A. X. Fallon, William B. Slocum, Charles F. Blanch, William F. Gowdey, Sparkill; George L. Mann, Tappan; H. B. Fenton, Garrett Z. Snider, Spring Valley.

The following reside within the county, but only oc-

asionally appear in its courts, their main practice being in New York city:

Quentin McAdam, M. E. Sawyer, E. S. Babcock, R. J. Henderson, D. P. Hays, and A. J. Matthewson, all of Nyack.

CHAPTER XX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

BY WILLIAM GOVAN, M. D.

IN THE YEAR 1730, Dr. Osborn, who came from England, settled near the Hudson River in what is now the town of Stony Point. Here he practiced medicine, making long and tedious journeys in order to alleviate the sufferings and sickness of the men and women who had braved the dangers of the wilderness, and of the Indians who at that time inhabited the region. Dr. Osborn practiced in the towns along the Hudson River till his death. His son, Dr. Richard Osborn, born in Rockland county, after studying with his father and in New York city, settled in the same locality and practiced medicine during the Revolutionary war. He was active in the service of Washington, and after the war practiced till his death in 1786. Some of the bills made out by him for professional services still exist, but were never paid—the fate of many physicians' bills since.

Of the physicians who have practiced in the northern part of the county, but who have passed away, the names are recorded of Dr. A. D. Cornelison, Dr. Mark Pratt, who settled in Haverstraw in 1833 and died in 1875, Dr. C. H. Austin, Dr. John Purdue, Dr. Charles Whipple, Dr. S. S. Sloat, Dr. David Howland, Dr. Lee. In the north-western and western part of the county were Dr. Slip, Dr. John Demarest, Dr. Talman, Dr. G. J. Hammond, Dr. Daniel Lake, and Dr. G. O. Lockwood.

In the town of Clarkstown Dr. Abraham Cornelison, Dr. John Polhemus and Dr. M. C. Hasbrouck; in the town of Orangetown, Dr. Jacob Outwater, Dr. F. B. Smith and others. The first medical society in the county was organized in 1829. Dr. Abraham Cornelison, of Clarkstown, was elected the first president and Dr. Abraham D. Cornelison, of Haverstraw, the first secretary. This society continued for some years, and during its existence Dr. John Polhemus, of Clarkstown, held the offices of secretary and president. After being in abeyance for some time the society was reorganized in 1850, when Dr. John Demarest of Spring Valley, was elected president; Dr. M. C. Hasbrouck, of Clarkstown, vice-president; Dr. Charles Whipple, of Haverstraw, secretary, and Daniel L. Reeves, of Orangetown, treasurer. There were present at the reorganization of the society Dr. John Demarest, Dr. M. C. Hasbrouck, Dr. Charles Whipple, Dr. Daniel L. Reeves, Dr. Spencer S. Sloat, Dr. James A. Hopson, Dr. Isaac C. Haring, Dr. James J. Stephens, Dr. Jacob S. Wigton, Dr. Lucius Isham, Dr. John Purdue, and Dr. Charles Hasbrouck, of New Jersey. Since the organization of

the society the following have become members: Dr. Daniel Lake, Dr. C. H. Austin, Dr. Bernard O'Brien, Dr. G. J. Hammond, Dr. William Govan, Dr. T. B. Smith, Dr. William S. House, Dr. Benjamin Davison, Dr. J. O. Polhemus, Dr. H. H. House, Dr. Henry Reisberg, Dr. C. H. Masten, Dr. Frank Hasbrouck, Dr. Rykman D. Bogert, Dr. H. C. Neer, Dr. John Sullivan, Dr. J. Henggler, Dr. J. W. Swift, Dr. George A. Mursick, Dr. C. L. Humphrey, Dr. W. S. Stevenson, Dr. Isaac J. Wells, Dr. George O. Lockwood, Dr. N. B. Van Houten, Dr. E. H. Maynard, Dr. C. H. Teneyck, Dr. Albert O. Bogert, Dr. Garret F. Blauvelt, Dr. E. B. Laird, Dr. Daniel Wemple, and Dr. Theodore C. Wood. Of the above, seventeen have died.

The physicians who have registered in the county clerk's office since 1879 according to law and are now or have been since that time practicing medicine in the county, as classified by themselves, are as follows:

Regular Physicians: Drs. A. O. Bogert, William S. House, James A. Hopson, George A. Mursick, James J. Stephens, Rykman D. Bogert, Jacob S. Wigton, C. H. Masten, William Govan, Benjamin Davison, William G. Stevenson, George A. Lockwood, Daniel Lake, G. F. Blauvelt, H. H. House, N. A. Garrison, J. O. Polhemus, Spencer S. Sloat, Isaac C. Haring, C. H. Maynard, Theodore C. Wood, Albert S. Zabriskie, H. B. Chambre, G. H. Woodcock, Isaac J. Wells, G. F. Appleton, D. F. Wemple, E. B. Laird, I. H. Gunning, A. C. Jacobus, and L. R. Tetamore.

Eclectics: Drs. J. A. Dingman, S. W. Allen, Reuben H. Owen, Julia Grindle, Hardenburgh Van Houten, and Willard Brockway.

Homœopathic: Drs. J. E. Davis, L. B. Couch, and Cornelia S. Simpson.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE CIVIL HISTORY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

BY HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

ROCKLAND WAS a portion of Orange county previous to 1798. The Ramapo and Haverstraw Mountains extended across the latter county and divided it into two parts, the southernmost of which was known as "Orange County south of the mountains." Because of its proximity to New York, which was then as now the metropolis of the country, this portion of Orange county was first settled, and for a long period it maintained its superiority in population and wealth.

The county of Orange was organized in 1683. In 1699 the Colonial Legislature directed that Courts of Sessions and Pleas be held in Orange. It does not appear, however, that any courts were held there during several years following.

His Excellency, Governor Cornbury, and William Smith, Peter Schuyler, and S. T. Boughton, Esqs., of the Council, executed commissions to hold such courts, and these commissions were signed by Queen Anne, April 5th 1703.

The first court of which any record exists was held at Orangetown, October 29th 1705. At this court, "Upon ye presentment of Coonradt Hanson that George Jewell kept a dog which was injurious to many of the neighbors, it was ordered that the said Jewell should hang the said dog." This was the first capital sentence pronounced here. Both complainant and defendant appear as members in the records of the old Dutch Reformed Church in Tappan at that time.

The first Court House of Colonial times, built in 1739, was located on the center of the green opposite the old Dutch Reformed Church, at Tappan, and in this house courts were held till it was destroyed by fire in 1774.

The relative number of inhabitants in the portion of the county north and south of the mountains changed in the lapse of time, and by the census of 1790, it was found that the larger area on the north had a population of 23,000 persons, but that there were no more than 6,000 in that portion south of the mountains.

From this change in the relative population of the two sections arose strongly conflicting interests, and the people in the southern portion asked for a separate organization, which was granted in 1798, and the county of Rockland was erected. The parent county was compensated for its loss of territory by the addition to its northern border of five towns from the county of Ulster.

Rockland, at the time of its organization, consisted of four towns, and the area included in these towns was: Clarkstown, 22,693 acres; Haverstraw, 29,572¼; Orangetown, 14,783¾; Ramapo, 44,783¾.

The civil history of the county may be divided into three periods: From the first colonial organization of Orange county, in 1683, to 1788, when it was organized by a general act of the Legislature of the State; from 1788 to 1798, when the county of Rockland was organized; and from 1798 to the present time.

In the lists which follow, the names only will be inserted of those officials in Orange county prior to 1798 who resided south of the mountains, in the present County of Rockland.

John Haring was, in 1775, chosen a delegate from Orange county south of the mountains to the Continental Congress. His name also appears as a member of Congress in 1785-87.

Among the members of the Constitutional Convention at Poughkeepsie, in 1783, were John Haring and John Wood from south of the mountains. Both voted against the Constitution.

In the convention held in 1801, to determine the powers of the Governor and Council of Appointment respecting nominations for office, and to fix the number of Senators, Peter Taulman, of Rockland county, was a delegate.

Samuel G. Ver Bryck represented Rockland county in the Constitutional convention of 1821, John J. Wood in that of 1846, and Abraham B. Conger in that of 1867-68.

The Executive Council of the Colonial period was succeeded under the first State Constitution by a Council of Appointment which was composed of one Senator from

each district, there being at this time only four districts, Southern, Middle, Eastern, and Western, openly nominated and appointed each year by the Assembly, no senator being eligible two years successively.

John Haring was appointed a member of the Council July 22d 1782; David Pye, January 14th 1792.

We come now to those who have represented Rockland county, or so much of Orange county as lay south of the mountain.

John Haring, the first Senator, was elected in 1781 and continued in office from the Middle District composed of the Counties of Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster, entitled to six Senators, until 1788. He was succeeded in office by David Pye and Jacobus Swartwout, who were elected in 1791 and continued in office until 1795.

John D. Coe was elected in 1795 and continued in office until 1798.

John Suffern was elected in 1800 and continued in office until 1803. He was the first Senator elected after the division of Rockland from Orange. The successor of Mr. Suffern was Samuel G. Ver Bryck, who was elected in 1814, and served until 1817.

Abram Gurnee was elected in 1822 from the Southern District, Rockland county having been transferred to that District in 1815.

Daniel Johnson was elected in 1839, and served for four years.

By the third Constitution of 1846, the State was divided into 32 Senatorial Districts. Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester composed the 7th. From this District Abraham B. Conger was elected in 1852; in 1855 John W. Ferdon was elected. Since this date to the present, a term of nearly thirty years, Rockland county has had no representative in the Senate of the State.

Representatives in Colonial General Assemblies.

The first representative from Orange county was Peter Haring, 1701, 1708 to 1711, 1726; Floris Crum, 1702 to 1706; Cornelius Haring, 1713 to 1725; Hendrick Ten Eyck, 1711 and 1712.

From 1701 to 1726, for the first twenty-five years, Orange county sent but one member to the Colonial Assembly, and twenty-three years out of the twenty-five the member came from south of the mountain, or from what is now Rockland county.

From 1726 to the dissolution of the Provincial Assembly in 1775, Orange county was represented by two members: Cornelius Haring, 1727 to 1737; Vincent Matthews, 1728 to 1738, and 1757 and 1758; Cornelius Kuyper, 1737 to 1739; Abraham Haring, 1745 to 1747, also 1759 to 1768; Theodorus Snedeker, 1747 to 1759; John De Noyelles, 1769 to 1765.

The last session of the General Assembly was held April 3d 1775, when it was dissolved.

The Provincial Congress held its first session May 22d, 1775. Orange county was represented by eleven deputies. The following were south of the mountain: John Coe, David Pye, Peter Cloues, William Allison, Abraham Lent, and John Haring.

Second Congress, 1775: Peter Cloues, William Allison, Theunis Cuyper, John Haring.

Third Congress, 1776: William Allison, Joshua H. Smith, Thomas Outwater, Isaac Sherwood, Peter Cloues, Roelof Van Houten, David Pye, John Haring.

Fourth Congress, 1776 to May 17th 1777: William Allison, John Haring, David Pye, Thomas Outwater, Isaac Sherwood, Joshua H. Smith. At the Fourth Congress the name was changed, on July 10th 1776, to Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York.

The first Legislature of the State met at Kingston 1777, September 1st to October 1st, when it was dispersed by the approach of the enemy.

Orange county had four members in the first Assembly: Tunis Kuyper and Roelof Van Houten south of the mountain.

Second session, 1778 and 1779: John Coe, Benjamin Coe and Roelof Van Houten. Third session, 1779 and 1780: John Coe. Fourth session, 1780 and 1781: David Pye and John Stagg. Fifth session, 1781 and 1782: John Stagg and John Suffern. Sixth session, 1782 and 1783: Gilbert Cooper and John Stagg. Seventh, 1784 and 1785: Gilbert Cooper and William Sickles. Ninth, 1786: Gilbert Cooper. Tenth, 1787: Gilbert Cooper and Peter Taulman. Eleventh, 1788: Peter Taulman. Thirteenth, 1789: John D. Coe and William Sickles. Fourteenth, 1791: John D. Coe, also Fifteenth, 1792; also Seventeenth, 1794. Eighteenth, 1795: William Allison and David Pye. Nineteenth, 1796: David Pye. Twentieth, 1796 and 1797: Isaac Blanch. Twenty-first, 1798: Benjamin Coe. Twenty-second, 1798 and 1799: Hendrick Smith.

In 1798, by an Act of the Legislature, Rockland county was formed, and its first member of Assembly was Benjamin Coe. In 1800, 1801, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1820, Samuel G. Ver Bryck; 1802 and 1803, Peter De Noyelles; 1805, John Cole; 1806, John Haring; from 1810 to 1814, and 1822 and 1824, Peter S. Van Orden; 1816 and 1817, Cornelius A. Blauvelt; 1818 and 1819, 1821, 1825, and 1826, Abraham Gurnee; John I. Suffern, 1823, 1854; Levi Sherwood, 1827, 1828; George S. Allison, 1829, 1830; John I. Eckerson, 1831; Isaack Blauvelt, 1832; James D. L. Montanya, 1833; Daniel Johnson, 1834, 1836; Edward Suffern, 1835; Abraham J. Demarest, 1837; David Clark, 1838; Benjamin Blackledge, 1839; William F. Frazer, 1840; Edward De Noyelles, 1841 and 1842; Cornelius M. Demarest, 1843; John Haring jr., 1844; Joseph P. Booner, 1845; Sampson Marks, 1846; John A. Haring, 1847; Laurence J. Sneden, 1848; Matthew D. Bogert, 1849; Brewster J. Allison, 1850; Jacob Sickles, 1851; John Demarest, 1852; Henry De Hart, 1853; John W. Ferdon, 1855; Edward Whitmore, 1856; James Westervelt, 1857; Wesley J. Weiant, 1858, 1859; Peter S. Yeury, 1860; William R. Knapp, 1861 and 1874; James S. Haring, 1862, 1863, and 1864; Prince W. Nickerson 1865 1866; James Suffern, 1867 and 1869; Thomas Laurence, 1868; James M. Nelson, 1870, 1871, and 1878; Daniel Tomkins, 1873; James C. Brown, 1875;

George W. Weiant, 1876, 1877; James W. Husted, 1879, 1880; John Cleary, 1881 and 1882; William H. Thompson, 1883; John W. Felter, 1884.

County Judges.—The colonial judges south of the mountains in Orange county were Peter Haring, 1717 to 1727; Cornelius Haring, 1727 to 1733; Vincent Matthews, 1733 to 1735, and 1737 to 1739; Abraham Peter Haring, 1739 to 1749; Abraham Haring, jr., 1749 to 1769; John Haring, 1774; John Coe, 1775. John Haring was the first judge after the colony was organized into the State, 1778 to 1788.

Rockland county as separate: John Suffern, 1798 to 1806; James Ferry, 1806 to 1816; Samuel Goetchius, 1816 to 1820; Edward Suffern, 1820 to 1847; William F. Frazer, 1847 to 1855; Edward Pye, 1855 to 1859; Andrew E. Suffern, 1859 to 1881, when he died; Seth B. Cole, 1881 to 1882; George H. Weiant, the present incumbent.

It is a remarkable coincidence in the history of the county that the office of county judge was held by the Suffern family for a term of 57 years out of 84 of its existence, and then only was terminated by death. Grandfather, father, and son were all at different periods incumbents of the office.

Sheriffs.—Under the first constitution sheriffs were appointed by the Council of Appointment, and no person was allowed to hold the office during more than four consecutive years. Under the second constitution sheriffs were elected for a term of three years.

Orange county under the Colony. This side of the mountain: Floris Willemse Crom, 1690 to 1694; John Perry, 1702 to 1706; Cornelius Cuyper, 1708 to 1709; Cornelius Haring, 1709 to 1718; Theodore Snedeker, 1739 to 1747; Jonathan Laurence, 1756 to 1758.

Rockland county separate: Jacob Wood, 1798; Peter Taulman, 1799; Peter Stevens, 1800; Evert Hogenkamp, 1804; Peter Stevens, 1808; Isaac Blanch, 1810; Peter Stevens, 1811; Thomas Hay, 1814; John B. Haring, 1818; Abram Stephens, 1820; John B. Haring, 1821; A. P. Stephens, 1825; John B. Haring, 1828; Richard Blauvelt, 1831; Harmon Blauvelt, 1834; John W. Felter, 1837; John C. Blauvelt, 1840; Archibald Cassedy, 1843; Asbury De Noyelles, 1846; Hageman Onderdonk, 1849; Henry L. Sherwood, 1852; John H. Stephens, 1855; William Perry, 1858; John H. Stephens, 1861; C. Springsteen, 1864; William J. Penny, 1867; Daniel C. Hutton, 1870; Charles B. Benson, 1873; William Springton, 1876; Henry Christie, 1879; John A. Haring, 1882.

Surrogates.—Peter Taulman, 1798; Tunis Smith, 1807; Peter Taulman, 1808; Garret Onderdonk, 1810; Richard Blauvelt, 1811; Bernard O'Brien, 1820; James Stephens, 1821; John Van Houten, 1829; John J. Wood, 1837; George Benson, 1841; Horatio G. Prall, 1845; County Judge since 1847.

The constitution of 1846 abolished the office of surrogate in counties having a population of less than 40,000.

District Attorneys.—This office was created April 4th

1801. At first the State was divided into seven districts, but by a law passed in 1818 each county was made a separate district. Under the second constitution district attorneys were appointed by the court of General Sessions.

Edward Suffern, 1818; John T. Smith, 1820; William F. Frazer, 1833; Horatio G. Prall, 1847; Andrew E. Suffern, 1853; Thomas Laurence, 1859; Marcena M. Dickinson, 1862; L. V. E. Robinson, 1868; Hiram B. Fenton, 1869; Chauncey Pratt, 1872; Seth B. Cole, 1872; Marcena M. Dickinson, 1875; Alonzo Wheeler, 1878, present incumbent.

County Clerks.—Dirck Storm, 1691 to 1693; Gerardus Cloues, 1721 to 1723; Gabriel Ludlow jr., 1735, 1736.

Rockland separate: David Pye, 1798 to 1805; Abraham Cornelison, 1805-8; Thomas Howard, Jr., 1808-10; John Cole, 1810, 1811; Thomas Howard, Jr., 1811-21; David Pye, 1821-28; James Stephens, 1828-31; David Pye, 1831-34; Abraham Hogenkamp, 1834-46; Isaac A. Blauvelt, 1846-50; Abraham De Baun, 1850; John E. Hogenkamp, 1850-56; Abraham A. Demarest, 1856-68; Cyrus M. Crum, 1868; present incumbent.

County Treasurers.—Previous to the constitution of 1846, county treasurers were appointed by the boards of supervisors. They have since been elected for terms of three years.

John R. Coe, 1848; Matthew D. Bogert, 1851; John B. Gurnee, 1869; Daniel D. Demarest, 1875, present incumbent.

Superintendent of Schools.—Nicholas C. Blauvelt, 1843.

School Commissioners.—Edward Suffern, Simeon D. Demarest, Nicholas C. Blauvelt, L. V. E. Robinson, Nelson Puff, Spencer Wood, William Van Wagenen, and Thomas W. Suffern, present incumbent.

Presidential Electors.—From 1792 to 1824 they were appointed by the Legislature. John Haring, 1804; Peter S. Van Orden, 1816; Richard Blauvelt, 1824. Since then have been elected by the people. Daniel Johnson, 1844; George Benson, 1848; Edward Suffern, 1852; Alexander Davidson, 1864; David D. Smith, 1875.

Members of Congress.—13th Congress: Peter De Noyelles; Third District, 1813; Rockland and Westchester.

John J. Wood, 1827.

17th Congress: Jeremiah H. Pierson; Third District, 1821; Kings, Richmond, and Rockland.

23rd Congress: Isaac B. Van Houten; Second District, 1834; Kings, Richmond, and Rockland.

James D. L. Montagne, 1839.

32d Congress: Abraham P. Stevens; Ninth District, 1851; Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester.

46th Congress: John W. Ferdon, 14th District, 1878; Orange, Sullivan, and Rockland.

Rockland county is now divided into five towns. Haverstraw and Orangetown, original towns, were erected March 7th 1788; Clarkstown and Ramapo were taken from Haverstraw, March 18th 1791; and Stony Point was erected from Haverstraw, March 20th 1865.

The following shows the population of these towns since 1840:

	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.
Clarkstown.....	2797	3111	3512	3874	4023	4137	4525	4958
Haverstraw.....	4346	5885	6747	8123	4113	6412	6773	6853
Orangetown.....	3227	4789	5838	7060	6136	6846	7194	8077
Ramapo.....	2911	3197	3414	3435	4330	4649	5151	4954
Stony Point.....	2186	3265	3272	3308
Total.....	13741	16902	19311	22492	20788	23213	26915	27690

In 1800 there were 551 slaves in Rockland county; in 1810, 316; in 1814, 218; in 1820, 124.

The census of 1830 showed none.

In 1865 there were 1,265 persons who could neither read nor write.

CHAPTER XXII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

MARCH 19th 1794, an act was passed by the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for raising a sum not exceeding £1,000 for building a Court House and Gaol in the County of Orange, and other purposes therein mentioned." In accordance with the provisions of this act, David Pye, John Coe, Edward William Kiers, Cornelius Smith, and Roelof Van Houten were appointed trustees, and, May 30th 1774, they purchased from Daniel Gerow "A piece or parcel of land in the Precinct of Haverstraw, at a place commonly called the City, being part of Lot No. 5, in the East Division of the 400 acre Lots in the north moiety of Kakiat Patent." The tract consisted of two acres for a Court House lot, and one acre adjoining on the south, for a "school-house lot." This is the present Court House plot, and was at the east end of Lot No. 5. The first Court House at New City was probably built soon after the purchase of this building site, and was used until after the erection of Rockland county.

The first court house after the erection of the county was built in 1798-99. It was located at New City, and was used for county purposes during about 30 years. August 27th 1802, it was struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

In 1827-28 the present Court House was built. It is situated on an elevated plot of about one acre of ground overlooking the village of New City, and facing its main street. The prominent structure is of brick, two stories in height, and is surmounted by a wooden cupola. Previous to the erection of the jail it was used for the confinement of prisoners. The clerk's office was a fire proof brick building adjacent to the Court House. Various alterations have at different times been made in the interior construction of the Court House. The first floor is used as the jailer's residence, and on the upper floor is the court room.

July 7th 1856, the board of supervisors met and passed a resolution to build a new jail. Plans were prepared and proposals were invited and offered. August 21st, the same year, the proposals were opened and unani-

mously rejected. A resolution was passed that the jail be built by day's work, under the superintendence of the supervisors. Richard Vervalen, of Haverstraw, was appointed to superintend the construction of the building, at a compensation of \$3.00 per day and his expenses. The name of the builder was J. March. The cost of construction was between seven and eight thousand dollars. The jail building is of brick, two stories in height, and stands north of, and adjacent to, the Court House.

In 1873 a large addition to the Court House was built adjoining the main building on the south. This is a fire proof brick structure, two stories high. It was built by Keesler & Conklin, of Haverstraw, under the superintendence of Isaac Van Nostrand. Its cost was \$23,000. On the lower floor are the Clerks' offices and Surrogate's court room. On the upper floor are the Supervisor's room, the Sheriff's office, and Judges', juries', and witnesses' rooms. It connects on the north, by two iron doors, with the court room on the second floor of the main building.

The county poor house is at Mechanicsville, seven miles west of New City. A new brick building for the accommodation of male inmates has been recently completed to take the place of the old wooden structure. It is 40 by 60 feet, three stories high, and cost about \$10,000. A fine farm of 42 acres is connected with the house, and is the source of considerable revenue. The average number of inmates for the year ending December 1st 1883 was 54. In addition to this number, 26 children were provided for in different parts of the county. The number of inmates December 1st 1883 was 61. The cost of boarding inmates in 1883 was one dollar per week for each person. The house is well kept, and is under the charge of Samson Marks, keeper.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AGRICULTURE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

BY HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

IN MOST INSTANCES when men emigrate to new countries with their families, their first employment is the cultivation of the soil, as this beneficent mother yields that most needed to supply the wants of man, food and clothing. In 1650, Secretary Van Tienhoven sent to the States General minute instructions how to form colonies and bouweries in New Netherland. First, how and where to locate the lands that were especially adapted to agriculture—second, how the first houses were to be built. He said that those who had no means to build farm houses at first, according to their wishes, should dig a square pit in the ground, cellar fashion, six or seven feet deep, as long and as broad as they thought proper, case the earth inside all round the wall with timber, which they should line with the bark of trees or something else, to prevent the caving in of the earth, floor this cellar with plank, and wainscot it, raise a roof of spars,

clean up and cover the spars with bark or green sods, so that they could live dry and warm in these houses with their entire families for two, three, and four years. After the houses were built, gardens should be made and planted in season with all sorts of pot herbs, principally parsnips, carrots, and cabbage, which bring great plenty into the husbandman's dwelling. The maize would serve as bread for men, and food for cattle. The hogs, after having picked up their food for some months in the woods, were to be crammed with corn in the fall. When fat, they were to be killed and they would furnish a very hard and clean pork, a good article for the husbandman, who, in time, would begin to purchase horses and cows with the produce of his farm and the increase of his hogs, and in place of his cellar would build a good house and barn. Then cattle would be needed, also good mares and sound stallions. Yoke oxen would be better for the plough, inasmuch as in new lands, full of roots, oxen go firm and steady with the plough, and horses stand still, or with a start break the harness in pieces. Milch cows of kindly disposition, and good bulls, sheep, &c., would come next. Fowls were well adapted to bouweries.

Next would come the price of cattle. The valuation in 1650 was in florins, which here, for convenience, are turned into dollars. A young mare with her second or third foal would cost \$100, and a four or five year old stallion, \$90; a milch cow with her second or third calf, \$65; a year old sow, \$15; and a sheep, being a ewe, the same.

Next would come the necessary supplies for a farmer. If no wheat or rye could be had for bread, maize could always be had in season, from the Indians, at a reasonable price. Beef, pork, butter (or oil instead), vinegar, peas, and beans. All this being arranged it would be necessary to note what description of people were best adapted for farming in New Netherland, and able to perform the most service and return the most profit in the beginning, viz., industrious country people, conversant with the working and cultivation of land, and possessing a knowledge of cattle. It was thought not unprofitable to add to these, some Highland boors from the Veluwe and berg. Northerners were a people adapted to cutting down trees and clearing land, inasmuch as they were very laborious and accustomed to work in the woods, some could build much. Others could build a little, and any of them could construct the small craft called yawls. Carpenters would be required, and men who could lay brick, also smiths, conversant with heavy work, and with the diseases of cattle and the remedies for them. One or more surgeons, according to the number of the people, would also be needed, with chests well supplied with all sorts of drugs; one or more coopers; a clergyman, comforter of the sick, or precursor, who could also act as schoolmaster, and a wheelwright. All other tradesmen would follow in time.

This advice especially applied to the first Dutch settlers of Rockland county, who, together with their descendants, for the first 150 years devoted themselves almost exclusively to the pursuit of agriculture. Their

wants, outside of that which their own labor and that of their slaves produced, were few. They gathered from the virgin soil their own food. They raised their own cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, and manufactured cloth out of which their clothing was made. In time their orchards became rich in fruit, so that it was not an unusual thing to see the floor of the farmer's ample Dutch barn, in the autumn, covered with from 500 to 1,000 barrels of apples, which represented just so many dollars.

In the year 1813, Joseph Dederer, the father of Isaac M. Dederer of this county, purchased the farm at Rockland Lake, since known as the Leonard farm, and began the business of raising fine woolled Merino sheep. The flock increased rapidly, soon numbered 200, and remained at this figure for several years. Judge Cornelius I. Blauvelt, of Orangetown, Judge Peter De Wint Smith, of Clarkstown, and Judge Edward Suffern, of Ramapo, soon followed Mr. Dederer's example, and had flocks numbering from 100 and 200 each. These flocks were at first very profitable, as the wool commanded a high price. The first shearing of fine wools, tied up in a sheet, comprising about 100 pounds, was sold for \$200. The price, however, in time became reduced, as the number of sheep increased, to 60 cents a pound.

Wealth brought with it grand and comfortable homes. Money begat money. "Money saved is money made" was the Dutchman's motto. It was not an unusual thing for a farmer, a generation ago, to be worth from \$50,000 even up to \$100,000 in cash, beside a fine farm to leave to his posterity. With the extension of railroads to the west and intermediate points, the farmers of Rockland county found that they were obliged to compete with those whose lands were nearer and cheaper, and which yielded more abundantly. The means of communication becoming more rapid and frequent with the great city, the sons and daughters became restless and dissatisfied with their quiet mode of life, and sought vocations and homes that were more exciting, so that we find now in most cases the fine old homes occupied by emigrants from Germany or Ireland, working the farms on shares, and the sons and daughters living gorgeously in a French or Irish flat in some neighboring city. In order to stem this tide of drifting from the old homes, agricultural societies were organized, and for a few years there was a contest among the farmers as to who could raise the best cattle, horses, grains, fruits, and vegetables, make the best butter, the best bread, and do the most elaborate fancy work. At last the race track and the horse race took the place of these, and the work of ruin was complete.

The last State census showed the following results in agricultural products: the area of improved land in the county was 43,000 acres; wood land, 24,000 acres; other land, 36,000 acres; \$10,000,000 invested in farms; farm buildings other than dwellings, \$1,000,000; in stock, \$90,000; amount of gross sales for farms, \$300,000; area of land ploughed, 9,000 acres; in pasture, 14,500 acres; area mowed, 15,500 acres; hay produced, 17,000 tons; buckwheat produced, 12,000 bushels; Indian corn, 74,000

bushels; oats, 38,500 bushels; rye, 28,000 bushels; wheat, 2,700 bushels; potatoes, 88,000 bushels; number of trees in apple orchards, 137,000; apples, 229,000 bushels; cider made, 6,300 barrels; grapes, 39,000 pounds; wine made, 460 gallons; honey collected, 3,750 pounds; horses on farms, 2,800; poultry owned, value \$22,000; value of poultry sold, \$12,000; value of eggs sold, \$20,000; neat cattle on farms, heifers and calves, 1,000; working oxen, 250; milch cows kept, 3,100; butter made in families, 244,000 pounds; cheese made, 1,500 pounds; milk sent to market, 222,000 gallons; swine on farms, 2,700; swine slaughtered, 1,800; pork made, 366,000 pounds.

During the past few years strawberries and other small fruits have added something to the farmer's waning fortunes. But the high price of farm labor, and the competition of the South, with its cheap labor and lands, and cheap ocean freights, have done much to discourage the farmers in Rockland county, even in this direction. On account of its nearness to New York city, with its four or five railroads, the final result of farming in this county must be fancy farming, that is, the lands will naturally fall into the hands of those who have the means and love the pursuits of farming, not so much for the return in money, as the return in health and pleasure. In this way, with high cultivation, it will not be without its gains, even in money.

ROCKLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 29th of June 1844, a meeting assembled at the Court House in New City, in response to a call issued by Nicholas C. Blauvelt, at the request of B. P. Johnson, then Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. At this meeting, which was largely attended by farmers and people representing other business interests in the county, the Rockland County Agricultural Society was organized, with Abraham Stephens, of Ramapo, President, and Nicholas C. Blauvelt, of Spring Valley, Secretary. The first fair of the Society was held in the year of its organization, and fairs have been held annually, without interruption, since.

The society has never owned a fair ground, but for a number of years the fairs were held on the green in front of the Court House. When trials of speed of horses came to be a prominent feature in the annual exhibitions, an association of those interested in horse trotting was formed, and this association, which was quite separate from the agricultural society, leased from Jabez Wood, Esq., a plot of ground near the Court House, fenced it in, and laid out and graded a half mile track for speeding horses. The association gave to the Agricultural Society permission to hold its annual fairs on this ground, and the fairs were held there for several years, except in one year, when Nyack was the place selected, because the American Institute had its plowing match there.

In 1875, Mr. J. A. Van Riper, of Spring Valley, laid out, graded, and fenced in, a half mile track on his land at that place. Prior to this time the Society had two tents only in which to hold exhibitions, and these were nearly worn out. The grounds of Mr. Van Riper were

selected as the place for holding fairs, and the society erected thereon suitable buildings for the purpose. Since 1875, the annual fairs have been held at that place. The location was not satisfactory to a portion of the people in other parts of the county, but a majority of the members of the Society were residents of Ramapo, and were able to choose officers who favored Spring Valley as the place for holding the fairs. By reason of the dissatisfaction with the location of the exhibitions at a place not central, a new organization was formed, and its fairs are held at New City.

Forty annual fairs have been held by the Agricultural Society, and many of these have been highly successful. At times, however, because of inefficient management, unfavorable weather, or business depression, success has not been as great.

The society erected its buildings at a cost of about \$1,000, and it has no debt. The present officers are James A. Green, President, J. F. Eckerson, Vice-president, N. C. Blauvelt, Secretary, and C. Irving Hopper, Treasurer.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

ROCKLAND COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.*

THE ONLY written record of the doings of this Society during the first twelve years of its existence is its old constitution. From this it appears that it was formed and approved at a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Rockland, held at the Court House in Clarkstown, June 4th 1816. This constitution consisted of nine articles, and contained the usual fundamental rules of such associations. In May 1817, it was amended so that its design extended not only to the distribution of the Bible among the destitute, but to some extent to the education of the children of indigent parents in the county. At that time no system of free schools was in existence in the State, whereby the children of the poor could, as now, receive the same educational advantages as those of their more fortunate neighbors, and this action of the Society was for the purpose of supplying this want as far as possible. Another unimportant amendment was made a year later, at the annual meeting in New City. Beyond this constitution and these amendments there is no written record till 1828.

It is learned from tradition that the first President of the Society was Joseph Dederer, who came to this county from New York in 1812, and who was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Blauveltville. He continued a contributing member of the Society till 1831. The first Secretary was Cornelius C. Blauvelt, who was for many years an agent of the Dutch Factory in Rockland county. The first Treasurer was John Cole, who resided near New City. He was an Assemblyman

*Mainly condensed from a Historical Address delivered by Hon. John W. Fardon in 1866.

from this county in 1804 and 1805, and was at one time County Treasurer. For a few years the presidency of the Society was held by clergymen in the county. Dominie Lansing, who was settled at Tappan during fifty years, was one of these. Rev. Samuel Pelton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hempstead, was another. He was an efficient member of the Society till 1840, when he removed from the county. Rev. Andrew Thompson, the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Blauveltville, then Greenbush, was another. He continued a member till 1832, when he left the county. Another was Rev. Jefferson Wynkoop, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hempstead, then known as the Brick Church. His efficient membership continued till 1836, when he removed to another pastorate. The last of the list was Rev. Joseph Griffiths, a native of Wales, a pure man, and the father of the Baptist Church in this county. His active membership continued till 1836.

David Pye, Clerk of the county for a quarter of a century, was one of the earliest Secretaries of the Society, and served in that capacity for several years. He was thirty-five years an active member.

Judge Cornelius I. Blauvelt was one of the first Treasurers, and he also served during several years. He was, till the end of his long life, an active, energetic worker, both in civil and religious matters.

Among the earliest directors, in addition to the officers already named, were William Sickles, Cornelius Joseph Blauvelt of Hempstead, Johannes Van Houten, Colonel Joseph Blauvelt, Robert Hart, Esq., and others.

The existing record of the Society was begun in 1828. The officers chosen for that year were Rev. Samuel Pelton, President; Rev. Jefferson Wynkoop, Cornelius A. Blauvelt, Adrian Onderdonk, and Joseph Dederer, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Andrew Thompson, Corresponding Secretary; Cornelius I. Blauvelt, Treasurer, and David Pye, Secretary. At this time a strenuous effort was made to raise two hundred dollars annually for two successive years, and if the full amount was not obtained an approximation to it was reached.

The Presidents of the Society who succeeded Rev. Mr. Pelton were Rev. Mr. Wynkoop, Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Rev. Christopher Hunt, Rev. Alexander Warner, Rev. Jared Dewing, and Rev. Isaac D. Cole. Judge Cornelius I. Blauvelt continued to be Treasurer; Isaac J. Cole was, after Mr. Pye, Secretary for the year. He was succeeded by Cornelius Sickles, who was elected in 1830, and served during nine consecutive years.

In 1838 the Society was reorganized as the Young Men's Bible Society of Rockland County. Rev. Peter Quick was chosen President, Rev. Peter Allen, Rev. Jared Dewing, Isaac M. Dederer, and Rev. Isaac D. Cole, Vice-Presidents, Cornelius Sickles, Secretary, and Dr. John Polhemus, Treasurer.

The presiding officers succeeding Mr. Quick were Revs. Allen, Dewing, Brett, Cole, Boyd, and Crispell.

Mr. Sickles was succeeded as Secretary, in 1839, by John A. Blauvelt, and he, in 1844, by his son, Thompson

Blauvelt. In 1842 Dr. Polhemus was succeeded as treasurer by Abraham Hogencamp.

In November, 1847, the Society was again reorganized, this time as the Rockland County Bible Society, with Hon. Hugh Maxwell, President; Judge William Frazer, Judge Edward Suffern, and Mr. Garner, Vice-Presidents; Rev. A. M. Kettle, Secretary, and David D. Smith, treasurer.

Among the presiding officers since 1847 are found the names of Judge George S. Allison, Eleazar Lord, LL.D., Hon. A. B. Conger, Colonel Cornelius Sickles, Christopher Rutherford, A.M., Horatio G. Prall, Esq., John W. Towt, Hon. John W. Ferdon, Rev. C. W. Stitt, and Seth B. Cole, the present incumbent of the position.

ROCKLAND COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

In response to a call issued on the 15th of February 1867, a convention was held on the following 12th of March, in the Reformed (Dutch) church of Nyack, for the purpose of organizing a County Sunday School Association. An organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution, the first two articles of which reads as follows:

"Article I. This Association shall be called the Sabbath School Association of Rockland County, New York, auxiliary to the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the State of New York.

"Article II. The objects of this association shall be the improvement of the Sabbath school system; and for this purpose, to obtain statistical information of the Sabbath schools of the county, hold conventions for the comparison of views on various Sabbath school topics, take measures to gather into the Sabbath school all the children and youth of our country, and thus promote the spirit of Christian union among the disciples of Christ."

The usual officers of such associations were prescribed in the constitution, and annual meetings were appointed.

The first officers of the association were: David D. Smith, President; Christopher Rutherford, G. O. House, J. Remsen, Dr. George Wright, and J. O. Blauvelt, Vice-Presidents; Rev. George J. Van Neste, Secretary and Treasurer; and Dr. J. C. Haring of Clarkstown, W. A. Sherwood of Haverstraw, William S. Gilman, Jr., of Orangetown, Warren M. White of Ramapo, and G. S. Wood of Stony Point, Town Secretaries.

The first regular convention of the Association was held in the Reformed Dutch Church at Spring Valley, and at this meeting there were reported 49 schools, a total of 4,108, and an average attendance of 2,801½ scholars.

Annual and semi-annual meetings have been held at different places in the county each year since the organization of the Association. According to the statistical report in 1879 (the last that appears on the minutes) there were 45 schools, a total of 5,023, and an average attendance of 3,152 scholars.

D. D. Smith of Nyack served as President of the Association during ten years, George S. Wood of Stony Point followed for one year, and H. B. McKenzie of

Haverstraw has been President since 1877. The present Secretary and Treasurer is Isaac De Baun.

Within a few years town organizations, auxiliary to this Association, have been formed, each having a President and Secretary. These officers were, in 1883: Merritt E. Sawyer, Charles Theis, Orangetown; David E. Felter, Wesley Weyant, Clarkstown; Brewster J. Allison, Robert R. Felter, Stony Point; Alonzo Wheeler, William Purdy, Haverstraw.

ROCKLAND COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the autumn of 1859, Simon D. Demarest, who was at that time School Commissioner, having consulted with teachers in different parts of the county, called a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Teachers' Association. About fifteen teachers of both sexes were present. An address was delivered by Mr. Demarest, setting forth the character and condition of the thirty-nine public schools in the county, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Eben. Lane of Nyack, L. Wilson of Haverstraw, and T. H. Gimmel of Piermont, was appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution. At a second meeting, held October 29th of that year, the society was organized under the name of the Rockland County Educational Association, with S. D. Demarest, President; Ebenezer Lane, Vice-President; L. Wilson, Secretary; T. H. Gimmel and H. D. Gesner, Executive Committee. Meetings were arranged to be held quarterly.

At a meeting in Haverstraw in May 1860, it was proposed to form a joint association of the teachers in Rockland and Westchester counties. Such an association was afterward formed, under the name of the Hudson River Educational Association. This united association was short lived, however, and the teachers in Rockland county resumed their meetings as a separate association.

It is now known as the Teachers' Association of the County of Rockland, and the following were the officers in 1884: A. S. Bush, President; Miss Laura G. Hill, Vice-President; H. P. Fay, Secretary; Miss Estella Demarest, Treasurer; George Askew, T. W. Suffern, and H. H. Plow, Executive Committee.

HISTORICAL AND FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

This Society was established by a few gentlemen of Rockland county, among whom Henry Whittemore of Nyack was prominently active. The first meeting was held on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, February 22d 1878, at the Rockland Institute in Nyack. On the 30th of the same month, at a meeting held in the same place, the organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, together with Articles of Incorporation, in accordance with "an Act for the Incorporation of Societies or Clubs for certain lawful purposes." The corporators were Hon. John W. Ferdon, Charles W. Miller, Piermont; C. R. Agnew, M. D., Palisades and New York City; W. S. Gilman (of W. S. Gilman & Sons, Bankers, New York), Rockland; John L.

Salisbury, and G. Van Nostrand, Nyack; Henry Whittemore, Tappan and W. S. Searing, Tonikins Cove. The following is a copy of the constitution:

"Article I. The name of this Society is 'The Historical and Forestry Society of Rockland County.'

"Article 2. The objects of the Society are to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, and literary history of Rockland county, and to promote an interest in forestry and rural adornment.

"Article 3. The officers of this Society are a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, together with an executive committee of twelve, including the President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer as members *ex officio*, and eight other members who shall constitute a Board of Directors."

The first officers were: Hon. John W. Ferdon, President; Hon. A. E. Suffern, Albert Wells, Joseph Snider, Dr. W. Govan, and Cyrus M. Crum, Vice-Presidents; W. S. Gilman, Corresponding Secretary; Henry Whittemore, Recording Secretary; G. Van Nostrand, Treasurer; John Salisbury, C. W. Miller, W. T. Searing, and Dr. C. R. Agnew, Directors.

To raise funds for carrying out the objects of the Society a series of lectures and entertainments was projected, and a loan exhibition of historical relics was given. It was proposed to devote the avails of these entertainments and exhibitions to the purchase of the old house in Tappan where General Washington had his headquarters at different times during the Revolution. An effort was made to procure the passage of a law for the purchase of this property by the State, and an act for this purpose was passed by the Legislature, but was vetoed by Governor Robinson. The Society did not deem it expedient to make further efforts in this direction, and the project was abandoned. Meetings have been held in different parts of the county, and the membership has gradually increased. In view of the probability of the Society's holding considerable property, it was deemed advisable at the beginning to limit the membership to seventy-five members. It has never reached this figure yet, however. The membership fee is \$3.00, and the annual dues \$1.00. Life membership, \$25. Two persons only have become life members, viz.: Peter V. King, of Piermont, and Major Taft, of Rockland. One member of the Society only has died since its organization, viz.: Peter V. King. The non-resident members are Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and Cyrus W. Field, of New York; General William S. Stryker of New Jersey; Benson J. Lossing, L.L. D., and Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A. Hon. John W. Ferdon held the office of President from 1878 to 1881, at which time his Congressional duties necessitated a change, and C. R. Agnew, M. D., was elected to fill his place. Dr. Agnew was succeeded by Hon. C. T. Pierson, of Ramapo. The officers for 1883 were Quentin McAdam, President; Henry Whittemore, Corresponding Secretary, George F. Morse, Recording Secretary, and — Gregory, Treasurer; all residents of Nyack.

CHAPTER XXV.

RAILROADS.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

THIS ROAD WAS constructed in 1857-59, and so much of it as is within the limits of Rockland county, which is about one mile, viz., from the State line to Sparkill, was first operated in May 1859. At Sparkill it connected with the Erie Road.

In November 1869, the Nyack and Northern Railroad Company was organized, under the General Railroad Act, with a capital of \$75,000. The first directors were William Voorhis, Peter Voorhis, William A. Shepard, Andrew Fallon, Thomas H. Herring, Augustus A. Hardenbergh, Richard P. Eells, Charles G. Sisson, L. De Los Mansfield, William H. Whiton, Lansing Zabriskie, John L. Brownell, John R. Van Buskirk. Of these, five are now deceased. William Voorhis was the first President of the company.

The construction of the road was begun in August 1869, and it was opened for business in May 1870. Its termini are Sparkill and Nyack, and between these are two stations, those of Piermont-on-the-Hill and Grand View.

As soon as the road was completed it was leased to the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and it has ever since been operated by that company.

In 1882 the gauge was changed from six feet to the standard gauge of four feet eight and one half inches.

The present officers are Elias H. Sisson, president, and O. A. Roorback, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Roorback has held his two offices since 1869.

NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.

The Hackensack and New York Railroad was built some years prior to the construction of this road.

The Hackensack and New York Extension was begun in 1869, and completed from Cherry Hill Station to Hillsdale. In 1870 it was extended to Nanuet.

The New Jersey and New York Railroad Company was formed in 1873, by the consolidation of the Hackensack and New York, and the Hackensack and New York Extension Companies. The first Board of Directors was elected April 10th of that year, and consisted of Robert Rennie, William Rennie, William Greig, William Greig, jr., Frederick J. Prentiss, E. Boudinot Colt, David P. Patterson, William Bond, Henry G. Herring, Isaac D. Demarest, and Garret S. Demarest.

The first officers were E. Boudinot Colt, President; David P. Patterson, Vice-President; Robert Rennie, Treasurer, and Malcom McMaster, Secretary. The latter resigned in 1874, and the present Secretary, Henry C. Deming, was appointed in his place.

In December 1874, the road was opened to Haverstraw, and in 1875 to Stony Point, its present terminus.

The stations on this road, in Rockland county, are Pearl River, Nanuet, Bardons, Germonds, New City,

Spring Valley, Union, New Hempstead, Summit Park, Pomona, Mount Ivy, Thiells, Haverstraw, North Haverstraw, and Stony Point.

The present Directors are Valentine L. Lary, Robert W. De Forest, Joseph E. Gay, Peter Ward, Henry C. Deming, John C. Westervelt, Jacob Van Buskirk, Isaac D. Demarest, Garret Ackerson jr., Jacob D. Hasbrouck, Royal C. Vilas, Henry W. De Forest, and Louis Fitzgerald.

The present officers are Valentine L. Lary, President; Isaac D. Demarest, Vice President, and Henry C. Deming, Secretary and Treasurer. Jacob D. Hasbrouck is the general manager, and James S. Drake is superintendent and master mechanic.

The Nanuet and New City Railroad was opened for business May 3d 1875, and has been purchased by the New Jersey and New York Railroad Company.

NEW YORK WEST SHORE AND BUFFALO RAILROAD.

In 1880 the New York, Ontario, and Western Railway Company was organized as a successor to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company. Having no connection with New York city the Ontario Company decided to extend the road, along and near the west shore of the Hudson River, to Weehawken. The franchises necessary for such purpose were secured by the organization of the North River Railroad Company, the route of whose road along the river was the same as that of the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Company. The two companies were afterward consolidated under the name of the present company. Work on this road was commenced in the latter part of 1880, and it was completed through Rockland county in 1883. The stations on this road in Rockland county are: Tappan, Orangeburgh, Blauveltville, Rockland Park, Nyack Turnpike, Valley Cottage, Congers, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, Caldwell's, and Iona Island.

The road has two tracks, is well built, and finely equipped; and it must inevitably become one of the most important avenues of travel and transportation in the country.

The history of the Erie Railroad is included in the following

MEMORIAL OF ELEAZAR LORD, LL.D.*

Born September 9th 1788, at Franklin, Connecticut. He died at Piermont, Rockland county, N. Y., June 3d 1871. He was twice married. First to Elizabeth Pierson, only daughter of Hon. Jeremiah H. Pierson, of Ramapo, Rockland county, N. Y., on the 12th August 1824. His first wife died May 3d 1833, and on December 31st 1835, he married Ruth Thompson, daughter of Deacon Eben Thompson, of East Windsor, Connecticut.

Mr. Lord had seven children by his first wife, and at this date, January 1884, Mr. Lord's only surviving child is Sarah P. L. Whiton, wife of William H. Whiton, who resides on the old homestead at Piermont.

He remained at home until 1804 and attended the dis-

*By W. H. WHITON.

strict school of which Eliphalet Nott, afterwards president of Union College, was teacher during the last two winters. He then went to Norwich, Connecticut, and passed three years as clerk to Joseph H. Strong, a merchant. While there a revival of religion took place, and he received deep and lasting impressions.

Returning home in 1808, he was desirous of obtaining a classical education, and entered upon the usual course of preparation for entering college, under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Lee, of Lisbon. Early in 1809 he became a member of Dr. Lee's church, of which his parents had long been members.

In 1810 he repaired to the Theological Seminary at Andover, and remained about three and one-half years. Becoming deeply interested and intimately associated with Judson, Newell, Nott, Hall, Rice, Richards, Bardwell, Wallen, Meigs, Poor, Mills, and others on the subject of missions to the heathen, he took an active part in originating and conducting the Society of Inquiry respecting missions, and in 1813 he prepared and published "A History of the Principal Protestant Missions to the Heathen," in two volumes, published in Boston.

About the same time, in conjunction with Mr. Alfred Mitchell, afterwards minister at Norwich, Connecticut, he abridged and published "Flavel's Treatise on Keeping the Heart," and the following year he abridged and published "Flavel's Touchstone of Sincerity," and soon after wrote and published a pamphlet "On the Necessity, Practicability and Means of Educating Young Men for the Sacred Office." This pamphlet led to the formation of the American and other educational societies.

Mr. Lord was licensed to preach, by the Haverhill Association, at Salem, New Hampshire, September 15th 1812, and for the next two years he preached occasionally at different places. A growing weakness of his eyes continued, and in 1814 a paralysis of the optic nerves occurred. To recuperate his general health he traveled to Montreal, Quebec, and other places, and in the autumn of 1814 he went to Princeton, New Jersey, and attended the recitations and lectures at the seminary during most of the ensuing winter. But the malady affecting his eyes grew worse, a total exclusion of light was for the most part necessary, and he felt obliged to give up his cherished object and turn his attention to secular affairs. He became engaged in commercial and financial business in New York early in 1815, and while pursuing his secular avocations in the spirit of the precept "diligent in business," he did not fail to respond with cheerful promptness to every call addressed to him as a devoted Christian and a public spirited citizen.

Toward the close of 1815, he called public attention in New York to the subject of Sunday Schools—a subject then entirely new—and by public advertisement in February 1816, convened a public meeting of citizens, at which "The New York Sunday School Union Society" was formed. He occupied the post of corresponding secretary, and devoted the ensuing year chiefly to organizing schools, preparing and publishing lessons, and also a magazine on the subject. He also, in the autumn of

1816, attended the convention in New York for the formation of the "American Bible Society." After preparing a report of the doings of the "Sunday School Union Society" and attending the anniversary in February 1817, he embarked for Europe, for the benefit of his eyes and for the furtherance of some commercial objects.

Mr. Lord sailed from New York, March 7th 1817, and returned July 25th 1818. He spent a good deal of his time while abroad in London and Liverpool. On the Continent, he visited Gottenburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Lubec, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Groningen, Amsterdam, Harlaem, Leyden, Utrecht, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, Bruges, Ostend, Paris, and many other points.

While in Great Britain he was brought into close and intimate acquaintance with many of the best and greatest men in the kingdom, an acquaintance which was kept up by correspondence with many of them as long as they lived.

Among those who became his friends were William Wilberforce, Joseph Butterworth, Mr. Canning, Mr. Macaulay (father of T. B. M.), Lord Seignmouth, James Price, Lord Castlebaugh, Sir Thomas Baring, Joshua Bates, D. Morgan, William Taylor Money, Thomas and John Clarkson, Rev. Leigh Richmond, Rev. Charles Simeon, Andrew Fuller, Silas Richards, Rev. Robert Hall, Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, Rev. Hugh McNeil, Frederick Smith, Robert Marsden, Evan Rees, Joseph Price, Francis Collins, Peter Barlow, Rev. Rowland Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, Rev. C. F. Fry, William F. Lloyd, William Marriott, Rev. Josiah Pratt, Henry Bloomfield, Samuel Williams, Rev. John Dyer, Rev. Joseph Hughes, Mr. West (President of Royal Academy), Rev. Joseph Wardlaw, Rev. Dr. Ryland, Rev. Mr. Eacles, Rev. William Hawtrey, William Cunningham, John Murray jr., Thomas Eddy, Rev. Daniel Wilson, Rev. George Burden, Rev. Joseph Iverney, Robert Bolton, and Rev. Mr. Charles, of Bela, in Wales, the originator of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1802.

While in London, Mr. Lord attended successively the anniversaries of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, Sunday School Union, Tract, Missionary, Jews, and Hibernian Societies, Protestant and other institutions, and saw much of men and of the world. On his return to New York, July 25th 1818, he resumed his connection with the Sunday School Union, which was continued as corresponding secretary and afterwards as president until about 1836, when he moved to Piermont. As has already been mentioned, Mr. Lord assisted at the first organization, in February 1816, of "The Young Men's Missionary Society," and in November 1816, at that of "The Evangelical Missionary Society," a secession from the former, which, in 1822, united and formed "The United Domestic Society," and in 1826, of the greatly enlarged institution, "The American Home Missionary Society." He served on the executive committee of these institutions, and as corresponding secretary of the "United Domestic," and of the latter society, he wrote the first

report, in which the plan of operations that was pursued for some years was recommended. He also took an active part in organizing "The United Presbyterian Educational Society," which largely enlisted the cooperation of the Presbyterian Church for some years. He was also active in the formation in 1820 of a "National Institution for the Promotion of Industry," of which Colonel William Few (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence) was president. In 1821, he wrote the fifth annual report, a pamphlet of forty pages, of "The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism," in the city of New York, of which Hon. Cadwallader De Colden was president, and among the vice-presidents were the Hon. Brockholst Livingston, Colonel William Few, Thomas Eddy, and John Griscom.

In the early part of 1819, Mr. Lord was induced to repair to Washington on behalf of the Merchants of New York and Eastern Manufactures to propose and promote the adoption of measures deemed important to their interests, and to the general interests of the country.

The object was to repress excessive imports by securing a change in the laws governing the payment of duties, and a general revision of the Tariff. He was again at Washington, at the session of 1820, when the measures proposed by him were passed. He also went again to Washington for the Merchants of New York, at the sessions of 1823-4. In addition to daily conversation with members of both houses, and interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Crawford), he assisted in preparing a revision of the tariff. He found Mr. Calhoun (then Secretary of War), and the Southern members generally, Haine, Lowndes, McDuffie, Wise, &c., wholly opposed to any change, and also many of the Western members, among them, Mr. Clay (the Speaker), who thought the changes proposed unwise; that they would lead to manufacturing, divert capital from commerce, and change the policy of the country.

At that time there were no canals, railroads were not thought of, transportation from the west was circuitous and expensive, and Mr. Lord argued that a time would come when the population of the interior States could not transport and sell in foreign markets enough of their raw products to pay for the necessary articles of manufacture imported, and that they would be forced to manufacture for themselves and consume their products at home. This and other similar arguments finally struck Mr. Clay favorably, and in subsequent debates he delivered powerful speeches on the question in this view of it, and thus became "The Father of the American System."

In 1821, Mr. Lord obtained the charter and organized the "Manhattan Fire Insurance Company," of New York; he was elected president of the organization and continued so for twelve years, to 1833. The company had been organized with a special view to the insurance of manufactories and machinery. Such was the prejudice existing at that time against such risks that no insurance could be obtained on them at any office in New York.

On inquiry into the subject, Mr. Lord found that in general the fire insurance companies were not prosperous. It was their custom to assume and retain the whole of a risk offered, however large, so that a single loss of a policy for \$50,000, or \$100,000, sometimes crippled them for years.

It was plain to him, that to be safe in taking one risk of \$100,000, enough others of that amount must be taken at a given premium, to provide for paying as many of that class of risks as usually occurred. But enough of that class of risks was never offered to provide for paying a single loss. Such risks should therefore never be taken in one office, or if taken, should be distributed by reinsurance in other offices down to the sum or amount of single risks at which a surplus for expenses and dividends would be secured.

He therefore determined to retain no risk of the first class of more than \$10,000, and to reject or reinsure all applications exceeding that amount; of the second class \$5,000 or less, and on manufactories \$5,000 or less. On his stating this to Mr. Gallatin sen., then president of the National Bank, he was delighted, and declared it to be the true and only safe principle. But the managers of other companies were slow to adopt it. He finally got up a regular monthly meeting of the officers of the companies which resulted in revising the whole business, regulating reinsurances, establishing uniformity of premiums and correcting abuses. The Manhattan Company was a success; it paid nine per cent. per annum during the twelve years of Mr. Lord's administration, and kept a surplus. Besides its ordinary city business, it took risks on cotton and woolen mills all over the country. This branch of business proved productive and was gradually adopted by other companies.

In 1822 Mr. Lord attended the sessions of the General Assembly as a delegate from the First Presbytery of New York, and at its next session, in 1823, he was appointed one of the directors of the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

In 1823-4, Mr. Lord was elected a member of the "Free School Society of New York," Director for life of the "United Domestic Missionary Society," and member of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," also a member of the "American Bible Society," and, in 1827, a member of the "American Educational Society," in 1832, a member of the "New York Historical Society," a member for life of the "American Bible Society," and also a member for life of the "Society for Ameliorating the condition of the Jews."

Ohio Loan.—In 1824, Mr. Lord was called on by a delegation from Ohio (Governor Brown and Governor Morrow), who came to New York to obtain a loan for their State for sustaining their canal from Portsmouth to Cleveland. They were acquainted with no one else in New York except Mr. John Rathbone jr. The State was young, needy, and unpopular with moneyed men, who had trusted and lost by her merchants. Wall street frowned upon and opposed a loan of money to the State, and the commissioners became greatly



Henry Lord

discouraged. Mr. Lord became very much interested for them and through his persistent efforts it was finally arranged that he, John Rathbone jr., Russell H. Nevins, and Rufus L. Lord, his brother, would each take one-fourth of \$250,000 of five per cent. stock at ninety per cent. and hold on to the loan and not suffer it to be sold under par until a second loan of one million dollars, which had been authorized by the Ohio Legislature, had been negotiated. The next year the same commissioners came for another and larger loan. The Messrs. Lords, Rathbone, and Nevins still held the first loan, and being somewhat embarrassed by holding it, they could do nothing more. The commissioners advertised the loan, but received no bids, or none which they could accept. They became utterly discouraged, and called on Mr. Lord to take their leave, go home, and report failure. Mr. Lord felt much sympathy for them, and having been informed that morning that Governor Clinton had arrived in town, and that Mr. John J. Astor had arrived from Europe a few days before, he quietly asked the commissioners to remain seated for an hour or two, or until his return, as he wished to go out and make some inquiries that might prove to be of interest to them, of which he would tell them on his return to the office. The commissioners looked somewhat amazed, but took seats and waited. Mr. Lord knew that Mr. Astor depended on Governor Clinton to effect an assumption by the Legislature of his claims (\$600,000) for escheated lands in Putnam county, and would do almost anything at Governor Clinton's request; and he also knew that Governor Clinton deemed the Ohio Canal as an auxiliary of the greatest importance to the success of the Erie Canal and to the business and credit of the city and State of New York. Moreover, he was a candidate for the next Presidency, and the vote of Ohio was greatly desired.

Mr. Lord at once called on Governor Clinton at the City Hall, stated the emergency and asked him to call on Mr. Astor, state the case, and tell him that he must take the Ohio loan, or authorize Mr. Lord to say to such bankers as he thought proper, that Mr. Astor would subscribe and take the whole loan if others did not outbid him. Governor Clinton instantly fell in with this and went at once to Mr. Astor, who then lived where the Astor House now stands. Upon understanding the case, Mr. Astor assented to the course above indicated. It was a 6 per cent. stock and to be taken at not less than par. On the way back to his office, Mr. Lord called on several bankers and intimated that Mr. Astor would take the entire Ohio loan. This opened the eyes of those who could not see before, and resulted in offers being made for several times the amount and at a premium. Mr. Astor retained \$600,000 and placed it in Europe at about half the rate of interest that he received on it. He kept it a number of years until the price in New York was about 25 per cent. premium.

The credit of Ohio was now established, subsequent loans were readily taken, bearing 6 per cent. interest; but it was long before the original 5 per cent. loan, taken by the Messrs. Lords, Rathbone, and Nevins, would sell at a profit, and they held it for about seven years.

For the services so rendered to the State of Ohio, the Legislature of that State passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lord, Mr. Rathbone, and Governor Clinton, and invited them as guests of the State to make an excursion into Ohio; this invitation was accepted. The Erie Canal was just finished for the passage of boats from Albany to Buffalo; they passed over its whole length and thence proceeded in stages and private carriages through to Cleveland and to the center of Ohio. At one point on the route an immense assembly had gathered to do honor to the guests, and with the expectation that Governor Clinton would make a speech. As speech-making was not his forte, he tried to get out of it; but Mr. Lord and Mr. Rathbone urged him not to disappoint the people who had gathered to hear him, that as internal improvements, canals, &c., were to be his theme, he would certainly acquit himself creditably. Governor Clinton consented to address the audience and started off quite fluently, but became confused, or seized with stage fright; he stopped, unable to utter a sound. Seated near him on the platform was a young lawyer unknown to fame; he at once saw that Governor Clinton would break down utterly. He jumped to the Governor's side, whispered a few hurried words, and Clinton sat down. The young lawyer explained to the audience that Governor Clinton had been suddenly taken ill and that he would try to address them in the Governor's place. He then proceeded and delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever conceived, and held his audience spell-bound. They began to ask of one another: "Who is that young man?" The answer was—"Thomas Ewing." In this way Mr. Ewing's name became known to people from all parts of the State. With him it was "the tide taken at the flood," and he speedily became one of the most influential and prominent public men in the State. Years after he said to Mr. Lord that that speech, and the wide acquaintance all over Ohio which grew out of it, had set him ahead in the battle of life, at least ten years, and been the making of his good fortune.

In 1823-4 Mr. Lord wrote the prospectus of an edition of Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary and about eight hundred original American articles. This was published by Harper Brothers, in 1825, in two volumes, octavo.

In 1825, Mr. Lord contributed to the *Christian Spectator* an article on the Holy Scriptures.

In 1827, the degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Lord by Williams College, as had previously been done by Dartmouth, and nearly forty years later (1866) the University of New York added LL. D.

The subject of currency attracted Mr. Lord's attention while abroad in 1817-18. After the peace of 1815, the ports in Northern Europe were opened to the influx of British manufactures, for which in part they took pay in raw materials and for the balance carried off their money. This systematic drain kept Northern Europe poor, and discouraged all attempts to manufacture what they could not pay for in iron, hemp, tallow, and other superfluous products. On the quay at Cronstadt hun-

dreds of crates of earthenware and crockery had just been landed from British ships. On inquiring how they paid for such supplies, Mr. Lord was told that those who brought them took enough of their products for ballast on the voyage home; for the rest, when sold, they got exchange or cash. He asked: "Can you not make these articles of constant consumption for yourselves and keep your money?" They answered: "If we attempt that, the English will send a double supply, overstock the market, put the price down, and effect our ruin." These and similar observations soon enabled Mr. Lord to fully comprehend *Free Trade*, as the British teach the science of it to other nations; *i. e.*, buy where for the time you can buy the cheapest; as to pay, that will take care of itself. "If you will sell raw materials cheap enough, England will take them; if not, she will take your money." In Denmark, Sweden, and Russia the currency was very scarce, interest was high, negotiations difficult, and worse times predicted. On reaching home, Mr. Lord found such was the case here. We were on the eve of a panic and revulsion, which culminated in the course of the next year. Such was our experience every few years, and invariably from a drain of specie, the *basis* of currency, to pay balances for imports exceeding our exports. Mr. Lord called attention to the subject at Washington, in 1819-20-21 and afterwards, and exerted a powerful influence in bringing about the American system of protecting her home industries.

In 1827-28, the system of banking in this State attracted Mr. Lord's attention. It had run down and demanded revision, and in 1828-29, he wrote and published a volume entitled "Credit Currency and Banking." This work set forth the principles of credit and currency, pointed out the defects of the existing banking system, and recommended, in detail, the system adopted in 1838, in the State of New York and afterwards in several other States, known as the "Free Banking System." By this system, banks were required to deposit with the comptroller, or other State officer, bona fide securities (Stocks of the United States or of this State) in pledge as security for the same amount of circulating notes, so as to render the notes absolutely secure to the holders; to receive their notes from the State officer who held the securities, (the plates being held by him); to issue and circulate no other than the secured notes; and to publish the amount of notes so received in exchange for said United States or State bonds, and the amount in circulation weekly.

At the session of the Legislature of 1829, Mr. Lord's views were advocated; but the political managers then in power had further use for the old monopoly, and what was termed the "Safety Fund System" was enacted. This system failed and became intolerable in 1837, and in April, 1838, the Legislature adopted the system of secured notes and free banking, as originally advocated by Mr. Lord. It worked well for twenty-five years, and until it was suspended by the present National Bank System. The bank note currency was uniform, ample, and perfectly secure to those circulating it. The num-

ber of banks increased from 90 to 310, their circulation from about ten millions to about forty millions, their deposits from fifteen to two hundred millions.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

On the excursion to Ohio, in 1825, made by Mr. Lord, Governor Clinton, and Mr. John Rathbone jr., as above described, Governor Clinton repeatedly alluded to events in the history of the Erie Canal, and to the deep interest which he had long felt on the subject of an avenue from New York to Lake Erie through the southern tier of counties. His father, General James Clinton, with General Sullivan, as far back as 1779, after an expedition against the Indians on the Chemung and Susquehannah Rivers, had recommended and applied to Congress to authorize and to assist in the construction of an "Appian Way" through those counties. Governor Clinton inherited his father's zeal upon the subject, and on the passage of the Act, in 1817, authorizing the Erie Canal, he gave assurances to those counties, that on their cooperation in the construction and completion of the canal, an avenue as nearly equivalent as possible through the southern tier of counties from the Hudson to Lake Erie should be constructed at the expense or with the aid of the State.

To redeem this pledge he called the attention of the State Legislature to the subject in 1824 and recommended a survey for a State road over the route in question. A survey was made and repeated in March, 1825, but it was of a character to discourage all further effort. It was evidently intended to be adverse to the southern counties; did great injustice to the topography of the country, was impracticable, and for a time checked the hopes of the people.

Mr. Lord listened to Governor Clinton's views, became interested, enlisted and committed himself to assist in carrying the work into effect. In October 1826, a convention of delegates met at Newburgh in relation to the survey and to devise a plan of proceedings, and called a meeting in New York at which the Mayor presided. William Paulding, Garret Storms, Pierre Van Wyck, Peter Sharp, Samuel St. John, Henry J. Wycoff, and Mr. Lord were appointed delegates, all of whom attended the convention, reviewed all the previous proceedings, recommended certain measures, published a report and an address to the Legislature, and appointed committees of correspondence in the counties, Mr. Lord's office being the headquarters.

Attention was soon turned to the question of a canal over the entire route, pamphlets were published, surveys of parts of the line were made, attention was aroused and confidence inspired. The subject of railways began to be talked of. In 1828 other projects were abandoned and attention turned to that of a railway; but the sudden death of Governor Clinton during the session of the Legislature that year, checked and postponed their action for some time. In 1829, a pamphlet recommending a railway over the whole route was published and widely circulated. In 1831, on application to the topographical

bureau at Washington, Colonel De Witt Clinton of the Engineer Corps (son of the Governor), was detailed to conduct an experimental survey of the route, which he pronounced practicable and for the most part very favorable.

In the autumn of 1831, Mr. Lord published a notice of application to the Legislature at its approaching session, for an Act incorporating "The New York and Erie Railroad," to construct a railway from the city of New York through the southern tier of counties to Lake Erie, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to be organized when half a million dollars was subscribed. A charter was drawn up by Hon. John Duer which was passed in April 1832, with such amendments, however, as marked the hostility of the central parts of the State, and of the then prosperous population on the route of the canal. By these amendments eighty commissioners were appointed from different parts of the State and the whole \$10,000,000 were to be subscribed prior to an organization.

These and other provisions were designed and expected to be fatal.

By the charter the road was to pass from the city of New York along the east shore of the Hudson to a point opposite Rockland county. It was expressly, and on pain of forfeiture, prohibited from being connected with any road leading into New Jersey or Pennsylvania. It being impossible to get eighty commissioners or a majority of them together, and to get a subscription of ten millions, a delay of a year ensued until 1833, when an amendment was passed reducing the number of commissioners, and requiring one million (instead of half a million) to be subscribed. The commissioners met in July and received subscriptions for one million, and on the 9th of August the New York and Erie Railroad Company was organized, and Mr. Lord was appointed president.

In the preceding year application was made by Mr. Lord to the President of the United States for a survey by the Engineer Corps, which was in part complied with. Colonel Clinton was detailed to make a partial survey, which he did through Rockland, Orange and Sullivan counties, the expense being met by contributions in those counties.

At Mr. Lord's suggestion it was agreed, before expending any of the capital subscribed, that a committee, of which he was chairman, should solicit from the people along the route donations of land for the roadway, and from large proprietors donations of land to the company, and also to apply to the Legislature for pecuniary aid for a through survey. Grants for the road were made on a large portion of the line; 50,000 acres of land from the purchasers of the Holland Land Company's land; 2,000 acres from the purchasers of land in Dunkirk; and various smaller donations (all conditional that the road should be constructed within a period which proved too short); the whole of which were valued at not less than \$2,000,000. At the beginning of 1834 the Legislature granted \$15,000 for a survey. Judge Benjamin Wright was appointed Chief Engineer. He accomplished a sur-

vvey of the whole line, and made his report to the Legislature with maps, profiles, and estimates, in January, 1835.

The company was now ready to get a further subscription, and commence the construction of the road. Having for about ten years devoted much of his time, first to the project of a State road, and then to this substitute, and been at great expense, Mr. Lord was anxious to withdraw, and leave the execution of the work to others.

He therefore proposed to the leading merchants and bankers of the city to resign and relinquish the whole affair to them, free of charge, on condition that they would subscribe the necessary capital to carry the object into effect. This was acceded to, and the necessary arrangements and changes were made in February, 1835. The office of president was transferred to Mr. James G. King; but as the affairs, correspondence, and details of the concern were better known to Mr. Lord than any one else, he consented to take the office of treasurer for a time. An application was immediately made to the Legislature for a State loan, but it failed, nominally because the company had as yet expended nothing. Books for further subscriptions were opened in April, when the capital was increased to \$2,382,100.

An amendment to the charter was passed, authorizing the Directors to commence their work at any point on the interior of the line, and 40 miles on the Delaware River were located and put under contract. Mr. Lord remonstrated against this, and urged its impolicy in every respect; predicted that they would lose the confidence of the stockholders and that they would fail. But all arguments were unavailing and Mr. Lord resigned. Two members of the board, Messrs. Gould Hoyt and Elisha Townsend, also resigned.

Near the close of 1836 the company broke down, and suspended work on the Delaware section, which was never resumed; confidence was gone. In December they called for an instalment of two and a half dollars on the stock, to settle the contracts, which was paid on less than half the shares subscribed. In 1836 a loan of \$3,000,000 was granted by the State, but with such conditions that no part of it was available. Near the close of December a fire occurred in the business part of the city, which crippled many of the stockholders. The board became desperate, and at the election in October, 1837, refused the votes of those stockholders who had not paid up the instalments, so as to prevent others from being elected, and concluded to abandon the undertaking unless the Legislature assumed it or granted immediate relief.

At the session of 1838, Mr. Lord went to Albany to obtain some measure of relief. A bill was passed, authorizing an issue of \$100,000 of the State loan against every like sum paid up by the company, on condition that the company first put under contract ten miles of the road from Piermont west, and ten miles from Dunkirk east, immediately after which, on the earnest solicitation of the board, Mr. Lord was re-elected a member.

The contracts on ten miles at each end were let, and

soon after he proposed to the board to obtain new subscriptions from Rockland and Orange counties, sufficient with a corresponding amount of the State loan to construct the road from the west end of the ten miles then under contract in Rockland, a distance of thirty-six miles, and to make contracts which should be suspended if the required instalments were not duly paid. The company were to issue special certificates for this stock, entitling the holders to interest on it, out of the earnings of this part of the road when put in use, until the whole road was completed to the Lake. This was agreed to, and Mr. Lord was empowered as Commissioner to carry it into effect, and soon after to extend it several miles further to Middletown. It was a complete success. The road was finished and opened for use in 1841.

The success of this plan of operations restored the confidence of the people further west. Mr. King resigned and withdrew from the board with his friends, and Mr. Lord was re-elected president, October 3d 1839. In February following, having obtained subscriptions on the same conditions as in Rockland, 117 miles from Binghamton to Hornellsville were put under contract, and the construction immediately proceeded with. The Legislature of 1840 authorized an advance of \$100,000 against every sum of \$50,000 collected on the stock.

Contracts were next made, on the same plan, for constructing the road from Middletown over the Shawangunk Ridge and along the east side of the Delaware River to Deposit, and for 124 miles from Hornellsville west to the ten miles before mentioned from Dunkirk east. Thus the whole line was contracted for and in progress, except about 40 miles between Deposit and Binghamton, without a dollar from the original stockholders in New York, or any cooperation or sympathy from the citizens. Within about twelve months, the condition and prospects of the undertaking had undergone a transition from weakness and discredit to strength and confidence.

Misrepresentations tending to embarrass the company were made by its enemies, and, to obviate the effect of them, Mr. Lord addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Assembly, at the opening of the session of 1841, requesting the appointment of a committee of investigation into all the affairs of the Company.

A committee was appointed "with power to send for persons and papers to examine and report upon all the transactions of the company, its officers and agents, the manner in which the power granted in the charter had been exercised, the integrity and freedom from sinister and selfish interests with which the locations and roadway had been made, the prices which had been paid to contractors, the number, character and compensation of the officers and agents who had been employed, and the impartiality, integrity, prudence and good faith of all the transactions of the directors and their agents."

This committee did their duty and rendered their report near the close of the session, in which they said "The result of our investigation not only exonerates the company, its affairs and agents, from everything like a charge of fraud or mismanagement, or attempt to evade

the law, but it proves on the contrary, that they are justly entitled to the confidence which the Legislature has heretofore reposed in them. Instead of being liable to censure, the company is entitled to approbation." Again, "The committee is constrained to say that this company deserve the encouragement and liberal support of the Legislature." (Assembly Doc. No. 284 of 1841). Nothing could be further than this report, from satisfying the unscrupulous and mercenary enemies of the road. Their purposes and hopes were disappointed; and at the close of the session they procured the appointment of a committee avowedly hostile, with instructions to sit during the recess, and report to the next Legislature. That committee occupied nearly six months in their investigation. They examined all the minutes of the Board of Directors, all the books of accounts, the vouchers, the contracts, the correspondence and documents of every description; and examined witnesses at every town and village on the route to Dunkirk. Their report, with the testimony, &c., forms an octavo volume of nearly 700 pages. The result was as conclusive a vindication of the company as that of the preceding committee, and in some important particulars, far more ample and comprehensive. In conclusion they recommended "that the Legislature should encourage the prosecution of the work by the company, under its then existing organization." The triumphant vindication afforded by the reports of these two committees, however, was of little or no value to the company or its objects. The managers of the undertaking, who were the objects of the investigations, had honestly and faithfully done their duty, of which none who knew them ever doubted. Its enemies hoped to discover something to encourage their designs. Being disappointed in that, they went on as if nothing had happened, repeating old insinuations and inventing new ones.

Prior to the investigation of the first committee, Mr. Lord had determined to resign the care of the company, believing its condition to be safe and that the whole line would be carried through now without interruption. Before withdrawing, however, he proposed a compromise by which the relations of the original stockholders, many of whom had been ruined by the fire in 1835, and none of whom had paid anything since 1836, might be adjusted, viz.: that by paying the further sum of \$5 per share on their stock they should be entitled to relinquish to the company the original scrip and receive full certificates of stock for the amount of all payments made, and a release from all liability under any outstanding contracts. This was agreed to, the contractors assembled, and a clause was added to all contracts exempting them from further liability.

The only pending or anticipated cause of embarrassment or difficulty in the affairs of the company having been removed by arrangement, and the conditions and prospects of the undertaking being assured, Mr. Lord again resigned, on the 28th of May, 1841.

Up to this time eleven only out of thirty instalments of \$100,000 each of the State loan had been received,

Mr. James Bowen was appointed president, and for six months the affairs of the company continued prosperous.

New embarrassments were thrown in the way of the company by its enemies, and it was crippled and could not pay the interest due on April 1st 1842; it was in debt about \$600,000, failed and made an assignment, and all work was suspended and remained so until 1845.

In October, 1842, the old board resigned, a new board from the interior counties was elected, and a president from Chemung county, but they made no progress whatever.

At the annual election in 1843 new directors were elected, most of them from New York city. Mr. Horatio Allen, a professional engineer, was chosen president. They made a report February 2d 1844, showing that the company had expended for surveys, right of way and construction, \$4,000,000; that it was all well done and with economy, *that more than half of the whole line was completed*, and that for finishing the entire line, equipping and putting in use 451 miles, from Piermont to Dunkirk, would require \$6,000,000, making the capital \$10,000,000. They issued a card, calling for subscriptions for this amount, but they were unable to raise it, and abandoned the road at the close of their official year.

The stockholders then united in a request to Mr. Lord to again take charge of it, and at the election of October 23d, 1844, a new board, composed mostly of merchants of the city, was elected and Mr. Lord was again made president. He immediately issued an address concerning the existing difficulties, the nature and sources of hostility on the one hand, and of apathy on the other, and proposed to resume the work on a section of the road in compliance with a law providing that if the work was resumed within two years, the road should not be sold by the State within five years after.

This again inspired confidence in the road and work was immediately recommenced, its utility and necessity became daily more apparent, its great merits began to be felt and acknowledged. Difficulties and embarrassments, which it is not necessary now to rehearse, arose. Mr. Lord sought earnestly to avert these, but finally proposed to resign.

In the meantime, his personal friends in and out of the board, who had been conversant with all the history of events, urged him to remain and prevent the ruin which was otherwise in prospect; they offered to raise the required capital, and actually proffered a large part of it. But ignorantly and wantonly embarrassed and complicated as it had become by the late events and Legislative enactments, he decided to retire and declined their offer, and after receiving from the directors a writing, expressing their confidence in him, he resigned the presidency, July 8th 1845, and the directors, who had served with him at former periods, also resigned shortly after. Thus ended Mr. Lord's official connection with the New York & Erie Rail Road Company.

SUMMARY.

Recapitulation of some of the literary labors of the late Eleazar Lord, LL. D., of Piermont, Rockland county, N. Y.

In 1813, he wrote and published "A History of the Principal Protestant Missions to the Heathen," in two volumes, published in Boston. In conjunction with Mr. Alfred Mitchell, a fellow student at the Andover Theological Seminary and afterwards minister at Norwich, Connecticut, he abridged and published "Flavel's Treatise on Keeping the Heart." In 1814, he abridged and published "Flavel's Touchstone of Sincerity," and also a pamphlet "On the Necessity, Practicability and Means of Educating Young Men for the Sacred Office." This pamphlet led to the formation of the American and other Educational Societies.

In 1820, he wrote a memorial address to the Legislature of New York, which resulted in the formation of a "National Institution for the Promotion of Industry."

In 1821, he wrote the 5th Annual Report—a pamphlet of forty pages, of "The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism," in the city of New York.

In 1823, he wrote the prospectus of an edition of "Lemprière's Biographical Dictionary," and about eight hundred original American articles, published by Harper Brothers, in 1825, in two volumes, octavo.

In 1825, he wrote for the *Christian Spectator*, an article on the "Holy Scriptures."

In 1826, he wrote the report of "The American Home Missionary Society," in which the plan of operations that was pursued for some years was recommended.

In 1828-29, he wrote and published a volume entitled "Credit, Currency and Banking," recommending in detail the system adopted in 1838 in the State of New York, and afterwards in several other States, known as the "Free Banking System." Under this system, banks were required to deposit with the Comptroller or other State officer, bonds of the United States or of this State, in pledge as security for the same amount of circulating notes, so as to render the notes issued by any bank absolutely secure to the holders. This system worked well for about twenty-five years and until it was suspended by the present "National Bank System." In this connection, it may be well to remark, that in 1861, at the solicitation of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Lord wrote out and furnished to the said Committee, the original draft of the law or the Act, establishing the present National Bank System.

In 1831, he wrote and published a "Memoir of Rev. Joseph Stibb's Christmas," pp. 213. Mr. Christmas was pastor of the Bowery Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Lord was then an elder.

In 1833, he wrote for "Silliman's Journal of Science," an article "On the choice of sites for dwellings," with reference to salubrity, scenery, &c.

In 1834, he wrote for the *Literary and Theological Review* articles "On special religious efforts to suppress the unhallowed institutions and customs of the world,"

"On the application of Christianity to individuals," and "On the means of the success of the Gospel." These articles were afterwards republished from the *Review* in a volume pp. 96, entitled "Practical Pastorship."

In 1836, he wrote for the family a "Memoir of the late Colonel William Few," president of the National Institution for the Promotion of Industry.

In 1838, he wrote and published "The Epoch of the Creation."

1843, "Geological and Scriptural Cosmogony."

1844, "The Mediatorial Work of Christ."

1852, "The Messiah in Moses and the Prophets."

1854, "Symbolic Prophecy;" "Hints to Orthodox Anti-Millenarians."

1855, "A Historical Review of the New York and Erie Railroad." "The Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures."

1856, "A Layman's Letters" to the Pastoral Union of Connecticut, against a removal of the Theological Institute at Hartford.

1858, "The Prophetic Office of Christ." "Inspiration not Guidance nor Intuition."

1859, "Reviews of Authors on Inspiration."

1860, "The Psalter readjusted in its relations to the Temple services and the ancient Jewish Faith."

1861, Six letters on the Necessity and Practicability of a National Currency, addressed to the Secretary of the United States Treasury (Hon. S. P. Chase). These published letters led to various private letters to the Secretary and to others; to voluminous correspondence with the House Committee of Ways and Means, of 1861;

some articles in the *National Intelligencer* and in the *Evening Post*, including the *pro forma* draft of a National Bank Bill, embodying the whole plan for a National Bank, much more simple, and far more effective, than the voluminous bill which the committee finally reported.

In 1862, he wrote for the *Presbyterian Theological Review* several articles "On the Origin of Idolatry." He wrote for *The American Presbyterian Theological Review* an article, pp. 27, "On Prayer and Mediation."

In 1863, he wrote a "Review of the National Bank Law," noting its deficiencies, its superfluous details, as well as its injurious provisions. He wrote for *The Christian Instructor and Western Presbyterian* a series of nine articles "Concerning the Psalms."

In 1864 he wrote for *The International Revenue Recorder* a series of Articles on "Currency."

In 1867, he wrote for *The American Presbyterian and Theological Review* an article on "The Divine Names in the Hebrew Scriptures."

In 1869, he wrote for the last named *Review* an article on "Specie Payments."

From the date of Mr. Lord's first volume, published in 1813, when only twenty-five years of age, up to the year 1869, near the close of his life (he died June 3d, 1871), Mr. Lord's literary work was almost continuous and very extensive. His private correspondence with the leading minds of this country and of England, merchants, statesmen, bankers, theologians, would fill many volumes, and the writings published as above set forth comprise but a very small portion of his literary labors.

TOWN OF CLARKSTOWN.

By H. P. Fay.

CLARKSTOWN IS SITUATED a short distance south from the center, on the eastern or river side of the triangular county of Rockland. The center of the town is in about $41^{\circ} 5'$ North Latitude, and $74^{\circ} 2'$ West Longitude. Its extreme length, from north to south, is seven and five-eighths miles, and its greatest width, from east to west, six and five-eighths miles, with a water front of from five to six miles. It ranks next to the largest of the five towns in the county, and contains thirty six square miles, or nearly nine-fortieths of the whole area. It is bounded by Haverstraw on the north, by the Hudson River, which separates it from Westchester county, on the east, by Orangetown on the south, and by Ramapo on the west. Its boundary line on three sides is very regular, but Orangetown breaks abruptly into its southern boundary in two places, once adjoining the river and again near the Ramapo line. The boundaries recorded in the County Clerk's office are as follows:

"The town of Clarkstown shall contain all that part of said county bounded westerly by a line beginning at the northwest corner of the land formerly of John W. Hogenkamp, called his Middletown lot; running thence north, three degrees west, to the division line between the north and south moiety of the Patent of Kakiat; then along the same, east to the line of division between the east and west four hundred acre lots of the said north moiety; then along the last mentioned division line and continuing the same to the line of division between the mountain lots upon the top of the Verdrietig Hook mountain; northerly by the line running along the top of said mountain, between the said mountain lots to the east end thereof, and then to the head of the stream which runs from the long clove to Hudson's river; easterly by the bounds of the county; and southerly by Orangetown."

It is probable that a small portion of a tract of land purchased of the Indians, in 1686, by a company of sixteen men, was situated within the present limits of the town. Ten years later Michael Hawdon and Daniel Honan obtained a grant of land located in the central part of what is now Rockland county, a large part of

which land was included within the present limits of Clarkstown and Ramapo townships. This was called the Hackyack, or Kakiat Patent, and the grant was confirmed by King William III., June 25th 1696. A person desirous to invest the town with the dignity and importance of greater age might easily find grounds on which to base a supposition that a grant given about a quarter of a century before came within its boundary. It was separated from Haverstraw and received the name it now bears, March 18th 1791, thus making it within a few days of seven years older than the county of which it forms a part. As the name was at first written Clarks Town, and as there were in those days many prominent persons by the name of De Clark living in this locality, there can be but little doubt that it took its name from these families.

The surface of the town is hilly throughout its whole extent. Along the entire eastern line, near the Hudson River, there is a chain of high hills, or mountains, which, extending eastward, form a natural boundary between this town and Haverstraw. This eastern extension was named by the early settlers, and it is still termed Verdrietig Hook. Verdrietig means in the Dutch language, "sorrowful" or "tedious," and Hook, from the word *hoek*, means "a point of land." In the southeastern part are several isolated hills which rise to a considerable height. The central and western portion, although not as rugged as the eastern part, is traversed by a series of ridges extending nearly north and south, while the general slope of the land is toward the south.

The Hackensack River and its numerous small tributaries form the principal drainage. This stream, after gathering the waters of the town, flows nearly to the border of Haverstraw, whence it takes an almost direct line south through the town, a little east of the center. The Naurashank Creek and Pascack Brook drain the western part. The former of these small streams is a tributary of the Hackensack River, with which it unites beyond the southern limits of the town, while the latter is a branch of the Saddle River. The only body of

water in the town of any considerable size is Rockland Lake, situated in the east central part, about half a mile from the Hudson, and one hundred and fifty feet above it. It is separated from the river by the Hook Mountain, which is, at this point, 610 feet high. This lake covers 283 acres, and is the source of the eastern branch of the Hackensack, which issues from the northwestern part of it.

The soil is of a sandstone formation. The hills and ridges are of a gravelly character on the surface, below which is found the red sandstone so common in this section. In the swales, or low lands, is a black muck, formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter.

Clarkstown is emphatically an agricultural town. Its other industries are the ice business at Rockland Lake, the lumber business at Nanuet, the milling interest in different parts, the manufacturing of pipes in the western part, and of shoes in the northern. The farmers are most extensively engaged in the production of milk and the raising of hay, grain, potatoes, fruits, and garden crops, all of which find a ready market in New York city. The apple orchards are numerous and extensive and a source of great income to their owners.

This town is supplied with an abundance of pure, cold spring water, and the great longevity of many of its inhabitants is perhaps due in part to this fact.

CIVIL LIST.

The town of Clarkstown was formed from Haverstraw March 18th 1791. A list of the principal town officers is appended:

Supervisors.—David Pye, 1791, 1792; Isaac Blanch, 1793-96, 1801, 1802; Claus R. Van Houten, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1803, 1804; Resolvert Stephens, 1805-7; Abram Snyder, 1808-11, 1819; Richard I. Blanch, 1812-15, 1820-24; James Stephens, 1816-18; Abram P. Stephens, 1825, 1832, 1837; Abram Hogenkamp, 1826; Albert Lydecker, 1831; Jacob P. Demarest, 1833; John O'Brien, 1834; Abram J. Demarest, 1835; Joseph P. Brower, 1842, 1848; John E. Hogenkamp, 1845, 1862-66; Matthew D. Bogert, 1846; Jacob J. Eckerson, 1851, 1852; E. E. Conklin, 1853; John T. Blanch, 1854; Aaron T. Polhemus, 1856, 1857; Isaac Tallman, 1858, 1859; James L. Conklin, 1860, 1861; Peter T. Stephens, 1867, 1868; Tunis Blauvelt, 1869-71, 1873; Isaac Van Nostrand, 1872, 1877; Nelson Stephens, 1874; Barne Van Houten, 1879, 1880; Joseph G. Demarest, 1881, 1882; Frank P. Demarest, 1883, 1884.

Town Clerks.—John J. Wood, 1809-12; Abram Cole, 1813; Ebenezer Wood, 1814, 1820; Abram Hogenkamp, 1815-19, 1826; Jabez Wood, 1822, 1827-32; Henry R. Stephens, 1823-25; John E. Hogenkamp, 1833, 1835-42; Peter T. Stephens, 1834; Abram B. Hogenkamp, 1843, 1844; John T. Cole, 1845; Harman Blauvelt, 1846; Isaac Blanch, 1847-50; Abram A. Stagg, 1851-55, 1858, 1859; Abram J. De Baun, 1856, 1857; Martin Knapp, 1860; Thomas L. De Noyelles, 1861-70, 1875; Alfred Phillips, 1871-73; Paul D. Spotte, 1874; Joseph De Noyelles, 1876-84.

School Commissioners.—John Lydecker, 1813, 1814; Richard I. Blanch, 1813-15; Resolvert Stephens, 1813, 1816; John Van Houten, 1814, 1815; Isaac B. Van Houten, 1815-23; Cornelius C. Blauvelt, 1816, 1817; Joseph Garrison, 1817-19; Abram C. Blauvelt, 1818, 1819, 1828, 1831-33; Peter Stephens, 1820; John Ackerman, 1820; George Smith, 1821-23; David Pye, 1821-23, 1830, 1831; Peter D. Smith, 1824, 1825; James Stephens, 1824, 1825; Abram Hogenkamp, 1824; James J. Vanderbilt, 1825; John Storms, 1826; Abram I. Smith, 1826; John J. Eckerson, 1826, 1827; Matthew Conklin, 1827; Henry R. Stephens, 1827; Abram B. Stephens, 1828-31, 1836, 1838; George Remsen, 1828; Christian De Baun, 1829; Abram J. Demarest, 1830; John Oblenis, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836; Charles Coe, 1832, 1833; Ebenezer Wood, 1834; Christian A. De Baun, 1834-37, 1839-41; Abram P. Stephens, 1834, 1835; Matthew Bogert, 1837-40; John H. Ryder, 1838-41; Jacob J. Eckerson, 1841, 1842; Robert D. Clement, 1842; John T. Blauvelt, 1842, 1843; Jacob J. Van Houten, 1843.

Inspectors of Schools.—Cornelius C. Blauvelt, 1815, 1820; John J. Wood, 1815, 1823, 1829-31, 1835-36; John Cole, 1815; John I. Blauvelt, 1815; James Stephens, 1815, 1816; Abram Snyder, 1815; Abram Stephens, 1816; Jacob Blauvelt, 1816, 1829, 1832, 1834, 1835; Abram Blauvelt, 1816; Richard I. Blanch, 1816; David Pye, 1816; Abram Cornelison, 1817; Albert Lydecker, 1817, 1819; John J. Ackerson, 1817; George Smith, 1818, 1820; John Van Houten, 1818, 1819, 1823; Joseph Dederer, 1818-20; Abram Hogenkamp, 1818; John Polhemus, 1818, 1824, 1828, 1831-33; Jacob P. Demarest, 1818; Henry R. Stephens, 1819; Matthew Demarest, 1819; Solomon Waring, 1819; Abram B. Stephens, 1820; Cornelius C. Blauvelt, 1820; Isaac B. Van Houten, 1820, 1829; David Pye, 1820, 1828, 1830; Peter Johnson, 1821; James Vanderbilt, 1821-23; Abram C. Blauvelt, 1821; William H. Duryee, 1822, 1824, 1825; Thomas Howard, 1822; John A. Smith, 1824; Abram P. Stephens, 1823, 1825, 1833-35; John Cole, 1826, 1827; Peter P. Stephens, 1826, 1827; George Swartwout, 1826, 1827; John Oblenis, 1828, 1830, 1831, 1833, 1839, 1843; William Oblenis, 1832, 1838; Abram J. Demarest, 1836; Matthew Bogert, 1836, 1843; Isaac Tallman, 1838, 1839, 1842; John T. Blanch, 1839; Abram J. P. Blauvelt, 1842.

Superintendents of Common Schools.—In 1845, Abram P. Stephens was chosen as superintendent of common schools; C. A. De Baun in 1850; Nicholas C. Blauvelt in 1852; John H. Stephens in 1854; Edward C. Harris in 1855; A. A. Demarest in 1856.

OLD RECORDS.

The earliest minutes of a town meeting that can be found read as follows:

"At a Town meeting held on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1809, by the inhabitants of Clarks Town at the New City. Present, John I. Blauvelt, Peter D. Smith, Resolvert Stephens, Justices; Peter Stephens, moderator; John J. Wood, town clerk; Abram Snyder, supervisor; John Vanhouten, Richard Blanch, Dowe Tenure,

assessors; Martines J. Hogenkamp, collector; Abraham Polhamus, James Vanderbilt, poor masters; Dowe D. Tallman, Abraham Cole. Hendrick Stevens, constables; Hosman Perry, Jacob Vanderbilt, Peter D. Demarest, commissioners of highways; Abraham Storms, Isaac B. Vanhouten, Samuel Debaun, fence viewers; Abraham Storms, Isaac B. Vanhouten, Samuel Debaun, pound masters.

"Road masters: Jacob Wood, John Jersey, Aurt Ramsen, Peter P. Demarest, Jr., Isaac I. Blauvelt, Henry A. Snyder, John C. Vanhouten, Abraham Garrison. Thomas Ackerson, Jr., Daniel Thew, Garret Smith, Henry Stephens, Jacob Myers, Abraham D. Blauvelt, Charles Benson, Dowe Tallman, John E. Smith, William House, Adrian Onderdonk, Simon Post, John Felter, Solomon Waring, Jesse Beagle, Aury Demarest, Peter Benson, Garret T. Snedeker, Theodorus Ramsen.

"To be raised for the Poor, \$400.

"Every Dog that is Bit by a mad dog is to be killed Immediately; \$5 Dollars fine for every 24 Hours that they live afterwards, the money to go for the use of the poor.

"The Town Clerk is for to get a New Book for to enter the proceedings of the Town.

"To be raised for Roads and Bridges, \$70.

"The Law Respecting fishing in the Ponds with Seins Passed Last year is to stand.

"Entered by JOHN J. WOOD,

"Town Clerk."

Slavery existed in Clarkstown many years prior to its organization, yet it is said that the masters were lenient and even over indulgent to their slaves. Early in the present century the consciences of some of the slaveholders began to trouble them, and in many instances the slaves were set at liberty. In the old records at New City is found the following, which is the first of its kind on record there:

"To all to whom this present writing shall come may in any way concern, Know ye that I, Abraham Van Houten, of Clarkstown, in the County of Rockland, and State of New York, have manumitted, and by these presents do manumit a negro woman by the name of Jane, to be forever hereafter Manumitted and Declared Free of and from me, the said Abraham Van Houten, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators and assigns, in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Twenty-third day of April, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

"Signed,

"ABRAHAM VAN HOUTEN [Seal].

"Witness Presents signed:

"JOHN VAN HOUTEN,

"JACOB WOOD.

"Entered by JOHN J. WOOD,

"Town Clerk."

Thus it is seen that more than half a century before the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, some men of noble minds showed by their overt acts that they believed "that all men are created equal." Two years

later it appears that the Poor Masters cared for another colored person, and one can but admire the sentiment which the indenture expresses, and be led to ask the question whether, if slavery were in existence at the present time, and an unfortunate was to be cared for, an equal safe guard would be thrown around her moral character.

The document reads:

"This Indenture, made the fifth day of February One thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, Witnesseth that James Vanderbilt and Abraham Polhamus, overseers of the Poor of the town of Clarkstown, in County of Rockland and State of New York, by and with the consent of Resolvert H. Stephens and Peter D. Smith, two of the peoples Justices of the peace of the said County whose names are hereunto subscribed, have put and placed and by these presents do put and place A black Girl named Flora aged 7 years 7 months and 17 days unto Benjamin Coe, Esq., of the Town of Haverstraw and County aforesaid with him to dwell and to serve from day of date of these presents until the said black Girl shall accomplish her full age of Twenty-one years according to the Law in that case made and provided, during which time the said black Girl her master faithfully shall serve in all Lawful Business according as in her power with an ability Honesty orderly and obediently in all things demean and behave herself towards her said master and all his during the said term. And the said Benjamin Coe, Esq., doth for himself, his Executors and administrators, Covenant and Grant to and with the said overseers and every of them and every of their Executors and Administrators and their successors for the time being by these presents, that the said Benjamin Coe the said black Girl shall and will teach and instruct in the best way and manner that he can, and shall and will during all the term aforesaid find, provide and allow the said black Girl competent and sufficient meat, drink, and apparel, Lodging, washing, and all other things necessary and fit for a servant Girl, and shall give the said black Girl schooling and Instruction to read and write, and shall give unto the said black Girl a new Bible at the expiration of her term of service, and also shall and will provide for the said Girl that she be not any way a charge to the Town, but of and from all charges shall and will save the said town harmless, and Indemnify during the said term, in Witness whereof the parties within mentioned to these presents Indentures Interchangeably have put their Hands and seals the day and year before written.

"Signed, Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"Signed:

"SAMUEL GOETCHIUS.

"JOSEPH GARRISON.

"ABRAHAM POLHAMUS [SEAL.]

"JAMES VANDERBILT [SEAL.]

"FOR BENJAMIN COE [SEAL.]

"HALSTED COE."

Then follows affidavit.

A gentleman in Nanuet has in his possession several old documents with dates ranging from 1721 to 1795.

Among them are five Bills of Sale of slaves from which the following are gathered:

June 10th 1775, "Abraham Lent in Consideration of the Just and full sum of forty-four Pounds" sells to his "Daughter, Margrit Blauvelt, one Certain Negrow Girl named Hagar."

Signed by Abraham Lent and witnessed by Peter T. Haring, and Thomas Outwater. All of these were members of the committee appointed July 4th 1774, to correspond with the authorities of the city of New York in relation to Acts of Parliament imposing duties upon the colonies, and the Act for shutting up the port of Boston.

December 8th 1791, Johannes Bell sold to Abraham Lent a Negro Boy named Scipio, for sixty pounds. Witnesses, Peter Rycker, and James Anson.

May 15th 1792, Abraham Blauvelt sold to Abraham Lent a Negro girl, for Forty-two pounds. Witnesses, Everit Hogenkamp, and Ebenezer Wood. The latter was a son of Sheriff Ebenezer Wood, and died in New York city, of yellow fever, August 24th 1798.

The other two papers bear the dates February 1st 1793, and May 11th 1795, and each of the five contains the name of Abraham Lent as one of the parties to the sale.

PIONEERS OF CLARKSTOWN.

The records of the lives and deeds of the pioneers of our country give evidence of honesty, integrity, godliness, love of liberty, and true courage which they not only possessed, but in their every day life continually exhibited. The pioneers of Clarkstown were not exceptions to the general rule.

About one hundred and thirty-five years ago there came to this county from Boston, Massachusetts, "A man of incorruptible integrity and of exalted nobility of character." This was Ebenezer Wood, an ancestor of Spencer Wood, who was deputy sheriff of Orange county from a time before the American Revolution until 1798, when Rockland county was formed from Orange. It was not until after this time, however, that he became a resident of this town, at New City. He was devoted to the American cause, and, as he could neither be corrupted nor intimidated, he became the object of the bitter hatred and cruel abuse of the enemy. At the close of the war he found himself possessed of about \$1,600 of Continental money, which, when he learned of its worthlessness, he threw into the fire, with the remark: "We have our independence and I am satisfied."

Coupled with "the keenest sense of right between man and man" there was a shrewdness and love of sport which at once made him a favorite among his fellow men, and enabled him to accomplish difficult tasks. A man once said to him: "I will never serve as juror," and as it was in those days necessary for the sheriff to notify each juror in person, it often, as in this case, caused the officer much trouble. In this instance several attempts had been made, but without success. One morning Sheriff Wood mounted his horse and started in the direction of the residence of the would-not-be juror; when directly in front of the house he fell from his horse, in-

sensible. He was soon discovered by the man's wife, lying as though dead, directly in the middle of the road. The husband and some others were soon summoned, and with some difficulty (as he weighed over two hundred pounds) they carried the apparently lifeless body to the house, laid it upon a bed, and endeavored as best they could to restore consciousness. After a time they were delighted to know that their efforts had been successful, and to see him open his eyes. The sudden change which came over that solemn company when the sheriff without rising from his comfortable position read his summons to the juror may be imagined. What the latter said it is well to omit, for it was more forcible than elegant.

Ebenezer Wood died April 10th 1810, aged 80 years and 6 months.

Jacobus Van Orden, the great-grandfather of Albert T. Hopper, bought the farm now owned by the latter, of one Byard, more than a century ago. The old stone house stood on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the present building, and was removed about thirty years ago. This old pioneer, on account of his age and his many virtues, was regarded as a sort of patriarch by the scattered inhabitants of that vicinity. One simple incident will suffice to show how just and upright he was in his dealings with those around him. He once sold a steer for beef, but before it was slaughtered it met with an accident and died. Hearing of this, Mr. Van Orden immediately went to see the purchaser, who had not paid for the creature. He found him in the act of skinning the beast, and when the work was finished, he said: "Cut the hide in two." It was done. "There," said he, "that half is yours, and this half is mine, and the steer is paid for." To find many men at the present day who would do such an act would be exceedingly difficult.

In the diagonally opposite part of the town there lived, in the time of the Revolutionary war, a man named Philip Sarvent. This man came from Holland at the age of thirteen, and was employed as a farm laborer by Cornelius Cuyper. He remained with him thirteen years, and then (1747) purchased his employer's farm of 55 acres. This farm was situated in what is to-day the village of Upper Nyack, and extends from the river to the top of the mountain. On this property he remained until his death, which occurred August 15th 1786. He had three sons, Philip, Adrian, and Garret, two of whom died on this place at the age of about 71 years. Garret was the father of the present Garret Sarvent, owner of a portion of the same property. He is 72 years of age, and father of three sons, Garret G., Erastus, and Charles A., the last living on the place with him.

The old stone house, which was purchased by Philip, stood about 100 yards from the river. The bricks of which the chimney was built were brought from Holland. This old house was removed about 1853.

During the struggle for independence the British fleet was, at one time, anchored in the river directly in front of the farm, and a foraging party which was sent ashore in two row galleys, attempted to land near the house. The movements of the enemy had been observed, and

Adrian Sarvent, Cornelius Cuyper, Peter Freeland, Henry Palmer, and Major Smith went to the river's edge and poured into them such a deadly volley of musket balls that they were compelled to return to the vessels. The fleet then opened a retaliating fire and planted a number of six pound balls in the ground around them. At first these old cannon balls were not looked upon as curiosities, and as they were brought to the surface they were sold as old iron. But after a time a greater value began to be attached to them, and they were more carefully preserved. The last one found on the place is in the possession of the present owner and is prized very highly.

Cornelius Cuyper stood upon a stone during the engagement, and as he was preparing to send still another messenger of death to the hated foe, a ball struck the rock from under him. This so startled him that, with an oath, he exclaimed; "Don't shoot my legs off!"

In those days there were no burglar and fire proof vaults in which to store valuables, and the settlers were often obliged to bury whatever they wished to keep from the enemy. Philip had a large clock which he prized highly, and when the British were in this vicinity he placed it in a box, carried it to Esquire Pye's and buried it under one corner of his barn.

Some distance up the river is the scene of an incident related by John Martine, now 83 years of age. His grandfather, Major John Smith, had command of a company of one hundred men. While the British fleet lay in the river, two boats were sent ashore for water. The Major's company was secreted behind a height of ground, and when the boats were near the land, they opened so vigorous a fire on them that the crew of one of them at once surrendered as prisoners of war, but the other, having on board something or somebody of unusual importance, chose to endure the shower of lead, and so pulled rapidly back to the ships. The captives were taken to Washington's headquarters at Tappan.

At another time, when the English were at Englewood, then known as the English neighborhood, a large force was sent northward with the hope of reaching and capturing West Point. They halted on the hill near Mount Moor to partake of their noon day's rations. The Major was but a short distance north of them, much perplexed as to what course it was best to pursue. Just then a negro woman came along, going in the direction of the British army. The Major stopped her and warned her of the danger she was incurring of being made a prisoner. But she said she did not care for the red coats, and would go on in spite of all remonstrance. No sooner did he notice her determination to proceed than his ready wit devised a way to deal with the enemy. He said to the woman, "When the British stop you and ask you if you saw any American soldiers, I want you to say that General ——— is in this place with a large army, and that General ——— is over yonder with a still larger force, and they are only waiting for you to march into the trap they have prepared for you." Having received her instructions and given her promise, she set out and was soon in the presence of the British commander, who at

once demanded of her what forces she had seen. She replied by giving him the fictitious positions of the two generals just as she had been directed, and concluded with the exclamation: "Myn God! Zy benne zoo dicht als't heer op een hout!" (My God, they are as thick as hair on a dog!) Major Smith knew his opponent, and his strategic movement proved a perfect success, for without finishing their dinner they got under arms and marched back to the place from which they came. But he did not accomplish this and many other feats that might be mentioned, without careful thought and much practice in military tactics. It was his habit to resort to the old garret and there give orders to an imaginary company. One day, having given the order to march backward, he attempted to execute the order himself, and so completely forgot his surroundings that he stepped backward down the stairs and fell with much noise to the floor below; whereupon his good wife came in great haste with the inquiry, "John, what on earth are you trying to do?" Smarting from the bruises he had received in the tumble, and realizing the undignified appearance he had made in the descent, his reply was rather short and sharp, and his would-be comforter went away with the edifying assurance that she knew nothing about war.

Resolvert Stephens, an old inhabitant of the north-western part of the town, who has been mentioned as one of the first justices of the county, figured very prominently in the early times. He was, on one 4th of July, compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to take his wheat from the granary and carry it, with a team of fine five year old horses, a distance of forty miles. The load was so heavy, the day so hot, and the drive so severe, that one of the horses dropped dead in the harness, and the other was ruined.

At one time he was observing the movements of the British on the river, when he was discovered by them, and a charge of grape shot was directed toward him. Fortunately, he was watching them closely, and when he saw the smoke he threw himself on the ground and listened to the balls as they tore through the brush near which he had been standing a moment before.

Hearing that a company of English were coming to "Strawtown" for beef, he and some others resolved to get at least one shot at them. They therefore mounted their horses and started in that direction. They soon sighted their game, which proved to be rather larger than they had anticipated. Nothing daunted, however, they stealthily got within shooting distance, and immediately emptied their muskets upon them, then turned and fled just in season to escape the return bullets, many of which struck the bridge that crossed the stream just below the old mill, and were dug out and kept as relics by some of the party afterward. In this encounter they had the satisfaction, for such it probably was to them, of seeing that one at least of their shots had taken effect, and that the body of one of their enemies was carried away by his comrades.

Cornelius A. Blauvelt, the grandfather of Cornelius A. Blauvelt of Nanuet, was also in the Revolutionary war.

He was at one time taken prisoner, and, with about three hundred others, was carried to England, where he was confined for nine months. He used to tell an amusing story of a fellow prisoner named Arnold, who was full of reckless good nature and independence. This fellow, on the passage to England, accidentally fell overboard. So little, however, did this disturb him, that when the coop, which had been thrown to his rescue, was being drawn to the vessel, he sat astride of it, whistling and singing as unconcernedly as if nothing out of the ordinary course of events had happened. While in prison he threatened to cut off the queue of one of the turnkeys if he was not more civil in his speech, and in vain did his associates endeavor to dissuade him from so doing. One morning the officer began to storm furiously at the prisoners, when Arnold, with his knife, previously nicely sharpened for the purpose, stepped up behind him, and with one stroke cut the hair completely from his head. For this offence he was of course placed in a dungeon, where he remained for a long time. Each morning, as the turnkey came with his food, he would ask him, "Are you humble yet?" to which he invariably replied, "I am no more humble than you are." At last, the officer became tired of punishing him, and one morning said to him, "Come out now. I see you are not in your right mind." To which Arnold quickly replied, "I have got as much sense as you have." At last the joyful day arrived which brought peace to their beloved country and liberty to themselves. An officer by the name of Lawrence escorted them from the prison to the vessel which brought them back to Boston.

Clarkstown is not preeminently historic ground, yet in the northern part some of the inhabitants assure us that Anthony Wayne, when on the way to capture Stony Point, passed through the valley at the foot of Verdrietig Hook, took supper in a house still standing, and, at that time, occupied by a Colonel Coe, and then crossed the mountains in a northeasterly direction. We do not wish to pass final judgment upon their belief, but think it is possible that their patriotic enthusiasm may have led them to a misinterpretation of historical narratives.

In the northern part of Clarkstown is the largest quarry ever worked within the limits of the town. Nothing has been done here for some years, but there is a history connected with this spot which will long make it a place of interest. From this quarry were cut the stones of which Trinity Church, of New York city, is constructed. These were drawn by horses through the valley of the Hackensack to the Hudson, and transported to the city on boats.

There was also taken from this quarry of red sandstone, not very many years since, a large piece of stone from which was cut, by the deft hand of the sculptor, a statue of Washington, which at one time enjoyed considerable notoriety. From the quarry it was taken to the residence of the overseer, a Mr. Thoms, now a portion of the Dike estate, and from there it went to the City Hall Park, in New York, where it stood for some time.

About one hundred and fifty years ago a man named Daniel De Gersey came from France to this country and

married an American lady, but soon left her and returned to his native country. To the wife was left the support and education of an only son, who, in after years, located in the northwestern part of Clarkstown, just at the foot of the mountain. The family soon dropped the prefix *De*, and in a few years made still another alteration, so that, at the time the son purchased the place above mentioned, he was known as John Jersey.

Prior to his settlement, in fact when he was a boy of but fifteen years, he was servant to an officer in the French and Indian war. While thus engaged he had the small-pox, was kept in a cave in the mountain, and attended by a negro woman. During the Revolutionary war, he was intrusted with the safe keeping of many valuables belonging to the people in that vicinity. Isaac Jersey has in his possession an old musket which was carried by John in the Revolution, and by his (Isaac's) father, Peter Jersey, in the war of 1812. In 1782 he bought of Jonas Taylor the farm now owned by Isaac Jersey, and which has been in the same family one hundred and two years. In this part of Clarkstown there are several families who are descendants of John Jersey. In a direct line from John, who was born December 28th 1740, and died September 12th 1821, are the following: Abraham Jersey, born October 14th 1767, died May 11th 1842; John A. Jersey, born June 6th 1793, died June 23d 1875; James Jersey, born May 29th 1825; Andrew Jersey, born January 10th 1847; Willis A. Jersey, born June 18th 1869.

This family is connected with two old and quite distinguished families, viz., the Van Houtens, through Nicholas, born November 16th 1736, and died December 3d 1825, who was a grandfather of Nicholas Van Houten, of Clarksville, and great-grandfather of Dr. H. Van Houten, of New City; and with the Stephenses through Resolvert Stephens, of whom mention has before been made. James Stephens, a son of Resolvert, was the eighth county clerk, and held his office from 1828 to 1831 in a private house on the Samuel Helms farm. The room was on the second floor and was finished like a bedroom.

A short distance east of Congers Station is the farm of George Swartwout, which is a place of some historical importance. The farm is a part of a large tract of land which the government confiscated in the time of the Revolution, and the main part of the house, in which Mr. Swartwout lives, was standing at that time. The farm was purchased soon after the war by the great-grandfather of the present owner, and was occupied by Derick Swartwout, a son of the purchaser. From him it passed to his son, James D., and then to George. The family is the oldest which the writer has found in the town, and it can be traced in this country back to the year 1660. The pioneer of the family resided at Esopus, and was at one time Sheriff of Ulster county.

The great grandfather of George was a General in the Revolutionary war, and his son was an officer of some rank in the war of 1812. Derick Swartwout kept a large number of slaves, but liberated them all before his death.

He reached the advanced age of 90 years, 8 months, and 2 days, and his son, James D., lived to be more than 83 years old.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The town has within its limits six villages, of which one only is incorporated. In 1774 the location of the county seat was changed from Tappan to New City, which then received its name, possibly from the expectation that the place would assume greater importance than it has had. It was twenty-four years the county seat of Orange, and has been eighty-six years that of Rockland county.

Just at what time the first Court House was erected in this village is uncertain, but probably not long after the time the county seat was established here. The earliest meeting held in such a building, of which any record can be found, was that of a town meeting which met April 2d 1811. The present building was erected in 1828, except the part occupied by the county clerk's office, which was not built until 1873. The village now contains four hotels, three stores, two blacksmith's shops, a wheelwright shop, and a large grist-mill. The latter is on a branch of the Hackensack. It has also two churches.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist church in New City was erected in 1845, and dedicated in March of the following year. Before the church was built, services were held for a time in a wheelwright's shop, and also in a private residence. At the latter place they paid twenty-five cents per day for the privilege. The pulpit was supplied by itinerant ministers, appointed by the New Jersey Conference until its division, and afterward by the Newark Conference.

The first trustees were Nathaniel Burr, James T. Brickle, Peter Dutcher, John Van Houten, and Garret Onderdonk, all of Clarkstown.

The first ministers were Rev. George Hitchens and Rev. Charles Coit, who supplied the pulpit alternate Sundays. Rev. Daniel Ryder is its present pastor.

A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church since its organization, and now averages about twenty-five members. Value of property, \$1,800.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal society at first held services in the Court House under the direction of Rev. E. Gay. Mr. Charles W. Root gave the parish the lot on which the church now stands. The following rectors have had charge since the church was organized and known by the name given above: Revs. Thomas Marsdon, Romaine Mansfield, — Cruikshank, — Capron, J. F. Esch, and Rev. Mr. Stephens, the present rector.

The Sunday school, which now averages thirty members, was organized at the time the parish was established.

It is uncertain at what time the post-office was opened. About sixty years ago Abram Hogencamp, an uncle of John Van Houten, kept in the village a grocery store, in

which he also sold liquor and kept the post-office. At that time there were but one or two mails each week. The office has changed its location several times and has been in charge of a number of different individuals. It is now kept in the store of Peter De Bevoise, who is the postmaster.

William Hogencamp is said to have been the earliest hotel keeper, but in exactly what year he established this business it is hard to determine.

Until May 1st 1875, New City was without railroad communication. At that date the New Jersey and New York Railroad was completed, and Jacob E. Vanderbilt was appointed station agent. He still holds the position, and his store is used as a waiting room for passengers. Mr. Vanderbilt is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the vicinity. His great-grandfather, Johannes Vanderbilt, purchased a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, situated southwest of the village, of a man named Isaac Cole. Upon this farm Augustus Vanderbilt, a brother of Jacob E., now resides.

The old school house stood nearly on the present site of the County Clerk's office. It was moved thence to where the hotel recently occupied by George Gross stands, and from there to the southwestern corner of an acre lot, obtained from William Hogencamp in 1853. The new house stands in the same lot. It was erected in 1880, at which time Tunis Tallman was trustee. The main part of this building is 44 by 28 feet, with 14-foot posts, and the primary room is 22 by 18 feet, with 12-foot posts. Present trustee, Cyrus M. Crum; teachers, Miss E. M. Hope, principal, Wilfred E. Wiles, assistant.

Years ago there was, on the Jabez Wood property, an old tannery which was in active operation for a number of years. Some of its products were sold in one of the village stores, in which the proprietor had an interest. The property was finally disposed of, and the owners removed their business to another locality.

NANUET.

About four and a half miles southwest of New City is the village of Nanuet, pleasantly situated on the summit and western slope of one of the ridges extending through the town from north to south. This village dates back only to the building of what is generally spoken of as the "Northern Railroad," in 1839. Prior to that time there were but six houses between where the turnpike is located and the school house. Soon after the railroad was begun, the brick house now owned by S. M. Drew was built, and used as a store, and soon after as a station or waiting room. In 1849 D. P. Demarest built the house, a part of which was, and still is, used as a station. He was the first station agent in this village, and held the position until his death, in 1881. He was succeeded by his son, Joseph G. Demarest. Tickets were not sold until 1852, and then the station and date were written on them in ink, at the time of selling. The station bore the name of Clarkstown until 1856, when it was changed to Nanuet. This name was proposed by James De Clark,

who lived where Mrs. D. P. Demarest now lives. It was the name of an old Indian chief.

When railroad communication with New York was first established there were three passenger trains, two milk trains, and three freight trains each way daily. From the time the road was built the village began to grow, and its facilities for travel have been constantly increasing, so that with the trains on the road mentioned and those on the New Jersey and New York Railroad, which was completed in 1871, there are ten each way daily except Sunday.

Three years after D. P. Demarest opened the store now occupied by S. W. Marks, John W. Hutton and Henry O. Hutton took possession of the brick store opposite, which had just been erected by Dr. Hasbrouck. They also dealt in lumber and agricultural implements. The lumber which they handled at that time was all rough, except a very little used for flooring. In 1860 they began to sell the Old Ohio Mowing Machines, but two years later they introduced the Buckeye, and at about the same time took the agency for wheeled rakes. In 1869 the building they now occupy was erected. It is 200 by 36 feet, and three stories high. The next season they moved into it and gave up the grocery store to William Hutton jr., the present proprietor.

The elder member of the firm of Hutton Brothers—John W. Hutton—died July 19th 1882. This thorough business man began active life as clerk in William Oblenis's store at Mount Moor, then known as Nyack Turnpike post-office. Here he remained for a number of years, when he came in possession of the same, and conducted the business, with his next younger brother, Richard, until he came to Nanuet, in 1852. The firm have been favorably known for many years, not only in this but other counties; their business is extensive and must rank among the foremost industries of the town.

NANUET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first known record of the Baptists in Rockland county was made in 1782. In 1797 Elder Daniel Steers, from London, England, began to preach in Middletown, and under his influence several persons were converted and baptized. On the 18th of October 1798, these individuals, with some others from different parts of this and Bergen county, formed themselves into an independent society under the name of the "Rockland Baptist Church." In December of this year James Burges was appointed clerk, and James Blauvelt and Nathan Lane were made deacons. In January 1802, the name was changed to the "Middletown Baptist Church." Three years later a small house of worship was erected on the Middletown road, at the head of the road leading from Pascack. Before this all services had been held in private houses.

The deed for the piece of land on which the first church stood is written on very tough unruled paper or parchment of a peculiar appearance, bordered by three parallel pen lines. The beginning of the document reads thus:

"This Indenture made the Twentieth day of February in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and ten Between Abraham D. Blauvelt of Orangetown in the County of Rockland and State of New York, yeoman of the first part, and Jacobus D. Blauvelt, Abraham D. Blauvelt and Isaac Tallman of Orangetown, aforesaid, Trustees of the Temporalities of the Baptist Church situate at Middletown in Orangetown, aforesaid of the second part, Witnesseth that the said Abraham D. Blauvelt for and in Consideration of the sum of Five Shillings and other Valuable Considerations for the benefits of the said Church and Congregation, Have by these presents Granted &c.,"

The clerk of the church has in his custody other old documents bearing the dates 1802 and 1816, chiefly valuable as relics of former times.

In 1811, the members were by request dismissed from the church to form an independent church at "Masonicus, or Hempstead," to be known as the "Masonicus Baptist Church." In the same year Elder Steers resigned his charge at Middletown and the church remained without a pastor until 1815, when Elder Joseph W. Griffiths was called to minister unto them. Under his teaching the church so increased that it was found necessary to build a larger house, which was erected about half a mile south of the old one. Elder Griffiths resigned in 1853, having labored earnestly and successfully during a period of thirty-eight years.

Elder J. L. Thompson was very soon afterward installed as pastor, and he in turn was followed by Rev. W. Pauline, April 7th 1859. In that year the church was brought within the limits of Clarkstown, and the building now occupied by the society was erected. In 1865 the name was changed to the "Nanuet Baptist Church." In December, 1859, Mr. Pauline resigned and was soon afterward succeeded by Rev. C. J. Page. The subsequent pastors have been: Rev. A. B. McGowen, in 1871; Rev. Frederick Greaves, in 1873; Rev. Frank Fletcher, in 1880; and Rev. W. S. S. Warden, who is at present regularly supplying the pulpit.

It is claimed for this church by some of its present members, and perhaps justly, that its Sabbath school is the oldest in the county. The facts of the case seem to be these: Rev. Joseph W. Griffiths organized a Sabbath school at Middletown some time near the beginning of the second quarter of the present century. The exact date is generally admitted to be doubtful, but is put by some as early as 1825.

The first Sunday school ever held in Nanuet was organized by Miss Martha A. Wight, in the spring of 1860. The Duryea house, opposite the church, was then in an unfinished condition, and permission having been given, she swept the shavings and dirt from the basement, had the boards and other building material piled up for seats, and there, with no roof but the clear blue sky, she commenced her labor of love. The school, known as the Nanuet Sunday School, was continued in the unfinished basement of the church, and also in the church, when completed, and remained a distinct body until the Bap-

tist people gave up the church at Middletown, when their school and this were merged in one.

Mr. S. M. Dow, the superintendent, has been connected with it in that capacity most of the time for nearly thirty years. The school numbers ninety pupils and eight teachers, and has a library of about three hundred volumes.

A Sabbath school in the northern part of the town was founded in 1828, by James Stevens. It assembled on the old homestead of Garret Van Houten, situated near the mountain, and owned by Samuel Coe. The first Sabbath there were twenty-five scholars, which number was in that summer increased to one hundred, and the next season to two hundred. It continued from that time until a short time since a live and successful school.

TRUE REFORMED CHURCH.

In July 1824, about twenty-eight male and thirty female members renounced their connection with the Reformed Church at Clarksville, of which Rev. Nicholas Lansing was then pastor, and organized themselves into a separate body by the name of the True Reformed Church at Nanuet, New York.

The first Sabbath, it is said, they held services in a barn on the place now owned by Walter Van Weelden; and from that time until 1826, the year in which their church was built, they occupied an old stone house which stood near the well in the vacant lot between Charles Kreuder's and S. M. Dow's, then owned by James De Clark. A portion of the upper floor of the building was cut away so as to form a kind of gallery opposite the preacher, and make it accommodate quite a company of people.

At a meeting held July 13th 1824, elders Abram C. De Baun and Jacob P. Demarest were appointed a committee to present a petition to the Classis of Hackensack, of the True Reformed Church of U. S. A., for union with it, which petition was granted the 17th of the following month.

At a meeting held August 25th 1825, a certificate of incorporation was read, adopted, and executed. This certificate was signed by John Hutton, Jacob Talman, Abram De Baun, and Jacob P. Demarest, elders, and Nicholas Blauvelt, James De Clark, Andrew MacCaudles, and Tunis Blauvelt, deacons.

The first communion service was held February 25th 1826, at which thirty male and thirty-five female members were present. In July of that year Rev. V. S. Lansing was engaged for one year to preach alternate Sabbaths, and was followed by: Rev. James D. Brinkerhoff, 1830-1840; Rev. James D. Demarest, 1843-1852; Rev. Abram Van Houten, 1852-1861; and Rev. John R. Cooper has been its pastor since November, 1865.

There is no Sabbath school connected with the church, but the children are regularly and systematically instructed in the catechism.

NANUET PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This school can without difficulty be traced back to the year 1812. At that time, Abram C. Blauvelt, the

father of Cornelius A. Blauvelt, was teacher, and was exempted from military duty on that account. The school house was an old red building, 14½ by 13½ feet, on the outside, and it stood south of the Yeury barn, about where the road crosses the swamp westward. This building is still standing on Henry E. Insley's place, and bids fair to do good service for many years to come.

The earliest record of a school meeting in this district is that of the one held October 28th 1819. At this, Daniel Joseph Blauvelt, John Hogencamp, and Peter P. Demarest jr. were chosen trustees, and Abram C. Blauvelt, clerk.

In October 1823, Tunis C. Blauvelt was chosen collector of the district, and John Hogencamp, treasurer.

In the minutes of an annual meeting, held July 27th 1839, is found the first mention of a public library. The next year \$12.84 was used for the purchase of new library books. As regards the number of readable books and their condition, this library is now second to no school library in the town.

In 1844, the part now occupied by the primary department was erected on the same lot where it now stands, but nearer the road and a little farther south, as can be seen by the marks of the old wall. A part of Orangetown was joined to the original school district during this year. The present site was also leased of D. P. Demarest, for thirty years, at \$3 per annum, with the privilege of ten additional years; but, in 1869, when the part now occupied by the grammar department was erected, it was purchased for \$600.

Samuel Blauvelt, William Hutton jr., and Jacob C. Turfler, are trustees for this year, and H. P. Fay and Miss Laura G. Hill are the teachers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Nanuet Fire Engine Company was organized in 1860, and consisted of the following members: J. W. Demarest, C. E. Smith, J. W. Hutton, Samuel Blauvelt, Frank Brower, C. L. Ackerson, Henry O. Hutton, William H. Snyder, and D. P. Demarest. William H. Snyder was the first foreman, assisted by J. W. Demarest; John W. Hutton was secretary, C. E. Smith treasurer, and Frank Brower and C. L. Ackerson auditors.

April 5th 1862, it received a charter from the State. At that time it had in addition to the members already mentioned, John Cooper, Joseph G. Demarest, John Wood, Henry Ferdon, Nicholas Lansing Blauvelt, George Hutton, Jacob Gross, George Gross, Abraham D. Clark, Lucius D. Isham, and Jacob C. Haring.

C. D. Ackerson acted as foreman from its organization till 1864, after which he was followed by the parties hereafter named in order and year given: Samuel Blauvelt, 1864; C. E. Smith, 1865; Henry O. Hutton, 1866; James Serven, 1869; Edward Hutton, 1870; Joseph G. Demarest, 1871; William Hutton, 1872; Samuel Blauvelt, 1877; John H. Blauvelt, 1878; William Hutton, 1880.

The present officers are: William Hutton, foreman; Samuel Blauvelt, assistant foreman; John H. Blauvelt, secretary; Joseph G. Demarest, treasurer; and John S.

Flenders and Edward Hutton, auditors. It has about eighteen members.

The engine house was erected in 1868, and the company held its first regular meeting in it, August 6th of that year. Before it was built the meetings were held in "Mechanics Hall," the name given to the room in the upper part of the wheelwright shop. It was formerly in one room, capable of holding about five hundred persons, and was frequently used as a place of meeting by the Republicans during Lincoln's presidential campaign.

SOCIETIES.

About 1845, several gentlemen in the vicinity of Nanuet, desirous to improve their own intellectual powers, and to benefit the community in which they lived, formed an association known as the Nanuet Debating Society. They purchased the old red school house, and in that they met regularly and discussed the important questions of the day. These meetings and discussions were continued for several years, and without doubt were productive of much good.

Prominent among the members of this society were C. A. Blauvelt, C. A. De Baun, Andrew Hopper, Abram J. Demarest, David Bogart, and Nicholas C. Blauvelt.

The old school house was destined to be again used for literary and philanthropic purposes, for soon after its abandonment by this society, it was occupied at regular intervals by the Nanuet Temperance Society, in which C. A. Blauvelt, Abram De Baun, and J. I. Foote were leading members.

The date of the opening of the post-office in this village, as in the case of others in the town, is a matter of doubt. It is certain that it was originally kept in the brick store which David De Clark erected about the time the "Northern Railroad" was built. It then went to the store of D. P. Demarest, thence to its first place, and from there to where it is now located. Edward Hutton, the present postmaster, has held that position since its last removal.

The first telegraph wire through Nanuet was put up in 1852.

The dwelling house south of Samuel Blauvelt's wheelwright shop, with the buildings in the rear, were at one time used as a foundry by a man named Brower, but it proved an unsuccessful investment and was soon abandoned.

The Nanuet Mills stand on the Naurashank Creek, a short distance southwest of the village. The property was purchased of Cornelius Blauvelt by Abram C. Blauvelt, about 1810. At that time it was an old fashioned saw-mill, with machinery. It has since been owned by Aurt Van der Wall, Isaac Pye, David Benson, and the present owner, Gustav Boliz. Mr. Boliz does an active business in ship timber and fire wood. He has also a turning lathe. He is the only party in this vicinity who cuts and stores ice in any considerable quantity. His ice house has a capacity of about 600 tons.

Before the Nyack Turnpike was built, much of the travel through the southern part of the town was by the

road passing Rev. John R. Cooper's. It then ran far enough south to pass in front of the old red house belonging to Mrs. D. P. Demarest, just below the school house; then east over the hill by the Reformed Church, past James D. Blauvelt's, and then to Piermont, which was then known as the Tappan Slote.

The old red house just mentioned was probably the first hotel or tavern established in this locality. It was kept by Peter P. Demarest jr., and afterward, for a long time, by his son, D. P. Demarest.

MOUNT MOOR.

This village is situated about two and a half miles east of Nanuet, on the turnpike, about midway between the last named village and Nyack. Although an old village it has no remarkable features or special industries. It has, however, one thing of which it may justly be proud, and that is the handsomest, costliest, and most prosperous church in town.

When the post-office was established here is uncertain; but it is believed that this and the office at New City are the oldest ones in Clarkstown. In early times the mail, in the summer season, came from New York to Tappan by boat, thence to this place overland, then to New City and Haverstraw, and back by the way of Rockland Lake. In the winter, when the river was covered with ice, it came all the way from the city overland, and of course was not always "on time." Afterward, arrangements were made to have it come by way of Nyack. At the present time it is carried by the West Shore Railroad, and this undoubtedly gives better satisfaction than any previous arrangement.

The office was for many years known as Clarksville; but when the turnpike was cut through the village it was changed to Nyack Turnpike, and so remained until a few years ago, when it assumed its present title. In consequence of these several changes in the name of the post-office, the village is known by any of the three names mentioned above, and sometimes is spoken of as Clarkstown. The railroad station, a short distance east of Mount Moor, still retains the name of Nyack Turnpike.

Three hotels, two stores, two wheelwright shops, two blacksmith shops, a butcher shop, a harness shop, and two coal yards, besides what has already been mentioned, make up the business part of the village.

Of the hotels, Knapp's, built thirty-five years since, by Thomas Warner, is the oldest. To this additions have recently been made, and it is now kept by Abram Knapp. The Mount Moor Hotel was built about ten years ago; David Storms is the present proprietor. The West Shore House was built about six months ago, and it is owned by Charles B. Bensen.

THE PROTESTANT REFORMED CHURCH.

As has been said, this should be considered the pride of the village. It was organized in 1749, and it appears to have been the only church in the town until 1824, or during a period of seventy-five years. It was, from its

organization until 1830, under the same ministerial care as the church at Tappan, of which it was a branch.

The first preacher was Dominie Muzelius, who, on account of the infirmities of age, was soon obliged to give up his labors with them. He was followed, in succession, by Revs. Samuel Ver Bryck, Nicholas Lansing, Christopher Hunt, Alexander Warner, Peter J. Quick, Benjamin C. Lippincott, Ferdinand Schenck, and Samuel Storms. At present they have no settled pastor, but the pulpit is regularly supplied by Rev. Charles Hagan, D. D.

The present consistory is composed of Dr. Isaac C. Haring, Sylvester Gesner, Jacob C. Haring, and James D. Blauvelt, elders; and Charles B. Cornelison, Harvey E. Polhamus, Abram Wood, and Aaron Van Zandt, deacons.

The Sabbath school connected with this church was organized about forty years ago, with J. J. Demarest as superintendent. It is now in charge of Edward Blauvelt, and averages about fifty scholars. It has about 250 volumes.

The church edifice was erected in 1871, and it cost, with the property connected therewith, \$22,000. It is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of a hill, about a quarter of a mile north of the village.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

North of the church, a short distance, on the road leading to New City, stands the school house of this district, which is not in a condition to fill the hearts of the inhabitants with boastful pride, or those of the children with deep respect and reverence for the house of learning.

The building originally cost \$1,000. The same site has been used for school purposes for about one hundred years.

The first teacher within the recollection of Isaac Pye was a Mr. Barley, F. B. Comesky being the present instructor. The school officers are Charles E. Blauvelt, William P. Seaman, John M. Benson, trustees, and Isaac Pye, district clerk.

ROCKLAND BREWERY.

About two miles from Mount Moor, on the same road, is the old Rockland Brewery, but it is a brewery no longer, except in name, for it is now mostly used as a hotel and place for evening entertainments. It was built by a New York merchant, named Huber, who, with his associate, Aschenheimer, a prominent physician, worked it by hand and horse power. Aschenheimer and Huber kept the property only two years, and then sold to Kiser and Maas. To the latter it proved an unprofitable investment, and after another two years it went into the hands of their creditors, William Hahn & Co., bankers in New York city. The last of August, 1865, J. G. C. Schmersahl purchased it, remodeled the buildings, built a pond, erected ice houses, put in water works, and substituted steam power for the weaker power then in use,

and so arranged things as to be able to do a large business in a convenient and economical manner. This required an additional expenditure of \$65,000. Mr. Schmersahl was an able business man, and with a steady hand and a determined spirit he pushed forward to success. A few years since it again changed hands, but it still remains in the same family. The present proprietors, Schmersahl & Cross, are son and son-in-law of J. G. C. Schmersahl. Considerable attention is given by the present owners to the farm of 53 acres, which is in a good state of cultivation.

Isaac Pye, who owns a fine residence on the west side of the road between the church and school house, is a representative of an old and respected family. His grand-father, David Pye, had eight children, and his father, David Pye jr., also had eight, named David, David D., Catharine, John D., Isaac, Matthew, Sarah, and Edward. Isaac has had three children, David, Edward, and Laura.

ROCKLAND LAKE.

This village is pleasantly situated on the western slope of the mountains which border the Hudson, and commands a grand view of the picturesque mountain and lake scenery with which this section abounds. The village of course takes its name from the beautiful sheet of water, which was known by the Indians as Quashpeake Pond. This name it retained until the industry, which is father to the village, had made a sure foothold here. Gradually the lake assumed the name very appropriately given to the county, and its former name as gradually became unknown, so that but few of the present generation, even in its immediate vicinity, are aware that it was ever anything but Rockland Lake. A few settled in this locality long before the Revolutionary war, although fifty years ago there were not half a dozen houses where the village now is.

The old house on the property adjoining John A. Hazard's is a relic of old times, and was often made a target by the British fleet, and from its walls have been taken several of the common six pound shot with which the English used to throw at objects on the land along the river.

The landing until quite recent years was called Slaughter's Landing, which name it received from the fact that during the war the British foraging parties would land here, scour the country around for cattle, collect them on the beach, where they were slaughtered, and afterwards taken on board the vessels.

Within the recollection of some of the older inhabitants of the village, the pleasant and well kept street leading to the river was so narrow and in such a poor condition that it was with difficulty two teams could pass each other, and the road, or cart path, as it might better be called, was completely overgrown with grass. But as the hole in the ground gave place to immense ice houses, so the cart path soon became a broad, well-worn, modern street.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.*

Rockland Lake, situated in the town of Clarkstown, Rockland county, 28 miles north of the city of New York, has brought to maturity the present immense ice industry whose infant life had its first development there in the year 1831. The first ice was then taken from the lake to that city. The idea was conceived by three men, residents at Rockland Lake, to supply the metropolis with pure ice, the supply theretofore having been limited to a very small quantity taken from ponds in that city, and used in soda water fountains and pork packers' vaults, being too impure to mix with water for drinking purposes. These pioneers in the ice business were Nathaniel Barmore, father of the late Alfred Barmore, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, John J. Felter, and Peter P. Gasque. They dug a hole in the ground about 20 feet square and 15 feet deep, it being thought by them that the ice could not be kept above ground. In this place could be stored about 125 tons, and this was for the next summer's supply. The ice was taken from this place in cars or trucks, the wheels of which were made by sawing pieces about eight inches thick off a round log, with holes in the center to receive the axles. Upon this primitive and ingenious apparatus was placed a square box that held about a ton. This was then put on board a steamboat that made the round trip from Haverstraw in two days, down one day and up the next. The ice was next put in a common horse-cart, and delivered to the customers about the city, who at that time were but a few of the large hotels.

Two years later these three men associated themselves with seventeen others, mostly neighbors, putting in \$100 each, making a capital of \$2,000, and took the name of Barmore, Felter & Co. With this cash capital and some credit, they purchased the Slaughter Landing dock property (as it was then called) and upon it built an ice-house which held about 1,500 tons. The trucks were now laid aside and a small sailing craft, carrying about 30 tons, took their place. A small house was built in New York city to receive the cargoes, whence the ice was delivered to customers at the rate of about 1,000 tons a year. This gave employment in the winter, in the business of sawing, cutting, and storing ice, to only about fifteen to twenty men, and but two carts were used in the city to deliver the ice in summer.

About this time dissensions and jealousies—as is usual in most large enterprises—arose, and Mr. Barmore bought out most of his associates and joined with him his brother-in-law, under the name of Barmore, Leonard & Co. Business now began for the first time to assume shape, and other ice houses were erected and barges built for carrying the ice to market. The house in New York was abandoned and wagons in place of carts were put on the streets and loaded direct from the barges. The firm of J. D. Ascough & Co. started in the business in opposition, when a bitter war began, such as is seldom seen even between rival companies. During this contest

the Ulster County Ice Company started, building an ice house on Rondout Creek. Some good, however, resulted from this competition, namely, the more general introduction of ice into private families, restaurants, etc.

In 1841, Cheeseman & Andrews built a large house at Rockland Lake. Then C. R. Wortendyke and John Wright built a small house at Rockland Lake and another in Catskill Creek. In 1844 or 1845 the house of Cheeseman & Andrews was destroyed by lightning. It, however, was then the property of J. D. Ascough & Co., Cheeseman having built a house at Flatbush, the first one on the Hudson River. In 1853 the elder Mr. Barmore (Nathaniel) withdrew from the business, disposing of his interest to Mr. E. E. Conklin. Business was continued under the name of A. Barmore & Co.

Up to 1855 all the business was done by the three firms, J. D. Ascough & Company, A. Barmore & Company, and Ulster County Ice Company—all the others having sold out or failed. In that year these three companies consolidated their business and incorporated under the name of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, with a capital of \$900,000, all paid up and clear of debt. The increase of trade stimulated other parties to go into business, until finding the competition unhealthy they either retired or sold out to the Knickerbocker Ice Company. From that time to the present, during all the vicissitudes of business, and an active, at times even violent, competition for trade, the Knickerbocker Ice Company continued to add to the plant at Rockland Lake, erecting large ice houses, and an inclined plane railway connecting the store houses with their wharves on the Hudson River, where a fleet of sixty ice barges, and other coasting and off-shore vessels find good berths for loading. Their capital has increased to \$2,000,000, and they have recently connected their store houses at Rockland Lake and adjacent waters, by a branch railway to the New York, Ontario and Western Railway tracks, thus giving them an outlet for the shipment of ice over the railway system of the entire country. The amount of their capital invested in Rockland Lake and surroundings is a material item of assessed valuation, lessening the burdens of other tax payers considerably; and the amount annually paid to laborers in the county is a material aid to the laboring classes and the farming community. The labor of gathering ice is done in the winter season, when other fields of labor are scarce. The number of men then employed ranges from 2,500 to 3,000 men, at this place alone.

It will well repay a visit here to inspect the monster houses and various ice-handling appliances which the Company have here in Rockland Lake, and it must be borne in mind that this is only one of many places at which the Knickerbocker Ice Company store and ship this important article.

The store-houses, of course, first attract the attention of the visitor. Two of these are 364 by 157 feet, with 40-foot posts, and above the plates the roof rises thirteen feet higher. These are each divided into seven rooms, of equal size, by means of double partitions extending

*Furnished by L. O. REEVE, Secretary.

through them. These partitions, as well as the outside walls, are double, and the intervening spaces of eighteen inches are filled to the top with sawdust. Each room has an elevator, and all the elevators are driven by a single engine located in a detached engine-house about midway of the building. The belt passing from this engine to the main shaft over which the elevators revolve is of gigantic proportion, and cost about \$600. The cost of each of these mammoth houses is equal to that of a palatial residence in the city—\$50,000. Their combined capacity is a hundred and one thousand tons. The other houses are smaller, one being 240 by 220 feet, with 31-foot posts; the other 250 by 95 feet, with 25-foot posts. Their capacities are forty thousand and fourteen thousand tons, respectively. In all, there are nineteen elevators, which carry the ice to the houses, and in the cutting season six hundred to seven hundred men are employed to keep everything in constant motion; and the daily expenses, at this time, amount to \$1,200 or \$1,300. When the season is favorable, about three weeks are required to gather the yearly harvest. Much is shipped as soon as it is taken from the water. In the winter of 1883-4 sixty thousand tons were thus disposed of. A passage was kept open through the ice in the Hudson to enable boats to pass back and forth, and there was a large quantity sent by the West Shore Railroad, from which a track runs directly to one of the houses.

The company owns twelve or thirteen steamboats and seventy or eighty barges. The latter vary in capacity from three hundred to fifteen hundred tons. After the cutting is done, no more is shipped from this point until about the middle of May, when the weather begins to be warm, and it cannot be obtained from more distant places in sufficient quantities to supply the demand.

One not familiar with the business would suppose that the whole stock of ice must be disposed of during the first summer after it is cut; but, by some, who are thoroughly conversant with the work, it is claimed that, if a house be properly built and carefully fitted, the material of which the building is constructed will perish before the ice will melt.

The store-houses are not all there is to be seen, although they are the most imposing. There are numerous other buildings which appear small beside these, but in reality, are far from being diminutive. In these are ten engines and as many boilers, ranging from sixty to one hundred and twenty horse power. In one part of the yard is a large blacksmith's shop, in which all the iron repairing is done; in another a car shop, where the cars, which carry the ice over the hill to the river, are made. The toolhouses (of which there are quite a number), situated in the most convenient places, contain everything that is used during the ice harvest. In them are found scrapers, plows, markers, planes, and other horse power implements by the score; chisels of various kinds, prongs, hooks, &c., by the hundred. Everything is well cared for and kept ready for immediate use. Besides the stationary engines already mentioned, a small locomotive has just made its advent in the yard, and will be employed to move the cars

in the yard. Belonging to the establishment is a large barn, 120 by 60 feet, where sixty horses can be comfortably quartered.

Mr. John A. Hazard, the resident superintendent, has been connected with the ice business from boyhood, and for the last twenty-one years has had entire charge of this branch of the Company's work. To become convinced that Mr. Hazard is a methodical, competent superintendent, it is only necessary to visit the works and witness the perfect order in which everything is kept.

The wheelwright and blacksmith shop of David E. Felter is another important industry of the village. Here many ice carts for the Knickerbocker Company are manufactured, besides ice tools of different kinds, and a variety of other iron work which it is usual for such establishments to turn out.

The post-office was established here during President Polk's administration, and Abram P. Stephens was appointed postmaster. His successors have been L. E. Fitch, E. E. Conklin, A. T. Fitch, and Thomas Woodcock, the present postmaster. The mail was at first brought from Tappan; afterwards it came up the river by boat; then it came by way of Nyack, and now it is brought by the West Shore Railroad.

There are in the village four hotels, two stores, and two meat markets. The hotel at the landing dates back to the time of the Revolutionary war.

POND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The lot on which the church now stands was deeded by "Benedict Wells and Bridget, his wife, to the trustees" of this society, November 13th 1834.

The first trustees of the society were Jeremiah Williamson, Garret Onderdonk and Benedict Wells. The old church was built in 1835, and gave place to the one now standing, about twenty-five years since.

Before a church was built, Methodist preachers held services in private houses, first among them being Rev. Richard Lansing, who was succeeded by Rev. George Windsor. The following are names of the preachers who have served this church: Revs. Richard Van Horn, George Hitchings, Benjamin Day, Charles Coy, Henry Bugle, who preached while the old church stood, and in the new one; Andrew Compton, Thomas H. Smith, George Griffiths, Gilbert S. Winans, Alexander Craig, George Simpson, William Stout, James Gordon, J. W. Young, and William Stout the second time. The present pastor is Rev. Charles F. Hull. The church enrolls about seventy members.

The Sabbath school was organized soon after the old church was built. It is now in charge of Superintendent William Rymer, and has an average attendance of between sixty and seventy members.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE COMPANY.

The Knickerbocker Fire Engine Company, of Rockland Lake, was organized May 25th 1861, with thirty-nine members and officers. The latter were: William Hoffman, foreman; J. L. Conklin, assistant foreman;

Thomas H. Woodcock, secretary; Henry Brinkerhoff, treasurer.

Since that time the following have served as foremen: Thomas H. Woodcock, T. A. Van Wart, James W. Ackerson, Abram Felter, T. B. Tremper, A. C. Collyer, William Hoffman, C. L. Snedeker.

At this writing the company has forty-seven members on its roll, of whom the following are officers: J. W. Ackerson, foreman; A. M. Kemp, assistant foreman; Thomas H. Woodcock, treasurer; William D. Atchison, secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

About seventy years ago, Mr. John Smith, the father of Mrs. J. J. Felter, lived at or near the south side of Rockland Lake. He was the owner of a number of slaves, but at the time mentioned he set them all at liberty, and converted their old tenement house into a school and meeting house. It stood opposite to what is now known as the Serl, or Sorrel place, on the very edge of the water, and from the back windows of the school house it is claimed that the boys not only could, but actually did catch fish. After some years this school was discontinued, and another established near where the Baptist chapel stands.

The first public school building in this village was erected in 1835. It is now used as a dwelling house and stands opposite the present school house. The site of the original building was given by a Mr. Wells; but it reverted, and is now in the possession of E. Eugene Conklin.

The building of the present school house was agitated for several years prior to 1850, by E. E. Conklin and L. F. Fitch, through whose efforts it was erected in the year last named, on a site given by John D. Ascough; and George M. Dennett, Thomas I. Wilcox, and E. E. Conklin were elected trustees for that year.

The first official record is dated October 13th 1853, and shows that at a meeting, at which one-third of the legal voters were present, it was "Resolved, That a free school be established in conformity to an Act to provide for the establishment of Union Free Schools, passed June 18th 1852." The following nine trustees were then elected: Peter Nichols, Moses G. Leonard, David Hanion, E. E. Conklin, Robert D. Clement, Asa Dennett, James L. Conklin, Fletcher Teneyck, and David L. Gurnee. November 4th 1853, the by-laws for the government of the Board of Education were adopted. December 12th 1854, Leonard F. Fitch, John Fullwood, and William Onderdonk were elected trustees in place of three whose term expired, and resolutions were also passed condemning the setting off of a portion of the district to an adjoining district. At an annual meeting held December 28th 1855, it was resolved to have but three trustees and Abram Meyer, William Onderdonk, and Abraham Garrison were elected as such. January 17th 1856, it was decided to abolish the Free School system from the 1st day of January, 1857. October 4th 1862, it was "Resolved, That we have but one trustee." The next year

William Onderdonk was elected trustee, but declined to serve; in 1864, John P. Taylor was elected and served two years; in 1866 and 1867, Peter Nichols; in 1868 and 1869, H. C. Smith; in 1870, Isaac Gerver; in 1871, H. M. Reynolds; in 1873 and 1874, James W. Smith; in 1875-9, James W. Ackerson; in 1880, C. L. Snedeker; in 1881-3, H. F. Kerwein. October 8th 1867, it was decided to raise \$550, by tax on the property of the district for educational purposes. William Onderdonk was elected as the first librarian in 1858; and the next year the library books were removed to the school house.

The following is a list of persons who have been teachers in this district: John H. Stevens, Mr. Miller, Robert D. Clement, H. C. Smith, James Medbury, Mr. Tupper, Miss Tupper, Julia Bird, Miss Bird, Alonzo Bardow, Michael Deeling, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Horton, Elizabeth Christian, Mr. Campbell, Thomas Kennedy, Ida Kennedy, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, John P. Taylor, Washington Fullwood, Mr. Pratt, Isaac House, Mr. Bogert and wife, and George A. Bossard. Mr. John C. Heyn is the present principal, and Miss Mary Christian assistant. Of these, Robert D. Clement is father of Rev. E. Clement; Isaac House, now Rev. Isaac House, is pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hoboken, and John H. Stevens is the present sheriff of the county.

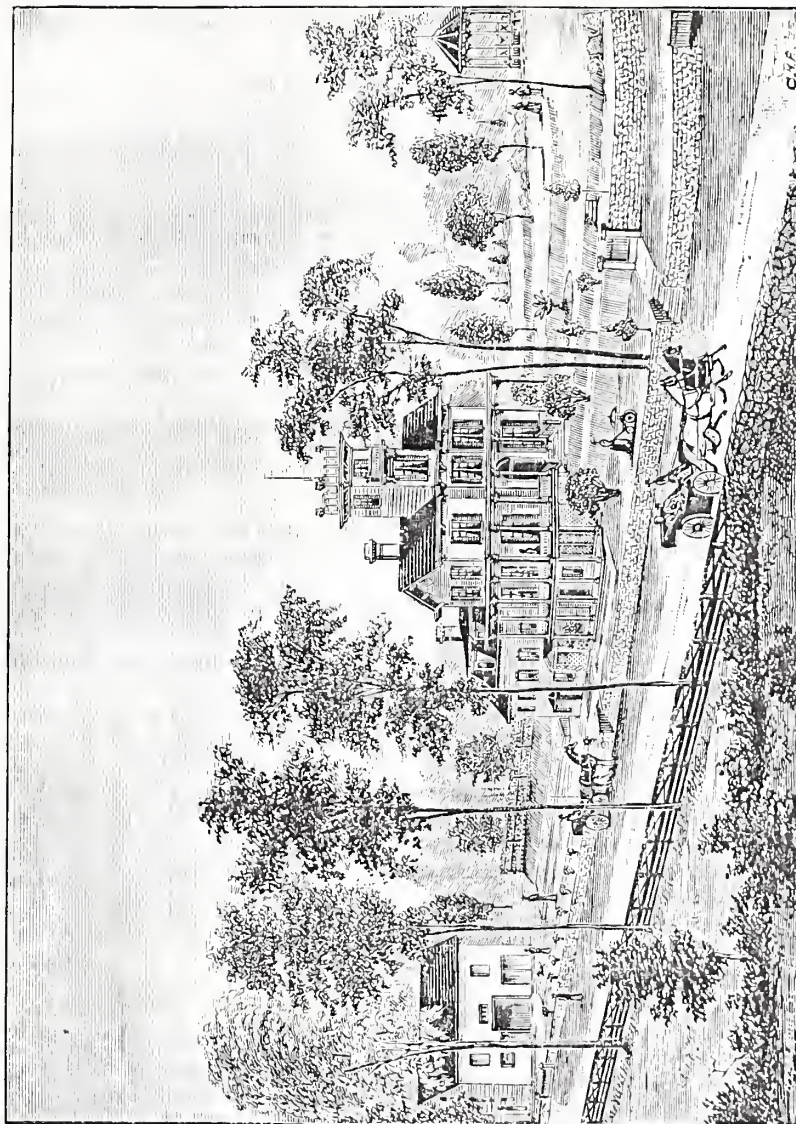
Allusion has already been made to the establishment of a school near the Baptist chapel at the time the one at the lower part of the lake was discontinued. It is not positively known at what time the school was opened, but the deed of the site was dated March 19th 1812. In this old deed there are some peculiarities which show quite conclusively the condition of education in this section nearly three quarters of a century since, and from which a few extracts are given. The deed is made by Hercules Ryder, who, for a consideration of one dollar, conveys "to Daniel Brady, George Meyers and Samuel De Baun, trustees of the Union school house and to their successors for a place to build a schoolhouse, during such time they shall think proper to keep a house thereon, for the use of a schoolhouse only, all and Singular, the lot of land and premises situate laying and being in the town of Clarkstown "

Then follows the description, which is given in feet, as follows: "Beginning at the S. E. corner of the lot thence West along the public road 118.8 feet, thence North 82.5 feet, thence East 105.6 feet, thence South 82.5 feet, containing Thirty-four Perches."

"To have and to hold," &c., &c., "to the sole and only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the publick for a school during the time it shall be thought proper to keep school house on the premises aforesaid. Which house is at no time hereafter to be rented to the privit use of any family."

It was in the old house which stood on this property that Moses G. Leonard, who was first president of the Board of Education in Rockland Lake, and afterwards member of Congress from New York city, taught school about the year 1832.

The present house was built in 1861, and stands on the



ROSE HERMITAGE.
The Residence of GEORGE D. MACDOUGALL.

Located on the Haverstraw Road two miles from Nyack; commands a fine view of the western part of the county, including the valley of the Hackensack and the Ramapo Mountains.

lot described above. The trustees are John Ryley, Harvey E. Polhamus, and Peter De Baun. Miss Estella Demarest, of Nanuet, is the teacher.

A short distance west of Congers Station, at the meeting of the two roads, stands a small framed church, which was built by a body of people who separated from the Reformed Church at Clarksville and formed a distinct organization in 1830. It is at present occupied by the Methodists.

Not far from the church, on the diagonally opposite corner, is the school house of District No. 3. The old house stood on the spot the church now occupies. The next building was erected about three hundred yards west of that, and stood until 1879, when the present house was built, on an acre lot obtained from Abram B. Conger. Miss Jennie Sullivan, of Haverstraw, is teacher; Daniel Snediker and Herbert Conger are trustees.

Abram B. Snediker, father of Daniel, is a man 95 years of age, and undoubtedly the oldest person in the county. He was originally from Orangetown, where he kept the old "'76 House." In 1835 he built the Central Hotel, just north of the church above mentioned, and kept it until a short time before his son Daniel took it, which was about sixteen years ago.

UPPER NYACK.

This village, situated north of Nyack, and closely connected with it, is the only incorporated village in Clarkstown. It was included in Nyack until 1872, when, by the earnest efforts of a few energetic men, it became independent of the latter. Mr. Garret Sarvent was chosen president at the time of its incorporation, and he has held that position ever since. The other first officers were: Charles A. Fellows, Peter Voorhis, William H. Jersey, trustees; William H. Kipp, collector; Daniel M. Clark, clerk; and James H. Blauvelt, treasurer. The present officers are: Garret Sarvent, president; William H. Jersey, Isaac V. Smith, and F. J. N. Tallman, trustees; Daniel Youmans, collector; Robert M. Dixon, clerk; and James H. Blauvelt, treasurer.

There are not many public buildings in the place, but among the private residences are some which are elegant and pleasantly situated.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The public school was undoubtedly established about forty years ago, as the first school meeting was held August 10th 1844, and resulted in the election of Jacob Voorhis, George Green, and John T. Demarest, as trustees. A small addition has been made to the original school building, but it is still quite diminutive, and quite unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used, and the district has, after agitating the subject for sometime, nearly completed arrangements for the erection of a building which will in no way be a discredit to the village. The children are now under the careful instruction of Miss Marcia J. Wagar. The board of trustees consists of Garret Sarvent, James Voorhis, and Robert Hart; Frank J. N. Tallman is district clerk.

FIRE COMPANY.

The Fire Engine Company, of Upper Nyack, was organized in 1863, with a full roll, and it is still a large company for so small a place. The first foreman was G. W. Baker. Frank Colsey now holds that position, assisted by William Colsey. The company has thirty-five members.

WEST NYACK.

This is a small village, situated on the turnpike, west of Nyack proper. It has not the appearance of a separate village, but simply a westward extension of the place just mentioned. In this locality are a few small stores, a blacksmith's shop, and some other establishments of minor importance.

The toll gate was for many years in this village, opposite the residence of J. W. Baker; but a short time ago was removed to a point on the road some distance west of its first site.

BARDON'S STATION.

This small village or hamlet takes its name from John Bardon, who located here about thirty-five years ago. It is situated on the New City Branch of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, a little more than a mile north-east of Nanuet, and about one-third of a mile west from the old Dutch Reformed Church of Clarkstown. It consists of thirty-three families and one hundred and thirty-seven souls, nearly all of whom are Germans.

The place has but one store, of which H. Bardon is the proprietor. It is a substantial brick building, located near the railroad. It was established at about the time the railroad was built, and it contains the usual variety of merchandise in a country store. Mr. Bardon is also station agent, his place of business being used as a waiting room for passengers.

The only hotel is kept by Charles Ross.

John Bardon owns a distillery near the station, and H. Schultz a cider-mill. The remainder of the inhabitants are farmers, laborers, and mechanics, representing the industrious class of Germans, most of whom own the houses in which they live.

In this place has occurred a change exactly the reverse of the usual order of things, for here may be found a grove of fine forest trees, of vigorous growth and graceful form, where a little more than a century ago an old inhabitant is said to have had a vegetable garden.

THE DUTCH FACTORY.

A cotton factory was built, about 1812, near the western boundary of Clarkstown. It acquired the name "Dutch Factory" because of its being built by a stock company consisting principally of farmers in the neighborhood, who were descendants of the original Dutch settlers of that part of the county. The stream upon which it was built has a fall so great that, within a distance of about a mile, it has six mill dams across it. The factory was used exclusively for the manufacture of cot-

ton yarn until it was destroyed by a fire, which occurred about 1820 or 1822. The property was then sold to a man by the name of Gerow, who utilized the water power for sawing lumber in a mill which he erected for that purpose. Gerow soon sold the mill to a Mr. Van Riper, who took down the saw mill and built in its place another cotton factory. In addition to yarn, coarse cotton blankets, similar to the woolen rose blankets of the present day, and used for the same purpose, were made. Candle wicking was also manufactured, and the waste therefrom was utilized in making cotton batts. This factory, like the other was destroyed by fire, about 1857. Mr. Van Riper again rebuilt it on an enlarged scale, and began the business of manufacturing mosquito netting and hat buckram. The business was so flourishing that some of his friends were anxious to join him in the enterprise. Accordingly a stock company was formed under the name and title of the "Spring Valley Manufacturing Company." This corporation continued the manufacture of the same kind of goods until the panic of 1873, when the mill was stopped on account of the prevalent depression in business.

It remained idle for several years, the building going to decay, and the machinery rusting and becoming worthless. In the meantime a judgment had been obtained against the company, under which the personal property was sold, but proving insufficient to satisfy said judgment, the real estate was also sold, and the property fell into the hands of Mrs. Ward, of New York city. Being unable to sell it, she held the property in the same dilapidated condition for a number of years; but, in 1882, it was purchased by Mr. Heyenga, the present proprietor, who at once commenced renovating and improving it by putting up new buildings and remodeling others. He disposed of the old machinery and put in such as was suitable for carrying on his business—the manufacture of brier wood pipes. The settlement in the vicinity was always known by the same name as the factory itself. Since it came into the hands of the present owner several new houses have been erected, and the village, if such it may be called, bears a more promising aspect than it has had for many years.

But a short distance above this factory there is another, belonging to a fine estate situated just on the eastern side of the village of Spring Valley, a portion of it being in the town of Ramapo. In the time of the war of 1812, this property was owned by Cornelius Blauvelt, and the water power was utilized by him for running a saw and grist mill. At what time he sold it, is uncertain, but it was used by the purchaser, James Eckerson, for the same purpose it had been before the change was made. In 1853 it came into the possession of I. R. Blauvelt, who used the mill for the manufacture of woolen yarn. After a number of years it was bought by J. C. Blauvelt, who, in a short time, sold it to the present owner, Aaron D. Blauvelt, by whom it is used as a feed mill.

Just below the "Dutch Factory" there is a charcoal mill, owned by James Smith, and another small mill which is not at this time occupied.

DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 6.

The school house in District No. 6 is about two miles north of Nanuet. The original school building was erected prior to 1812, and probably in the last part of the last century. It then stood about one mile east of where it is now located. The next one was built in 1815 or 1816, "on the turn in the road near where the present one stands." This one did good service for more than forty years, when it was deemed advisable to have a change, and the district purchased of Isaac Blauvelt a half acre lot across the street from the last, and in July 1858 erected the building now in use, in which Charles T. Seaman, of Spring Valley, is the teacher.

Isaac Blanch, 78 years of age, is the oldest inhabitant of the district, and it is from him the facts connected with the district have been obtained.

Among the inhabitants of the district, past and present, may be mentioned Richard Blanch, Henry Stephens, Abram C. DeBaun, George Vanostrand, Andrew McCaudles, James Van Orden, William Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Luke Smith, Harmanus Tallman, Auri Smith, Peter Cole, James Serven, Auri Demarest, Isaac and Garret Vanderbilt, John D. Meyers, Martinus Hogenkamp, Johannes Blauvelt and his son, Judge John I. Blauvelt, Isaac I. Blauvelt, Ulrich and Abram Brower, Major John Smith, Abram Smith, Derick Vanhouten, Abram Blauvelt, Garret S. Smith, Daniel Tenure, Isaac Cole, Moses De Clark, Isaac Blanch, and Thomas I. Blanch, the father of Isaac.

THE GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is located about midway between Nanuet and New City, a short distance west of the main road connecting the two villages. The site was purchased by Henry Screver, May 8th 1860. This body was first incorporated May 29th 1860, under the name of the "Dutch Evangelical Church," but in 1869 or 1879 it was changed to that given above. The first trustees were John Bardon, Herman Meyer, John F. Eichoff, and others. The elders of the church are John Bardon, John Ficke and John Eichoff; and the deacons are Clause Meyer, John F. Rottman, and Jacob F. Koch.

The following pastors have been in charge: Revs. Warrenberger, Bartholomaeus Kruse, C. D. Rosenthal, George Looock, John U. Tschudi.

The Sabbath school was organized soon after the church was established, by Rev. Mr. Rosenthal, and it now numbers more than fifty pupils.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

When the future inhabitants of Clarkstown look upon the past, as probably they will, from a much higher social, educational, and moral level than the present generation views it, if there be any one thing more than another that will cause them regret and mortification, it will be the gross, almost total neglect with which their ancestors—those living to-day—have treated the final resting place of those who not only gave them birth, but who, through

great toils and hardships, won for them the blessings of liberty and the glorious possibilities of a noble nation—a free land of happy homes.

The chief hindrance to the work of caring for these sacred spots is their great number and the distance which separates them. There are, at least, fifteen burial places within the limits of the town.

Oak Hill Cemetery is situated on the line between Clarkstown and Orangetown, west of the village of Nyack, and it was originally divided about equally between the two towns. A recent addition of about ten acres has been made to the part in Orangetown, so that the portion in that town is now nearly double that in Clarkstown. Although it was used for burial purposes as early as 1848, it was not incorporated under the above title until March 17th 1865. As it is spoken of at greater length in the history of Orangetown it is not necessary to say more here.

Probably the oldest, or next to the oldest, burial spot in Clarkstown is the one in the northwestern part, on property which was for a long time owned by the Jersey family. Here is a large field which was at one time considered a sacred place; but now a portion is overgrown with brush, and some is, and for many years has been, under cultivation, and it is probable that the present owner does not know there is a grave on his farm. Two acres or more are still thickly covered with graves, most of which are marked only by rough slabs of ordinary blue field stones. A part of this ground was used in the time of slavery as the final resting place of slaves. Not many years ago the date 1703 or 1708 could be distinguished on one of the stones. In a history of Rockland county, published in the *City and Country* during the year 1882, appears the following: "The old burying ground at Upper Nyack was started in about the year 1730 and the names of Snedeker, Smith, and Perry are most abundant. Many of the slabs of red sandstone that still mark the graves in the old burial place are so time-worn that the names are completely obliterated. Probably the oldest grave stone is that which bears the following inscription. C. K. D. May 5 x 1732. Another stone by the side of this reveals a partial inscription: A. K. M. 1755."

Two large red sandstone slabs cover the tombs of a Knapp and a Smith family. On one of them can be distinguished the following: "Here lies the body of Benjamin Knapp sener, and departed this life August 16, 1772." On the other large slab is the following, with two or three names of others of the family underneath: "Here lies the body of Lambert Smith, Esq., who departed this life — 1764, age 52."

A few other of the crumbling stones give the following names of early inhabitants: "In memory of Mr. Philip Sarvent who died August A. D. 15, 1786, in the 65th year of his age." "In Memory of Henry Palmer who departed this life July 15, 1806, aged 65 years, 10 months and 26 days." "In memory of John L. Smith, Major who departed this life August 22, 1797 aged 53 years, 5 months and 6 days." "Here lies the body of James Palmer who died — 1775 aged 55 years.

At New City, a little east of the main road, near the Trotting Park, is another old grave yard, where, if one is willing to dig in the dirt and tear away the ivy, he will find some old diminutive head stones, on which he may be able to decipher the inscriptions, while on others it has become totally illegible. Below is what is legible on some of the oldest stones in the yard: "1733, M. C." "1734, L. C." As these stood side by side and have the last initial the same, probably they were members of the same family, as also these two: "M. G. 1763." "L. G. 1766."

"—— 1759." "1733 C. S." "R. I. Oct. 1757."

On one of the slabs, with difficulty, the following can be traced:

"ALBART
FECAR—IF—BORN
NO—20—D—O—1753
AND—DE—OC—18—D
1762."

"B D E 1763."

"Here lies the body of John the Son of John and Sarah Jones who departed this life Oct. 10th, 1782, aged 1 year 8 months and 10 days."

"1765 the 6 day of March deceased Marya Coailla aged 60."

A yard adjoining the west side of the old ground is enclosed by a neat iron fence, is in good condition and contains a few stones of more recent date, the oldest being less than sixty years old.

On the east side of the neat white marble monument, resting on a granite pedestal, is the following: "John J. Wood. Born Feb. 28, 1784, died May 20, 1874;" and on the south side of the same, "Elizabeth Lydecker, wife of John J. Wood, Born Feb. 22, 1790, died May 8, 1849."

On the farm of Albert Hopper is a burial ground which is next in age to the last. Here, on the eastern hillock, beneath the fruit trees of the forest, beside a softly babbling brook, many have found a resting place from the cares and toils of this busy life. The head stones are mostly of rough field slabs, of various shapes, and many of the inscriptions are made with poor tools in inexperienced hands. The oldest was marked: "W. Clark Dec. June 18, 1749." On others "Alex. McDugall 1752;" "1762 A D M E." "Harmanus Blauvelt died Feb. 28, 1833, aged 91 years 10 months 15 days."

Two neat stones mark the graves of Daniel H. Blauvelt, and his wife, Rachel Cole. The former was born November 25th 1764, and died May 20th 1848.

Among the oldest graves in the burial ground in District No. 6 are these: Johannes Blauvelt, who died May 24th 1794, aged 79; Jacob Onderdonk, died 1795; Isaac Steward, 1811; Anny, wife of A. Blauvelt, who died in 1820; and Nicholas Van Houten, died December 3d 1825, aged 89.

What is now known as the Nanuet Cemetery was first used as a burying ground at about the time the church adjoining was built. There is, however, one stone bearing date a year prior to the erection of the church, and its inscription reads thus:

"In memory of Daniel De Clark who departed this life Sept. 22, 1825, aged 57 years 11 months and 21 days.

"My dear children come and see
Prepare for death and follow me."

Another records the death of David J. De Clark, which occurred "Sept. 12, 1826, aged 16 months."

That of Rachel Demarest, wife of John A. Serven, is the third in age and bears date "Sept. 19, 1827."

An infant son of Abram and Martha Serven died Oct. 6th 1828.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE PYE FAMILY.

Among the early settlers in the town of Clarkstown was David Pye. A native of England, and by profession a lawyer, he came to America in 1857 on legal business, intending to return again to his native country. Being left without means he remained in America, and soon afterward settled in Rockland county. December 30th 1762, he was married to Mary Martin, of Western New Jersey, by Rev. John Hanna. By her he had six children: Sarah, born March 24th 1764; John, born April 17th 1766; James, born May 13th 1768; Benjamin, born August 3d 1770; Ann, born September 20th 1771; and David. Mrs. Pye died January 20th 1783, aged 43 years. David Pye was again married, October 22d 1783, his second wife being Cathrena, daughter of David and Elizabeth Cooper, of Bergen county, New Jersey. By her he had one child, Isaac. David Pye did an extensive business as a surveyor, and also settled many estates. Previous to the erection of the county, deeds, records, etc., were placed with him for safe keeping, and upon the organization of the county in 1798 he became the first County Clerk. He was also clerk of the first Board of Supervisors of Rockland county. He filled many other important positions, among which may be mentioned: Member of Provincial Congress, State Senator, Member of Council of Appointment, Member of Assembly, Supervisor, etc. He was a man of superior ability, and was widely known and universally respected. He died August 28th 1804. His wife died July 20th 1820.

David Pye (whose portrait appears in this work), son of the first named, was born in Clarkstown, February 14th 1776. He was married, April 10th 1799, to Sarah Acker, by Rev. Nicholas Lansing. Their children were: David D., born October 30th 1799, died June 24th 1867; Catharine, born March 3d 1802, died December 9th 1851; John D.: Isaac; Matthew, born March 8th 1816, died February 8th 1870; Sarah, born July 20th 1818; Edward; and Jeremiah, born November 10th 1826. Like his father, David Pye was a civil engineer, and had charge of the settlement of many estates. His influence in matters of public importance was widely felt. His advice in legal matters was often sought, and many controversies were settled through his influence without recourse to the courts of law. If public estimation be a just criterion of merit, he was excelled by few, since for many years he was hon-

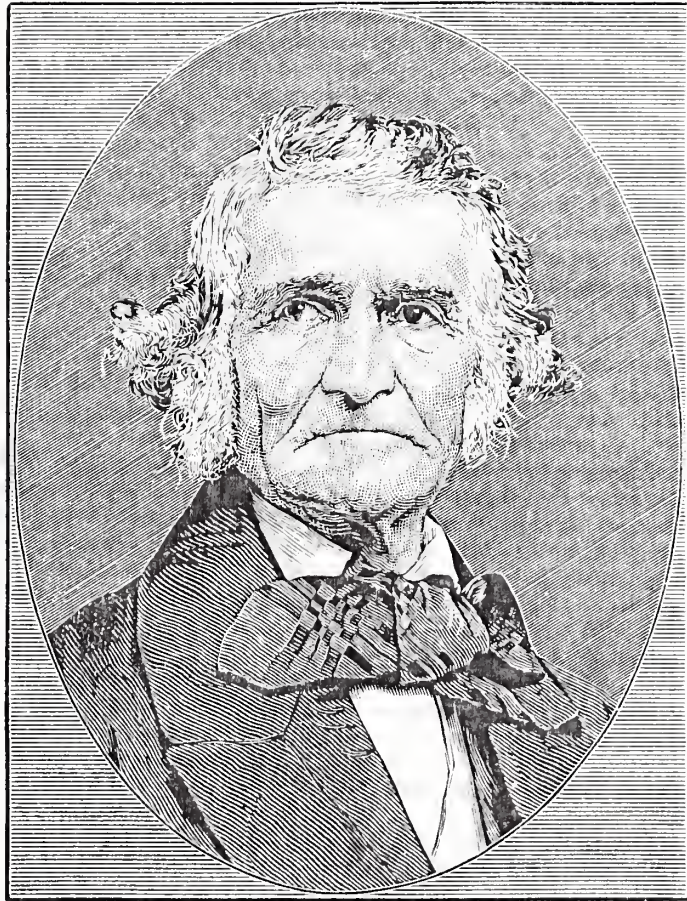
ored with the office of County Clerk, and also held very many other positions of trust. He died September 27th 1852, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

John D. Pye was born in Clarkstown, May 17th 1806. He married Clara Van Houten, April 5th 1835. The result of this union was five children: Neplin, born July 10th 1836, died July 8th 1843; Mary E., born January 16th 1838, married A. Cornelison, living at Nyack; Isaac E.; James H., born March 23d 1845, died July 16th 1850; and John H., born August 15th 1851, married Mary E. Perkins, living at Haverstraw. John D. Pye received a common school education. He was for several years engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Clarksville. In 1841 he removed to the farm near New City, now owned and occupied by his son Isaac E. Here he spent the remainder of his life, being actively engaged in the farming and lumber business. He was also engaged in the mercantile business at New City. He was a man of good business abilities, and was highly esteemed in the community. He died January 30th 1864. Isaac E. Pye was born January 29th 1841, and succeeds his father in the farming and lumber business. He was married June 25th 1866, to Sarah A. Dickson. They have one child, Jennie D., born June 3d 1868. Mr. Pye served two years and eleven months in the war of the Rebellion, in the 128th Infantry. He enlisted as a private and was promoted sergeant.

Isaac Pye was born in Clarkstown, December 21st 1813. He was married to Elizabeth Ann Van Houten, December 9th 1841. She was born August 20th 1821. Two children have been born to them: David Edward, born September 10th 1842, died July 30th 1855; and Laura, born October 14th 1856, married, September 13th 1882, to Samuel B. McKee, a civil engineer, living at Toronto, Canada. They have one child, Clayton Stuart, born October 30th 1883. Mr. Pye received his education in the common schools of his native town. Since his early manhood he has been actively engaged in the business of farming. He was for many years captain of a company of cavalry known as the Rockland County Rangers. This company was afterward attached to the 17th regiment New York State Militia, of which Mr. Pye became major. During the late war he held command of the regiment in the absence of the colonel, his brother Edward. He is a good citizen and neighbor, and is universally respected in the community.

Edward Pye was born September 5th 1823. He was graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. He afterward studied law under Judge William F. Frazer and others, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Haverstraw. He soon rose to distinction in his chosen profession. He held the office of County Judge and Surrogate for four years. He was estimable for his devotion to duty, his virtuous principles, and his extensive acquaintance with men and things. He was for several years colonel of the 17th regiment of militia. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, his devotion to the cause of the Union led him to take an active part





Isaac Vanderbitt

in its defense. He joined the 95th regiment of volunteers. March 6th 1862, he became major of the regiment, and was promoted colonel, December 23d 1863. He died June 12th 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor. Edward Pye Post, G. A. R., of Haverstraw, was named in his honor. His memory is hallowed by the esteem and regret of a large circle of friends.

THE DE BEVOISE FAMILY.

The ancestor of this family was Carel de Beauvois, a well educated and highly respectable French Protestant who came from Leyden in Holland. The family name was probably derived from the ancient city Beauvais, on the river Therin, northwest of Paris. During the religious wars of the 16th century the Protestants were scattered and expelled from France, and fled to Holland. Carel de Beauvois came to America in the ship *Otter*, which arrived at New Amsterdam, February 17th 1659. He brought with him his wife, Sophia Van Lodensteyn, and three children born in Leyden. The family settled in Brooklyn, just east of the site of the present City Hall and Municipal Buildings. He soon obtained a position as a teacher, and is said to have been the first schoolmaster in Brooklyn. In 1661 he became chorister reader and schoolmaster for the people of Brooklyn, at a salary of 25 guilders and free house rent. He also served as public secretary or town clerk, which office he held until 1669. His children were: Jacobus, Gertrude, Catharine, and Cornelia.

Jacobus De Bevoise, only son of Carel (1), was born at Leyden in 1651, came with his father to Brooklyn, and remained on the old homestead during his life. When a young man he joined the church in Brooklyn and afterward became deacon. He was married, June 12th 1678, to Maria, daughter of Joost Carelsz. He died in the early part of the next century, his widow surviving him. Their children were: Carel, born in 1680; Joost, born in 1683; Jacobus, born in 1686; and Johannes, born in 1689.

Carel De Bevoise (2), son of Jacobus, was married in 1707 to Margaret Meserole. He became notary public in Brooklyn, and was very prominent both in civil and in church affairs. From 1752 to 1761 he held the office of County Judge. His sons were Jan, Jacobus, Carel, and Johannes.

Carel De Bevoise (3), son of Carel (2), was born on the old homestead, in 1711. He settled in Bushwick, now a part of Brooklyn, and was a farmer. The land on which he settled is still in the possession of his descendants. He married, October 9th 1736, Eve, daughter of Coert Van Voorhees, of Gravesend. He died in 1757, and his widow in 1793, aged 74 years. Their children were: Margaret, born in 1738; Nelly, born in 1740; Carel, born in 1742; Maria, born in 1744; Anna, born in 1746; Coert; John, born in 1751; Catharine, born in 1753; Jacobus, born in 1755; and Isaac, born in 1757.

Coert De Bevoise, son of Carel (3), was born at Bushwick, October 28th 1748, and married Elizabeth Sloat,

Charles De Bevoise, son of Coert, was born August 22d 1772. He married Maria Post, who was born November 26th 1774. By her he had seven children: Peter; Charles, born August 19th 1800, died July 23d 1801; Maria, born July 28th 1802, died July 27th 1821; Gity, born February 25th 1805, died October 29th 1878; Charles Washington, born October 14th 1807, died August 24th 1829; Margaret Ann, born May 8th 1810, died about 1833; and Cornelius, born September 12th 1815, died December 16th 1835. Mrs. De Bevoise died March 15th 1823, and Mr. De Bevoise married, for his second wife, Mary Strong, by whom he had one child, Ebenezer, who died December 22d 1831, aged about two years. Charles De Bevoise was a blacksmith by trade. He had a large shop in New York city, at the corner of Chapel street and West Broadway, where he carried on an extensive business, manufacturing iron railings, etc. He died March 4th 1847.

Peter De Bevoise, son of Charles (1), was born in New York city, January 7th 1798. He entered into business with his father, and after working with the latter for several years, he enlisted in the United States navy. After serving three years on the old frigate *Constellation*, he returned to New York city and again engaged in business with his father. He married, for his first wife, Harriet Hurd, of New York city. By her he had one child, Charles, born September 24th 1824. He was married, December 25th 1828, to Emeline De Friese. She was born in New York city, March 27th 1808. About 1837 he removed to New City and settled on a farm of 65 acres, which he bought of Henry and Polly Pool, January 14th 1840. During the remainder of his life he carried on the business of farming. He died January 13th 1879. His widow is living on the homestead at New City. Five children have been born to them: Amelia, born December 10th 1829, died in infancy; John, born March 5th 1832, died July 22d 1882, leaving three children, Charles W., Bertha, and Harry; Maria, born August 8th 1834, died June 28th 1862, leaving three children, two of whom are living, Augusta R., and Kate; Abram, born January 5th 1837, died June 12th 1841; and Peter.

Charles De Bevoise, son of Peter, was born September 24th 1824. January 9th 1854, he was married to Mary C. Haight. Five children have been born to them: Albert, Sarah, William, Charles S., and Zenor. Albert, the eldest child, died at the age of four years. Charles De Bevoise was in the United States naval service 17 years. He served in both the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion. He is the present proprietor of the New City Hotel.

Peter De Bevoise, youngest child of Peter (1), was born in New City, May 17th 1840. After leaving school he worked upon his father's farm for a few years, then moved to Haverstraw, where he engaged in the stationery business. He continued this business for about two years, after which he entered into partnership with Jeremiah Pye, undertaker and furniture dealer, under the firm name of Pye & De Bevoise. In 1861 he enlisted as a

private in the 95th regiment of infantry. He was promoted corporal and afterward transferred to the 59th Company, 2d Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. After a service of three years he returned home and entered the store at New City as clerk for A. Cornelison. In 1872 he bought out the business, which he has since conducted. He has held the position of postmaster at New City for 12 years. He was married, September 24th 1879, to Ada M., daughter of Sylvester Clark. Two children have been born to them: Emma, born August 4th 1880; and Irene, born October 7th 1882.

ISAAC VANDERBILT.

Johannes Vanderbilt, father of Isaac, was born April 6th 1727. He resided in that portion of the precinct of Haverstraw which was afterward erected into the town of Clarkstown. He did quite an extensive business as a merchant, and accumulated, during his business life, a large amount of real estate. He was married about 1764 to Maritje Bogert, who was born June 24th 1731. By her he had six children: Johannes, James, Hyla, Maria, Bridget, and Ida. His first wife died August 24th 1777, and in 1778 he was married to the widow of Jacob Blauvelt. Her maiden name was Annetje Van Houten. The children by this union were: Jacob, Garret, Maritje, Catharine, Sarah, Margaret, and Isaac. Johannes Vanderbilt died October 16th 1805. Annetje, his second wife, died November 13th 1839.

Isaac Vanderbilt, youngest child of Johannes, was born in Clarkstown, January 27th 1792. He married for his first wife Sarah Stephens, grand-daughter of John and Charity Manuel. The children by this marriage were: John, William, Jacob, Catharine, Anne, Harman, and Sarah. Sarah Stephens Vanderbilt died in May 1827. She was a member of the old Reformed Dutch Church of Clarkstown, with which she united, February 24th 1821.

For his second wife, Isaac Vanderbilt married Margaret Stephens, sister of his first wife. She was born February 3d 1798. Four children were born to them: Adaline Amanda and Margaret Elizabeth, born December 22d 1828; Dewitt Clinton, born October 19th 1833; and Isaac Stephens. Isaac Vanderbilt died September 17th 1764. Margaret, his second wife, died September 21st 1867.

When about nineteen years of age he moved to the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Isaac S. This farm was conveyed to Johannes Vanderbilt, grandfather of the present owner, by Isaac A. Blauvelt and Moricha, his wife, the deed bearing date, November 18th 1799. Since this time the farm has remained in the possession of the Vanderbilt family. Besides carrying on the business of farming, Isaac Vanderbilt was an extensive dealer in horses and cattle, and also in real estate. Through his business transactions he became widely known throughout the county. He was active and energetic in business, and commanded the confidence and respect of the community in which he lived. He was for many years a member of the New York State militia. He

received the commission of ensign in the 83d regiment, January 2d 1824, and was promoted captain November 8th 1827.

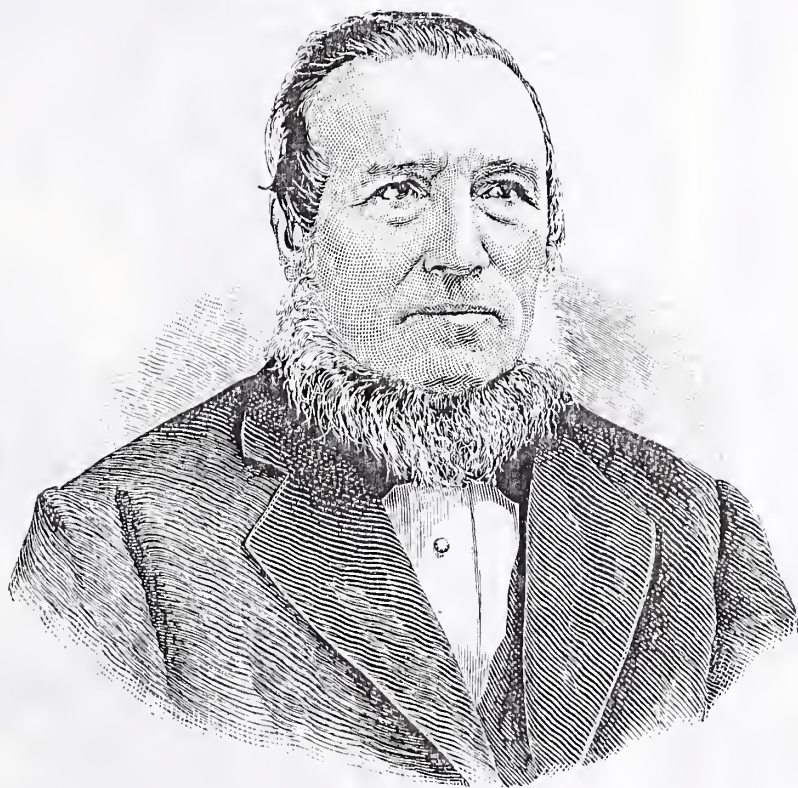
Isaac Stephens, youngest child and only living son of Isaac Vanderbilt, was born in Clarkstown, March 8th 1835. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at the Hamilton Military and Collegiate Institute, White Plains, New York. After leaving school he entered the dry goods house of Hearn Brothers, 425 Broadway, New York city. He remained there one year, after which he entered into partnership with his brothers, William and Dewitt, and under the firm name of Vanderbilt Brothers, engaged in the retail clothing business, at 408 Broadway, New York city. He remained in this business until the death of his father, after which he moved to the old homestead in Clarkstown, where he has since resided. He enlisted in the 7th regiment, New York Infantry, September 6th 1858, and was honorably discharged from the same, December 30th 1865. He was married, November 27th 1862, to Sarah J., daughter of William J. Haddock, tobacconist of New York city, one of the respected self-made men of the present time. Nine children have been born to them: William Haddock, born August 27th 1863; Ralph Seton, born May 12th 1866; Isaac Stephens jr., born August 1st 1868; Herbert Mansfield, born September 27th 1870; Bessie and Jennie, born January 22d 1873; Arthur Moore, born May 3d 1875, died August 27th 1876; Ernest Castelle, born April 25th 1877; and Harold Moody, born August 23d 1879. The family are attendants of the Episcopal church at New City, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is a communicant.

TUNIS BLAUVELT.

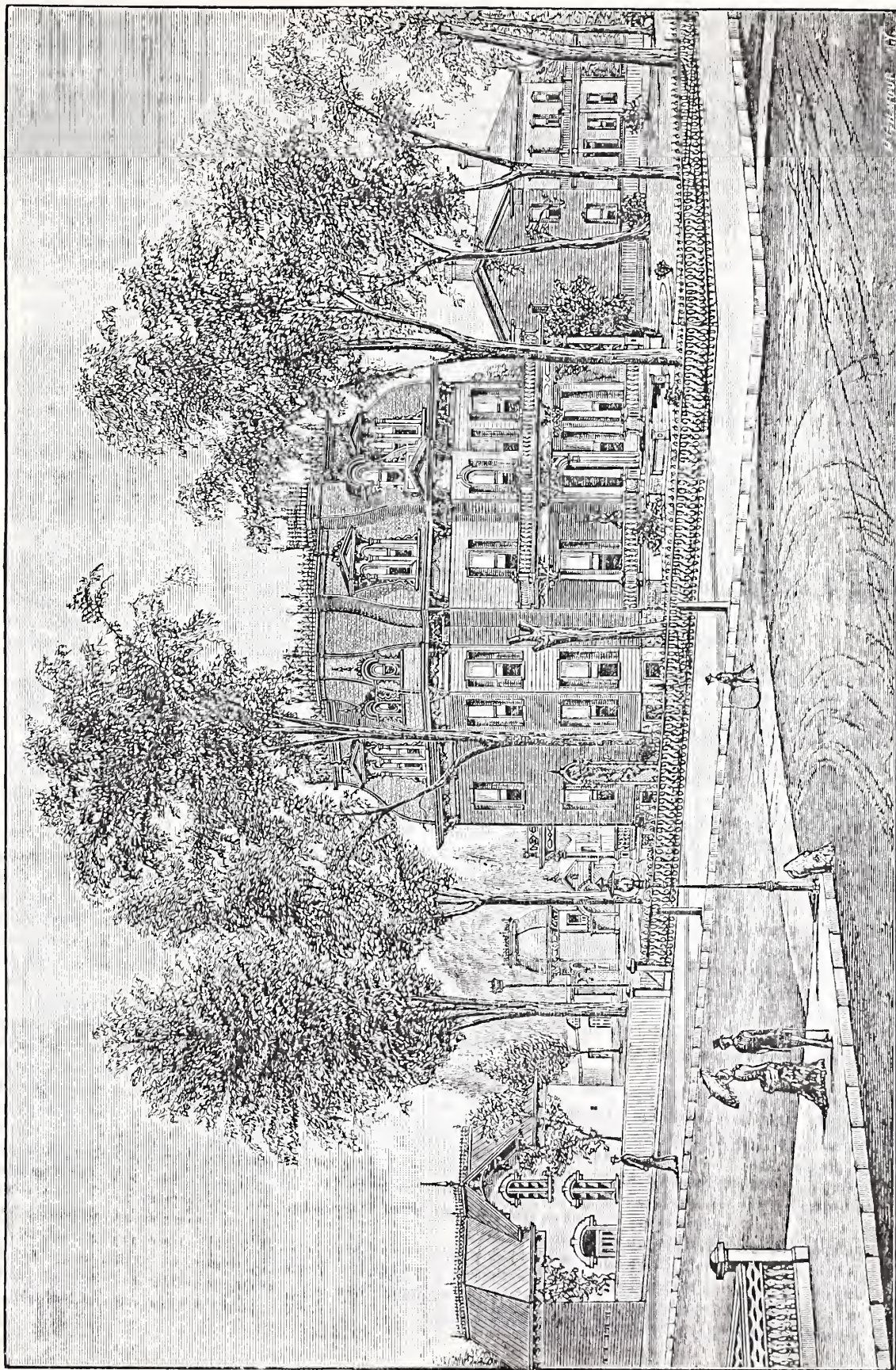
To perpetuate the memory of our ancestors is an obligation we owe to them, a duty we owe to ourselves. It is a duty which elevates human nature, strengthens our patriotism, and draws closer together the bonds of sympathy between man and man. In the story of our country, how many incidents are forever lost, which a laudable family pride would have fondly cherished! It is therefore eminently fitting that those incidents, connected with the early settlement and growth of this town and country, which are not already lost, be rescued from oblivion and preserved for the benefit of future generations.

Intimately connected with the settlement and growth of Rockland county is the name Blauvelt. In 1741, Jacob A. Blauvelt, son of Abraham Blauvelt, of Tappan, in the county of Orange and province of New York, purchased of William Campbell, of the precinct of Haverstraw, a tract of 300 acres of land, situated in the precinct of Haverstraw, about one and one-half miles from the present Court House at New City. This tract was known as Lot No. 5 in the Kakiat Patent, which was granted to Daniel Honan and others, June 25th 1696. For the tract, Jacob A. Blauvelt paid to William Campbell the sum of £100.

In 1753, Jacob A., for the sum of £60, sold the northerly half of this tract, to Jacob ja. Blauvelt, great-grand-



J. Verdin



Residence of JOHN DERBYSHIRE,

HAVERSTRAW,

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

father of the present owner; and there beneath the shadow of the classic Thor, and amid the streams which constitute the head waters of the Hackensack, bounded on one side by the Van Houtens, and on the other by the De Pews; on a land rough but fertile, he commenced, with the few settlers around him; the struggle for a subsistence, of which his descendants may justly feel proud. The lessons of unwearied toil and pinching economy taught them in their native land, accompanied by a spirit of self-denial that was proof against all temptation, and a perseverance that flagged not, at length wrung victory out of the most adverse circumstances.

The nearest market was Manhattan Island, 40 miles away, but there was at least a choice of routes. One was to go on foot through field and forest, the trees being blazed by the way to guide the traveler aright; the other was to get to the shore of the Hudson, where something called a boat, which was drifted about by the tides and blown about by the winds, would undertake to deliver the traveler at his destination, but within no specified time. The voyage was often considered extremely perilous. In evidence of this fact one incident may be related. A Mrs. Anna Blauvelt had engaged passage up on the boat for herself and babe, but the wind commenced blowing, her timidity increased, and she dared not hazard the voyage. But it would be a long time before another trip was made, and her business and comfort demanded her return home. She was ferried across the river, and, with her babe in her arms, she started on foot for her home which was nearly 40 miles distant, but which she safely reached during the night.

The distance they had to go to attend their place of worship, and the conveyance in which they had to travel thither, would appall the modern reformer; but that spirit of devotion, born and nurtured in Holland, lost none of its purity or vigor by being transplanted to American soil. Though the nearest church was at Tappan, 12 miles distant, and the road thither but a rough path, yet on Sabbath mornings the wagon, which was adapted for all work (for they had but one) was brought to the door, and the family started on their way, taking along something to eat, for there was service both before and after noon, and they deemed it their duty to attend both.

To provide for the intellectual wants of the young committed to their care, they felt to be one of the first duties devolving upon them. A school house 20 or 30 feet square was built on the southwestern corner of the farm. At what date and at what expense this building was erected are unknown. In the year 1823 it was destroyed by fire. The inhabitants promptly voted to raise the sum of \$130 by tax on the district for the purpose of building a new one, and John Blauvelt was exempted from the tax, in consideration of allowing them to place the building on that corner.

John Blauvelt [1], son of Jacob Ja., and successor to the estate, was married to Catharine Blauvelt, of Tappan. By her he had three children: Maria, Jane, and Jacob J. He died in 1824, and his widow in 1828.

Jacob J. Blauvelt, son of John [1], was born in Clarkstown in 1796. He was married in 1816 to Margaret Remsen. Five children were born to them: John, Elizabeth, Emeline, Tunis, and Catharine. He was for many years captain of a company in the 83d regiment, New York State militia, his commission bearing date September 4th 1830. He died February 20th 1858. His wife died August 30th 1839.

John Blauvelt [2], eldest child of Jacob J., was born in 1817, and was married in 1840 to Ellen Conklin, by whom he had one child, Stanley V. He died in 1865.

Tunis Blauvelt, the present occupant of the ancestral home, was born May 31st 1827. He received a common school education, and engaged in the business of farming, which he still carries on. In 1874 he was married to Ellen Conklin, his brother's widow. He has no issue. He has served several times as Supervisor of Clarkstown. He is a justice of the peace, also one of the loan commissioners for the county of Rockland. He is a man of considerable ability, a substantial farmer, and a public spirited citizen.

Stanley V. Blauvelt, son of John [2] was born in 1853. He was married to Antoinette Hoffman in 1875. They have two children: Annie, born 1876, and Margaret, born in 1878.

FLORENT VERDIN.

Florent Verdin, son of Nicholas Verdin, was born at Alsace, France, October 13th 1815. He left his native country in 1837, came to America, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio. He worked at his trade, that of cabinet making, for about one year, after which he entered into partnership with Michael Werk, under the firm name of Verdin & Werk, and commenced the manufacture of candles and oils, at Cincinnati, which business he continued for about nine years. In the spring of 1850, he moved to New York city. He formed a partnership with R. G. Mitchell, under the firm name of R. G. Mitchell & Co., and again engaged in the candle and oil business, at the corner of Fourth street and First avenue. In 1863, Mr. Verdin bought a farm of 70 acres, at New City, in the town of Clarkstown. By subsequent purchases, this farm has been enlarged to 125 acres, and is considered one of the finest farms in the county. In 1874, Mr. Verdin sold out his interest in the firm of R. G. Mitchell & Co., and moved to his farm, at New City, where he has since resided.

It was owing entirely to the efforts of Mr. Verdin that the Nanuet and New City Railroad was built. He furnished the means for the construction and equipment of the road, and from the organization of the company, in 1871, until the transfer of the road to the New Jersey and New York Railroad Company, he was president of the company, and one of its directors.

He owns about 1,000 acres of land in Rockland county, a flour and feed mill at New City, and is also extensively interested in the brick business, at Haverstraw. In person, he is below the average height, of stout build, and strong constitution. Plain and unassuming in manner,

punctual in the discharge of his duties, of inviolable integrity, he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

April 15th 1843, Mr. Verdin was married to Mary Josephine Aughe, of Hamilton, Ohio. Five children have been born to this union: Florence, born February 15th 1844, died in infancy; Mary Josephine, born July 4th 1845, married, June 20th 1865, to Joseph Cantrell, living at Fresh Ponds, Suffolk county, Long Island; John Michael, born December 28th 1847, living at home; Joseph Theodore, born December 8th 1849, married to Charlotte S. Rose, living at New City; and Florent Nicholas, born November 28th 1851, died January 6th 1857.

Mrs. Verdin died February 21st 1858.

ISAAC B. VAN HOUTEN.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Claus R. Van Houten. At what time he settled in Clarkstown is unknown, but it was probably previous to the year 1761, as at that time he built a house, which is still standing, a short distance from the present family residence, and in which his son, Isaac B., was born. He was a farmer and a miller.

Isaac B. Van Houten was born June 4th 1776. November 15th 1806, he was married to Jane Blauvelt, also of Clarkstown. She was born January 22d 1787. Their children were: John C., born May 16th 1807, died July 9th 1874; Jacob J., born October 2d 1816, died February 17th 1844; Catharine, born March 8th 1819, died March 29th 1859; Maria, born June 19th 1822, died December 18th 1852; and Barne. Mr. Van Houten's only facilities for education were those afforded by the common schools of his day. His life was spent in the town of Clarkstown, near his place of birth. Like his father, he was a farmer and miller. He purchased a farm near his father's homestead, and in 1807 built upon it the house in which his son Barne was born and in which he still lives. He was somewhat stern in his manner, of strict integrity, an upright man, and a good citizen. In politics he was a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and he always adhered strictly to the principles of his party. That he was a man of more than ordinary ability is evident from the fact that he was honored by his fellow citizens with an election to the office of Member of Congress. He was elected in 1833, and represented this district in the 23d Congress. He served his term in this position with credit to himself and with loyalty to his party. He also at one time held, by appointment, the office of treasurer for the county. Few men have passed through life in a more honorable manner or left behind a more desirable reputation. He died August 16th 1850. His wife died October 27th 1846. A short distance from the house is the family burying ground containing the remains of the deceased members of the family.

Barne Van Houten, the youngest and only living child of Isaac B., was born June 23d 1828. He received a common school education, and commenced the business of farming, which he still continues. He was married,

March 24th 1858, to Adelia Eckerson, of Clarkstown. Three children have been born to them: Lizzie, born January 23d 1860, married December 8th 1880, to Daniel McLeod, living in New York city; Irene, born July 15th 1861, died March 18th 1884; and Ada, born January 10th 1864, died in infancy. In politics he is a democrat. He has been elected to the office of Supervisor, a position he held for two terms. He has also held the office of Assessor. He is an active and enterprising farmer and a respected citizen.

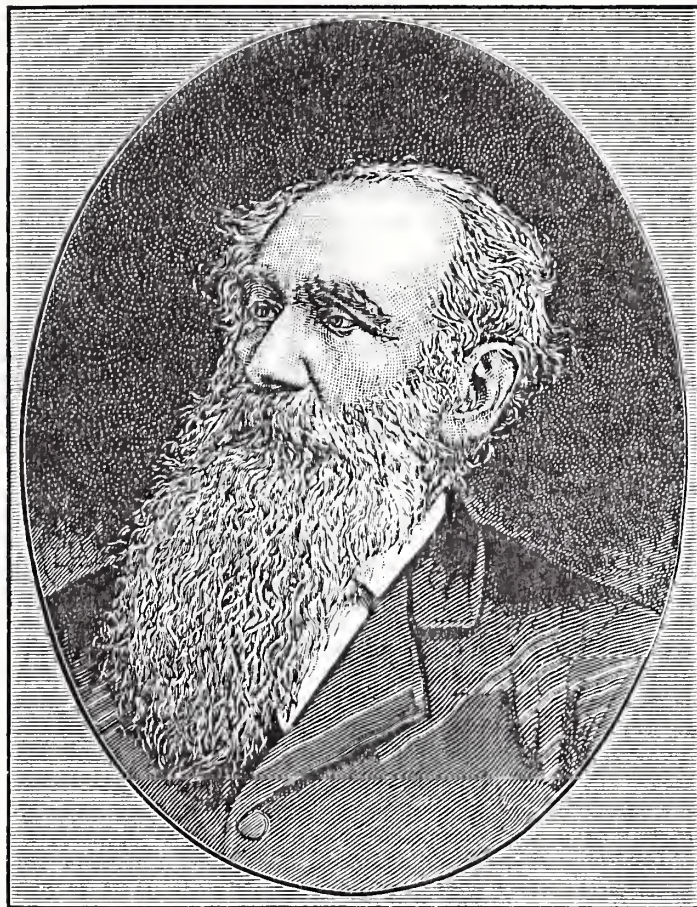
JOHN VAN HOUTEN.

Resolvert Van Houten, son of Roelof Van Houten and Catharine Nagel, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Tappan, Dec. 14th 1743. The exact date of his coming to Clarkstown is unknown. He was married April 17th 1767, to Maria Blauvelt, who was born November 10th 1747. He had two sons: Roelof, born January 10th 1769, died April 7th 1861; and John.

John Van Houten was born in Clarkstown, February 18th 1771. He married for his first wife, Helenor Van Houten, December 20th 1790. She was born April 15th 1771. By her he had two children: Maria, born March 7th 1792; and Resolvert, born August 18th 1795, died May 24th 1837. Mrs. Van Houten died October 28th 1797. October 9th 1800, John Van Houten married, for his second wife, Maria Blauvelt, who was born February 24th 1781. The result of this union was a son, John.

John Van Houten, son of the above John, and subject of this biography, was born in Clarkstown, June 28th 1804. He received a common school education, and commenced business life on his father's farm. This business he has followed with good success during life. He was married, January 20th 1827, to Hannah Cole, of Clarkstown. She was born Nov. 3d 1802. Six children have been born to them: Richard Coe, born January 25th 1828, died November 10th 1867; Abram Cole, born January 25th 1831, died June 25th 1863; Edwin, born December 30th 1834, living in New York city; John, born December 29th 1836, married to Catharine E. Romaine, by whom he has two children, George W., and Frank; George, born Nov. 8th 1838, died February 2d 1869; and Sylvester, born March 23d 1843, married Adelia C. Haight, July 29th 1863, living on the old homestead.

Mr. Van Houten has been a thorough and practical farmer. By industry and judicious management he has succeeded in accumulating a moderate amount of this world's goods. In his prosperity he has never forgotten that he owed a duty to his less fortunate neighbor. Many a poor man who has met with adversity in his struggles with fortune has had cause to thank John Van Houten for timely assistance in his hour of need. He has contributed liberally of his means toward the support of schools and churches. His strict attention to business and his lively interest in the welfare of the community, have won the affection and esteem of his neighbors. Although the quiet and unobtrusive course of life he has led furnishes little material for biography, the memories



Christian Dietzsch

of few men will perhaps be cherished by their posterity with a more jealous and grateful admiration. He has retired from active life and is spending the evening of his days upon the old homestead, where both his father and grandfather lived and died.

DAVID P. DEMAREST.*

David P. Demarest was born August 21st 1815, in the stone house which formerly stood south of the road running west from the Middletown road past the late James M. Demarest's. His father, Peter Demarest jr., was born in the same house, January 15th 1794, and always lived on the same property, although not always in the stone house. His grandfather, Peter P. Demarest, was also born on this farm, on the 8th of May 1769, and after living upon it for over 72 years, died August 6th 1841, and was buried in the Nanuet Cemetery.

As will be seen, the subject of this article was born of rural parents, and no doubt inherited from them a love for nature, which contributed much to a long, happy, and independent life, that special boon vouchsafed to every intelligent tiller of the soil. Much of his boyhood was spent with his grandfather Blauvelt, on the borders of New Jersey. His grandmother was very much attached to him and was often over-indulgent, but, as his after life distinctly shows, it did not mar the natural business ability and active energy which were his marked characteristics.

His education was such as could at that time be obtained at the district school in a few years. Perhaps the neatness of person, the pleasant address, and the orderly and systematic manner of conducting business, so noticeable in Mr. Demarest, may in a measure be attributed to the influence of one of his old schoolmasters—James Van Antwerp—better known as "Jimmy Van Antwerp," who, it is said, was extremely precise in everything that he did, and the strictest observer of all the rules of etiquette. Even when this old man became nearly helpless through the infirmities of age, he would appear every morning with his boots "as polished as glass bottles." It is also said of him that he once won a wager by dancing a reel on a mirror without breaking it. A man of such eccentricities could not fail to influence to some extent the mind of one so observant as he of whom we write.

May 6th 1833, he married Polly Mackie, daughter of James and Catherine Mackie, who lived on the place now known as the "Distillery Farm." Here was begun a happy wedded life which was destined to extend through almost half a century. They were both ambitious and energetic, and even took delight in their struggles to gain the competency which they have acquired. Six years after their marriage, his father died, and he at once took possession of the "Old Red Tavern," situated just south of the present site of the Nanuet school house. This tavern was established by his father and is one of the oldest in the town, and was then on one of the main thoroughfares, and the only one between Suffern and the

Tappan Slote, and therefore received a liberal patronage. In connection with the tavern was a grocery store, which in those days included the sale of liquor, as a matter of course. The year that Mr. Demarest took charge of the business, was the year in which the building of the Erie Railroad was begun, and he at once undertook to supply the wants of the road by furnishing ties and fuel. This necessitated his being absent from home a great deal of the time, and consequently threw upon his little wife (for she was small then) the care and work connected with the store and tavern. For a year she had twenty-seven regular boarders, which number was often increased to thirty-five. Where is the young wife of to-day who would think she could care for so many with no help except that occasionally obtained by the day, and that, too, besides attending to the wants of two young children? But this was not all. On the north side of the house was a ball room, about 40 by 25 feet, in which a dance was regularly held once a week, and many times much oftener.

In 1849, he built the house now occupied by his son Joseph G., and was at that time appointed station agent, which office he held until his death, when he was succeeded by the son just mentioned. As we have already said, he was extensively engaged in furnishing the railroad company with wood; this he bought anywhere on the line of the road, either with or without the land, as suited the seller. The largest lot which he ever purchased was situated in Ramapo, and known as the "mountain lot," consisting of 1,300 acres, all but one hundred acres of which belongs to the estate at the present time. Another, nearly as large, was located in Delaware county. He continued in this business until about the year 1862, and made, in that time, from that and his other business sources, money enough to assure himself and family a comfortable old age, so far as worldly goods can do that. Soon after building in the village he constructed for the railroad company two water tanks which were filled by hydraulic rams driven by water from a pond, the dam of which may still be seen a little north of the railroad bridge on the Naurashank Creek. In cold winter nights he was often obliged to spend much time in attending to them, and it is believed that here were sown the seeds of the disease which caused him so much suffering in after years. For more than twenty years of his life he was afflicted with that dreadful disease—rheumatism.

He built many of the houses in the village, and for many years was one of its most influential citizens.

He gave to the Baptist Society the lot on which their house of worship now stands, and was in many ways the means of making the village what it now is. The only public office he ever held was that of constable for one year. He had no desire for office, but was a quiet, intelligent, thorough democrat all his life.

The estate he left consists of about 200 acres of land in and about the village, together with numerous houses, a farm of 153 acres in Ramapo, besides the "mountain lot" already mentioned.

*By H. P. FAY.

He died at 12 o'clock midnight, June 30th 1881, of paralysis, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

His widow, who survives him, is a very genial lady of seventy, and one who knows very well how to make the hours pass pleasantly by.

He had but two children. The elder son, James Warren, was born October 13th 1833, and died March 2d 1874. He married Hannah M. Blauvelt, daughter of Abram C. Blauvelt.

The younger son, Joseph Griffith, was born May 15th 1839, and married Annie Demarest, daughter of Cornelius I. Demarest, January 13th 1858. They have but one child, a daughter—Cora.

ISAAC VAN NOSTRAND.

Jacob Van Nostrand, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Clarkstown, March 23d 1780. He was a son of George, and grandson of Moses Van Nostrand, both of whom were residents of what is now Rockland county. Jacob Van Nostrand carried on the business of blacksmithing near Nanuet, and afterward became a farmer. He was married to, Elizabeth Waldron, who was born May 26th 1781. Six children were born to them: Jane, born January 25th 1807, died December 13th 1841; Barnard, born February 10th 1809, died January 10th 1865; George, born February 27th 1811, died in April 1820; Ellen, born May 24th 1813, died young; Isaac, born November 11th 1816; and Mary Barbara, born July 6th 1819, died December 22d 1880. Jacob Van Nostrand died September 18th 1858. His wife died October 3d 1846. They were both sincere members of the old Reformed Dutch church of Clarkstown, and were buried in the old church yard.

Isaac Van Nostrand, youngest son and only living child of Jacob Van Nostrand, was born in Clarkstown, November 11th 1816. He received a good common school education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. After working in this county for a few years he removed to the city of New York, where he continued to work at his trade for about six years. At the expiration of this time he entered into a partnership with G. Van Nostrand, forming the firm of I. & G. Van Nostrand, contractors and builders. After about 20 years of successful business, the firm of I. & G. Van Nostrand was dissolved, each member continuing the business for himself. The business was continued by Isaac Van Nostrand until 1869, when he retired, came to Clarkstown, and settled upon the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law, Resolvert I. Van Houten, where he has since resided. He was married to Sarah Ann Van Houten, December 24th 1844. They have no children. Mr. Van Nostrand has been honored by the citizens of Clarkstown with the office of Supervisor, a position in which he has served for three years. He also superintended the construction of the new county buildings at New City in 1873. Besides the farm of 98 acres on which he lives, Mr. Van Nostrand owns a plot of 17 building lots at Spring Valley, a map of which is on file in the office of the clerk of Rockland county. He also owns real estate

in New York city and in Passaic, New Jersey. He has recently caused to be erected in Oak Hill Cemetery a handsome and substantial family monument.

CHRISTIAN DIETZSCH.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of a family of the same name, very prominent in Bavaria during the 18th century. The head of the family, Joh. I. Dietzsch, died in 1754, leaving five sons and two daughters. These children devoted their time entirely to painting, and achieved much notoriety in their chosen profession.

Christian Dietzsch, son of Ludwig Dietzsch, was born at Wohnsheim, Grossherzogthum Darmstadt, March 6th 1810. His grandfather was a prominent Lutheran minister. He received a liberal education and afterward engaged in the business of soap and candle making. In 1836, he came to America. He remained in New York city two years, spent one year in traveling through the United States, then returned to New York and entered into the employ of Meyer & Stucken, commission merchants and importers, in Broad street, and afterward in New street. In 1841 he was married, in St. Matthew's Church, to Wilhelmine, sister of Dr. v. Saynisch, who, at that time, was one of the most prominent physicians of New York city. He remained with the firm of Meyer & Stucken about seven years. He then furnished a house at 122 Chambers street, for the use of the German Club. He remained for several years in charge of this house, and in 1851, he purchased of Henry Sleight, a farm of 62 acres, in Clarkstown, about one mile north of Nanuet. He afterward bought two adjoining farms, making a total of 160 acres. By persistent and well directed labor, this land has been greatly improved, and is now one of the best farms in the town. During their residence in New York city, Mr. and Mrs. Dietzsch were consistent members of St. Matthew's Church. One child has been born to them: Wilhelmina Louisa, born June 26th 1844. For the purpose of obtaining better facilities for educating this child, the family removed to New York city in 1856, where they remained until 1868, when they again returned to Clarkstown. Mrs. Dietzsch died September 19th 1869.

Mr. Dietzsch was for 13 years major of the 5th regiment New York State militia. In his 75th year he is still hale and hearty, and retains to an unusual extent his mental and physical vigor. He has never sought official position, but his vote and influence have ever been ready to assist the cause of the right. He has always been warm in his friendships, and kind and hospitable to the poor. As a husband, he has been affectionate and true; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a citizen, patriotic and benevolent; and as a man, honest.

ZALMON NICKERSON.

Nathan Nickerson, father of Zalmon, was born in Southeast town, Putnam county, New York. He was by occupation a farmer. He was married to Molly Byington of the same town. They had three children, Ira, Alanson, and Zalmon.

Zalmon Nickerson, was born in Southeast, January 30th 1799. At the age of 11 years he went to work on a neighbor's farm, where he remained three years. From this time until he became of age, he worked by the month for different farmers near his home. December 26th 1820, he was married to Abigail M. Richards, also of Southeast town. He then hired a farm of 60 acres in his native town, remained upon it one year, then moved to another farm in Southeast and remained in charge of the latter farm two years. He then hired a third farm of 216 acres, also in Southeast. He continued to manage this farm for nine years, after which he bought a farm of 100 acres in his native town. He remained there five years, then sold out and moved to a farm in the town of Haverstraw (now Stony Point). In connection with this farm he carried on for several years the business of brick manufacturing, with good success. He remained at Haverstraw 12 years, and at the expiration of that time bought a farm of 106 acres in the town of Clarkstown, and removed with his family to that place. For this farm he paid the sum of \$4,800, and afterward sold a portion of it for \$800. After 19 years of hard labor, he sold the farm for \$12,000, thus making a profit of \$8,000, beside supporting a family of 14 children and several grand-

children. After selling this farm he moved to Clarksville. In the spring of 1875 he hired a farm of 30 acres in Clarksville. This farm he bought of Stephen Upson, April 18th 1876. Mrs. Nickerson died March 28th 1880. She was an estimable Christian lady, respected and loved by all who knew her. Fourteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson; George W., Henry N., William A., Catharine, Nathan R., Sarah, Adeline, Eliza, Hannah, Archibald, Alonzo, Ira, Frederick M., and Melissa. Mr. Nickerson, after a life of hard labor, has retired from active business, and is spending the evening of life in the family of his son Archibald, patiently waiting to be called to the reward of a well spent life. He is a sincere Christian and a member of the Reformed Church at Clarksville.

Early in life he gave up the use of intoxicating beverages and has been rewarded by seeing his children and grandchildren grow up and become sober and industrious men and women.

Archibald Nickerson succeeds his father in the management of the farm. He was born in the town of Haverstraw, January 2d 1843. During his business life he has been engaged in farming and brick making. He married Margaret M. Felter, by whom he has four children.

TOWN OF HAVERSTRAW.

BY REV. A. S. FREEMAN, D.D., AND W. S. PELLETREAU.

THE OLD "PRECINCT OF HAVERSTRAW."

THE NAME of Haverstraw is one of the oldest in the geography of North America. It first appears on a map found among the Dutch archives, in Amsterdam, and supposed to have been made about A.D. 1616. The word is Dutch. It was originally written "Haverstroo." Its meaning is "Oat straw." It is believed to have been suggested by the wild oats growing on the low lands by the water side. However this may have been, the name has been continued through the two hundred and sixty-eight years that have intervened since the Dutch navigator placed it on his map, and it will doubtless continue for many years to come. We may add that in the oldest documents we have seen, the locality is spoken of as "the Haverstroo."

The visitor to the State Library at Albany may see, as one of the most interesting relics of the past, the original grant, executed upon parchment, with all the skill of calligraphic art, by which King Charles II of England conveyed to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, all the lands from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east shore of Delaware Bay, thus conferring upon him the ownership and jurisdiction of a province that exceeded in extent the kingdom over which he and his ancestors had ruled for centuries. On the 24th of June 1664, the Duke of York granted to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret the portion of the province which is now included in the State of New Jersey, and is in the grant described as

"All that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island, and bounded on the East, part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's River, and hath upon the west Delaware Bay or River, and extendeth Southward to the main Ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and to the Northward as far as the Northernmost branch of the said Bay or River of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of Latitude, and crosseth over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River in forty-one Degrees of Latitude."

It was not till long after that the true locality of the north line was established. At the time when the history of Haverstraw begins, it was a subject of dispute where New York terminated and New Jersey began, and as late as 1671 it was supposed that the territory as far north as Stony Point was included in the latter province. The first purchase from the Indians of any land within the present limits of Rockland county, was in 1666, and a full account of this purchase, which included what is now Haverstraw village, will be found in this sketch under the head of "De Harte's Patent." In 1686 a township grant was made to the inhabitants of Tappan, which is fully described in the history of Orangetown, reaching as far north as what is called the Greenbush, but now is known as Blauveltville.

The law of 1683, by which the province was divided into counties, established the County of Orange as embracing all the extent between the Hudson River and the New Jersey line, and extending as far north as "the Murderer's Creek, or the bounds of the County of Ulster." The organization of the towns in the original county began with that of Orangetown in 1686, and the few inhabitants that then dwelt in the adjoining territory as far north as the present limits of Rockland county were shortly after united with it for the purpose of assessment and court jurisdiction. In 1719 a petition was presented to the governor and council, by the inhabitants of Haverstraw, representing the inconvenience of attending at Orangetown on account of the distance, and the result was the passage of the act which established what is so often styled in ancient deeds and documents "The Precinct of Haverstraw." As the volumes of the Colonial Laws are scarce and not easily accessible to the general reader, a copy of this act is given as a specimen of the legislation of the

"Good old colony days,
When we lived under the King."

"An Act to enable the Precincts of Haverstraw in the County of Orange, to Chuse a Supervisor, a Collector, two Assessors, one Constable, and two Overseers of Highways. Passed the 24 of June, 1719.

"Whereas several principall Freeholders and Inhabitants of Haverstraw in the County of Orange, in Behalf of themselves, and others, have by their Petitions to the General Assembly, prayed they may be enabled to elect one Supervisor, one Collector, two Assessors one Constable and two Overseers of the Highways, by Reason of their great Distance from Tappan, in the said County.

"1. Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, and by the authority of the same; That from and after the publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Inhabitants of the Districts and Precincts of Haverstraw in the County of Orange from the Northernmost bounds of Tappan to the northernmost bounds of Haverstraw, and they are hereby required and empowered to assemble and meet together, at the most Convenient place in the said Districts and Precincts, on the first Tuesday in April, annually, and then by a plurality of voices to elect and chuse among them one Supervisor, one Collector, two Assessors, one Constable, and two Overseers of the Highways, and the said Officers so chosen shall be of the Principall Inhabitants and freeholders within the District above said, and also be invested with all the Powers and be obliged to such Services and Duties as all other and like officers in the County of Orange afore said, are empowered and obliged to do. And the Assessors and Supervisor so chosen shall act in Conjunction with the rest of the like officers in the said County when and as often as occasion shall require, anything to the Contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding."

The term "Precincts" as used in the above Act, simply means what would now be termed "neighborhoods," and is often found in early laws to designate places where hamlets and settlements existed, although they had no separate organization. A glance at the map accompanying this sketch will show the various land grants or patents which are embraced within the limits of the Precinct thus established. As these are the basis of all our local history, they should be carefully noticed, and the one which embraces the most fertile portion of the District is the great Patent of "Kakiat."

This patent was granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Howdon, on the 25th of June 1696, and it is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in Book of Patents No. 7. In this, William the Third, King of England, grants to the persons above named a tract of land which is thus described:

"A tract of vacant land in the County of Orange, Commonly known by the name of Kackyachtaweke, bounded east by the Christians Patented land, North by a creek called Sheamaweck or Peasqua, which runs under a great Hill, from whence it continues a direct west course until the West South West side of a barren plain called Wesegrorap bears South, thence to the West South West side of the said plain, thence South South East until the said line comes to a creek that runs into David Demarest's creek, to the southward of the land called Narranshaw, and thence down the said creek to the Christians Patented lands."

The term "Christians Patented Lands" denotes the patents granted to Jacobus De Harte which is now Haverstraw village), and the tract given to the inhabitants of Orange or Tappan.

Daniel Honan sold his half of this large tract to John McEvors, March 12th 1716, and he sold one-half of his share to Captain Lancaster Symes, January 9th 1717. Lancaster Symes, who was one of the most prominent men of those early days, died about 1723, and sales of large tracts of land belonging to him were made to various parties by his widow Catharine, and his son, John Hendrick Symes. Previous to this a division of the patent had been made.

Michael Howden died about 1712, and John Johnston, Johannes Jansen, John Cook, and Nathaniel Marston, who were the executors of his estate, sold his half of the patent to Captain Cornelius Kuyper, Charles Mott, Timothy Halstead, Jonathan Seaman, Thomas Barker, Timothy Halstead jr., Caleb Halstead, James Searing, Jonah Halstead, Isaac Seaman, Abraham Denton, William Osborn, Nathaniel Osborne, John Searing, Thomas Williams, John Wood, and Samuel Denton. All of these men, with the exception of Cornelius Kuyper, came from Long Island, most of them from the town of Hempstead, and those who are acquainted with the history of that part of the State, know the names as belonging to the most prominent families.

The account of the division of this tract is interesting as showing the method by which the large tracts were divided in those early times. After mentioning the above sales, it goes on to state that Daniel Honan was "absent and gone out of the Province for several years last past," that the persons mentioned by due and lawful publication of the division of said tract, were "set upon the City Hall in New York, and likewise at Tappan," and that Albert Minnie, John Pew, and Abraham Hearing had been appointed to make the partition, which they did November 5th 1713. They first laid out a tract of 1,000 acres, to be sold to defray the expense of the survey. This tract "Began at Naranshaw creek, at a black oak tree marked, thence running north 80 degrees west 96 chains, thence to a Beech tree marked standing on Naranshaw creek 98 chains, then North 80 degrees east to a black oak tree by a small brook, 93 chains; thence by said brook and David Demarest's creek to Naranshaw brook, and by the brook to place of beginning." This tract was sold to Captain Cornelius Kuyper and Jonathan Seaman for £104, 4s., March 6th 1713-4, O. S., Captain Kuyper owning two-thirds and Jonathan Seaman one-third. Jonathan Seaman sold his share in the patent (except his third in the expense lot above mentioned) to his son Joseph, May 1st 1715. Having laid out the expense lot, the commissioners then proceeded to divide the patent into two lots. This was done by a "line run from a white oak tree marked W on the West South west side of Wesegrorap plain, to a certain beech tree standing on a small creek at the South end of Mattasing or Welch's Island. The two parts thus made were called the "North moiety," and the "South

moiety," of Kakiat, and are thus constantly mentioned in old deeds. The north part fell to Captain Cornelius Kuyper and Charles Mott, with their partners, who represented the share of Michael Howden, and the south part (called Lot No. 1) fell to Daniel Honan, who sold his share to McEvors and Symes, as above stated.

As usual in those days, the bounds of this great grant were, in some respects, indefinite, and there was a long dispute between the owners of Kakiat and the proprietors of Cheesecock's Patent, which lay to the north, as to the boundary line. This dispute was finally settled by an act of the Colonial Legislature, May 29th 1769, entitled an "Act for settling the contested boundaries between the patented lands called Cheesecoeks and Kakiat." In accordance with the provisions of the act, William Wickham, John De Noyelles, Teunis Kuyper, John Coe, and Jonah Halstead were appointed a committee for Kakiat, and William Smith jr., William Livingston, Thomas Smith, Charles McEvors, and Augustus Van Cortland were the committee for the owners of Cheesecoeks. These persons appointed George Duncan Ludlow, William Nicolls, Benjamin Kissam, Samuel Jones, and Thomas Hicks, commissioners to settle the controversy, and they determined

"That the boundaries between the two Patents should begin at the middle of a stream of water, commonly called Minnies Falls, from the easternmost extent of the two Patents, and running up the stream to where two streams are coming along, one along the north, and the other along the south side of Cheesecoeks, commonly called Cheesecoeks mountain, unite and form the stream called Minnies Falls. And from there along the middle of the stream which comes along the south side of the mountain, till a line North, 3 degrees 30 minutes West, strikes a certain white wood tree, on the northwest side of the stream near the southeast part of the mountain and on the north side, and at the edge of a large rock, partly in the stream and partly on the north bank, and from this tree a line South 86 degrees 30 minutes west, to a certain heap of stones erected by us for the Northwest corner of Kakiat Patent, and from the heap of stones a line South 3 degrees 30 minutes east, to a certain white oak tree with a heap of stones, now commonly called John Wood's tree, which line runs over a mountain called the Round Hill and crosses a large Rock called the Horse Stable rock, lying on the mountain on the south side thereof, and from John Wood's tree a line run by John Alsop, in the year 1723, S. S. E. to a certain stream called Pascack."

This determination was made November 6th 1771. Concerning these boundaries a few words may be said. The rock on the bank of the stream, from which the north line starts, is on the farm of Mr. J. J. Jones, north of "Gurnee's Corners," and the south branch is the stream one crosses on the road from that village to the Quaker Church. The northwest corner of Kakiat is a pile of stones near the top of the mountain, at the tract of mountain land formerly owned by Henry Christie. From this place the line runs along the tops of the east range of the

Ramapo Mountains, and the "Horse Stable Rock," famous as the scene of some of the exploits of the notorious Claudius Smith, of Revolutionary days, is west of the homestead and saw-mill of William Furman, south of Ladentown. "John Woods tree," a noted landmark, is near Tallman's Station on the Piermont Branch Railroad. The south part of the patent extended over the New Jersey line and the S. S. E. line of Kakiat crosses it at a place 7 chains and 43 links east of 9th mile stone; from this point to John Wood's tree is 335 chains, or 4 miles and 60 rods. "Naranshaw" is not properly the name of the creek which is mentioned in the description of the Expense lot, but of a tract of land in the vicinity. The small creek which is at the termination of the S. S. E. line is in New Jersey. Naranshaw Creek appears on the atlas maps by the name of Narashonk. It is needless to say that the name "Kakiat" is a corruption and contraction of the Indian word Kackyacktoweke, which appears in the language of the grant. "David Demarest's" kill or creek is Hackensack River.

The widow and son of Captain Lancaster Symes sold to Carroll De Baun "of Scralenburg," in 1755, a tract of 400 acres, being the south part of Lot No. 2, according to a map made by John Alsop, August 15th 1727. This tract was bounded south by Lot No. 3, and extended from Demarest's Kill (or Hackensack River) to Pascack Creek. The map of John Alsop has disappeared, and all that is known of his survey is from an occasional allusion. This is the first mention of the De Baun family owning land in this county. Jonah Halstead sold his 1-18 share to John Allison, April 10th 1722, for £100. The north moiety was divided into lots at different dates, but there is no definite information concerning it.* A deed from Thomas Smith to Rev. Robert Burns sells him land in Lot No. 6, "on Low's map," which is now owned by Dr. S. W. Allen, of West Haverstraw, but of this map nothing further is known. The chain of mountains running west from the Short Clove, and which presents so striking a feature in the landscape of Haverstraw, was a separate division, and a map of the lots is on file in the County Clerk's office at New City.

THE POND PATENT.

To the voyager ascending the Hudson River there is below the Highlands no more prominent feature in the landscape than the bold and lofty promontory called by the Dutch settlers "Verdrietig Hook," or "Tedious Point," from its being so long in view of their slow moving vessels. The tract of land of which this is a part was a subject of controversy between "John Hutchins and Co." and "Jarvis Marshall & Co." Both obtained deeds from the Indians, but the latter probably had the priority, for a patent was granted September 27th 1694, to Jarvis Marshall and William Welch. This grant was for

"All that tract of land lying upon Hudson river, Called by the native Indians Quaspeck, Beginning on the

*The patent was surveyed and divided into lots by Cornelius Low in 1723, and a map made, which is lost.

east side of a certain kill, and from thence runs N. 60° E. to a certain Walnut tree marked and so to Hudson river; and then southerly by the said Hudson river, as it runs, to the north line of Cornelius Claasen; and thence by his north bounds to the ridge or top of the mountains; then along the ridge southerly to the land of Thomas Dow; then by his land to a certain red oak tree standing on the East side of the kill aforesaid, thence by the said kill to the place where it began, Bounded North by Johannes Miller, East by Hudson river and land of Cornelius Claasen, South by land of Cornelius Claasen and Thomas Dow and West by Demarest's kill."

This tract includes Rockland Lake, from which the patent derives its name. The Indian word Quaspeck probably means "Black Pond."

Jarvis Marshall sold his half to Thomas Burroughs, a merchant of New York, December 17th 1695. By his will, dated August 18th 1703, Mr. Burroughs left it to his youngest son Joel, and his daughter Mary, who married Brinley Sylvester, of Shelter Island. They divided it by a line running from the lake to Demarest's Kill, and Joel Burroughs had the north and Mary Sylvester the south part. The deed of partition is dated February 14th 1718, and is now in possession of Isaac De Baun, of Haverstraw. Joel Burroughs sold his part to Richard Stillwell, May 5th 1728, and he in turn sold it to Yoris Remsen, of Newtown, Long Island, November 6th 1728. He left it to his son, Theodorus, who left it to his two sons, George and Johannes, who divided it between them, June 16th 1766. Captain John Sands, of Long Island, came in possession of one-fourth of the patent, at the north end, and he sold it to Tunis Snedeker, October 23d 1707. He sold shares of this to Abraham and Tunis Snedeker; to the latter 388 acres, bounded south by Rem Remsen, north by the mountains, and east by Abraham Snedeker and the lake; and to the former 403 acres, "the south end being at a road leading from the King's road to Sloughers Landing." Part of this estate is now in the hands of the Snedeker family. Tunis sold 185 acres to Theodorus Snedeker. He was a prominent Royalist in the Revolution and his large estate was confiscated. His land in the Pond Patent was sold by Samuel Dodge, David Graham, and John Hathorn, August 18th 1782, to Jacobus Swartwout, of Dutchess county, by whose descendants a part is now held. The deed is on file in the County Clerk's office. The house of Theodorus Snedeker, an old stone dwelling near Conger's Station, is still standing, and belongs to Abraham B. Conger. Tunis Snedeker died before 1754, and his estate went to his children, Richard, Garret, Theodorus, Johannes, and Abraham. His estate was divided in 1789. His descendants are still numerous.

John Ryder, an early settler, also owned a large tract, and his descendants still reside on a portion of it at Valley Cottage station, on the West Shore Railroad.

WELCH'S ISLAND.

This was a grant for a tract of about 500 acres made to William Welch and wife Apollonia, "for the use of

the said Apollonia and her children." The grant was dated September 8th 1694, and the tract is described as "Beginning on the north side of the mouth of Mattasinck kill, and running thence along the north side of the said kill west to a certain swamp at the head thereof, thence on the south side of the said swamp to Mahequa run, then by the said run to Demarest's kill, and soe by Demarest's kill as it runs to the mouth of Mattasinck kill, containing 500 acres." Apollonia Welch, and her children, James and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Warner, sold it to William Arison, "of the Bowery near the City of New York," October 19th 1796. He probably soon disposed of it, for Albert Minnie (son of Albert) sold three-tenths of it to William Campbell for £50, August 12th 1735.

The last patent we shall describe in this place was one for the vacant river front north of the Pond Patent. This was granted April 23d 1703, to Lancaster Symes, Robert Walter, and Hendrick Ten Eyck. It is described as "beginning at the South bounds of Haverstraw, thence west to the north bounds of the land or island called Mattasinck, or Welch's Island, thence southerly to the southernmost end of said island, then east to the creek that runs out of the pond upon Verdrietig Hook and along the same to the Hudson, and then north to the place of beginning; except the grant to Honan and Howden."*

Such were the land grants that covered all the south part of the "Precinct of Haverstraw." The patents which are included within the limits of Stony Point will be found in the history of that town, while a full account of the grants in the present town of Haverstraw will be given in this sketch. It will be seen that the above described grants are nearly all included within the present limits of Clarkstown and Ramapo. The latter town is, however, for the greater part, included within the limits of grants made at a later day, and some of them since the Revolution.

THE EARLY INHABITANTS.

The first settlers were the Dutch, who came at an early date and established their "Bouweries" on the low flat lands which reminded them of their native Holland. At a late date a few families of Huguenots came, and lastly came a tide of immigration from other parts, but notably from Long Island. These, founding a settlement in the central part of the precinct, called it "New Hempstead," after the Long Island town from which most of them came. The following list is probably far from complete, but it embraces most of the settlers previous to 1745:

Dutch families: Captain Cornelius Kuyper, Klaas Cornelius Kuyper, Herman Dow, Florus Krom, Hendrick Riker, Johannes Minnie, Albert Minnie, Johannes Hey, Lawrence Rydersen Van Ditmars, Hendrick Hogencamp, Rivers Kisarike, Jacob Archer, Matys Archer, Guisbert Crom, Rolof Van Houten, Wilhemius Crom, John Van

*This tract encroached greatly on the "Pond Patent" and only a small part was held by Symes and his partners.

Horne, Paulus Yorkse, Thomas Husk, Hermanus Hoffman, Nathaniel Yeomans, Tunis Snedeker, Samuel Springsteen.

Huguenot families: Yost De Baun, John De Noyelles, Francis Gurnee, Francis Secor, Nathaniel Dubois, Hendrick De Ronde.

English families: James Osborn, 1730; John Allison, 1720; Edward Conkling, 1725; John Conkling, 1725; Joseph Topping, 1725; Robert Hutchins, 1740; Resolvert Waldron,* 1760; Joseph Wood, 1720; Timothy Halstead, 1720; Richard Halstead, 1720; Jonah Halstead, 1720; Joseph Seaman, 1720; James Searing, 1720; Charles Mott, 1720; William Osborn, 1720; Caleb Halstead, 1720; William Hutchings, 1720; Abraham Denton, 1720; Jonathan Rose, 1720; Jonathan Owen, 1726; Jonathan Seaman, 1720; Richard Cooms, 1726; Samuel Mills, 1726; Timothy Halstead, 1720; James Denton, 1726; Thomas Barker, 1720; John Wood, 1720; Thomas Williams, 1720; Isaac Seaman, 1720; John Palmer, 1720; Lodowick Post, 1718; Nathaniel Brewster, 1736; Daniel Miller, 1726.

Jonathan Seaman, in a deed of 1719, is mentioned as of "Jerusalem, Hempsted, Queens Co." This company settled on the most fertile part of the patent, and probably at the place which was called, by the Indians, Kackyacktaeweke. From the name of the village from which most of the company came they called their settlement New Hempstead; but the old name of Kakiat was retained in general use till the Revolution, and it was here that they established what has ever since been called the English Church, from its being the first in the precinct in which the English language was used.

Such is a sketch of the early settlement of that part of the old Precinct of Haverstraw which is now included in Clarkstown.

In the "Act for dividing the Counties of this State into towns," the line between Haverstraw and Orange is thus described:

"Beginning on Hudson river at the north east corner of the farm late belonging to Harman Tallman, deceased, and running from thence westerly along the said farm to the tract of land formerly granted to Teunis D. Tallman; and then Southerly and westerly along the bounds of the same tract to Demarest's kill or Hackensack river; and then down the stream thereof to the north east corner of a tract of 1,000 acres of land, formerly sold for defraying the expense of dividing the Patent of Kakiat, and then westerly along the same to the northwest corner thereof, and then northerly, westerly, and southerly along the land of Johannes Blauvelt to the Northeast corner of the land of John M. Hogencamp, and then westerly and southerly along the same to the north east corner of the land of John P. Maybie, and then westerly along his land to New Jersey." (March 7th 1788.)

The north line of the town, which was identical with the county line, is described as "Beginning at the mouth of the Poplopens kill, at Hudson river and running on a direct course to the southeast corner of the farm of Stephen Slood, and along the south bounds of his farm to

the South west corner, and thence on the same course to New Jersey." The original town thus defined was reduced by the Act of March 18th 1791, which established the towns of Clarkstown and New Hempstead. The line separating Clarkstown and New Hempstead is described as "Beginning at the north west corner of the land of John M. Hogenkamp, called his middle town lot, and running north three degrees west to the division line between the north and south moiety of the Patent of Kakiat, and then along the same, east, to the line of division between the east and west 400 acre lots, of the north moiety, and along that line, and continuing the same to the line of division between the mountain lots upon the top of the Verdrietig Hook mountains." The line between Haverstraw and Clarkstown begins at this point, and runs "along the line separating the mountain lots to the east end thereof, and from thence to the stream of water which runs from the long clove to Hudson river." The line between Haverstraw and New Hempstead was described as "Running from the north west corner of Clarkstown along the south bounds of the lands of Francis Gurnee and Benjamin Coe, and along the north bounds of the land of Gabriel Conkling and Jonathan Seaman, and the same course continued to the town of New Cornwall." (The Orange county line.) The part of the original town not included in Clarkstown and New Hempstead was to retain the name of Haverstraw, and the first town meeting was to be held at the house of David Burns, who lived where the residence of Dr. Steven W. Allen now is, at Garnerville. The change of the name of New Hempstead to Ramapo was recognized by Act of April 17th 1829. The later history of the parts thus separated from the original precinct will be found in the sketches of Clarkstown and Ramapo.

THE PRESENT TOWN OF HAVERSTRAW.

A person sailing by the village of Haverstraw will see what appears to be a low and level plain bounded on the west by the distant hills of the Highlands, and on the south by the rugged range of mountains that stretches far into the interior. This tract was the first land granted in what is now Rockland county. Among the early Dutch emigrants to New Amsterdam were Balthazar De Harte and his brother Jacob, and previous to July 31st 1666, the former purchased from the Indians "All that tract of land lying on the west side of Hudson's river called Haverstraw, being on the north side of the hills called Verdrietig Hook, on the south side of the Highlands, on the east side of the mountains, so as the same is bounded by Hudson's river and round about by high mountains." At this time the boundary between the provinces of New York and New Jersey was not established, and believing that this tract was in the latter, Balthazar De Harte obtained from Phillip Carteret, governor of New Jersey, a confirmation of this purchase, which conveyed to him "A piece of land and meadow lying upon Hudson's river, in several parcels, called by the Indians, Nawasink, Yandacap, Caquaney, and Aquamack, within the limits of Awerstraw. Bounded west by a cer-

*The Waldrons were a German family.

tain creek called Menisakeungue, on the east and north by Hudson river, South by the mountains, containing 400 acres of land and meadow, English measure." The will of Balthazar De Harte is on record in the Surrogate's office in New York. In this will, dated January 4th 1672, he leaves to his brother Jacobus De Harte "all the land of Haverstroo purchased of the Indians by the testator, and a Patent granted by Gov. Phillip Carteret."*

This was the basis of all future grants, and in subsequent patents is mentioned as the "Christian Patented lands of Hudson's river." It was found to lie within the limits of New York, and Jacobus De Harte lost no time in procuring a confirmation of his title from the only power that could grant it, the governor of the Royal Province. This was done in 1685 and a copy is appended, which will be of interest as a specimen of the royal land grants, the bases of all titles.

DE HARTE'S PATENT.

"Thomas Dongan, Lieut. Governour and Vice Admirall of New Yorke and its Dependencies under his Majesty James the Second by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, &c., Supream Lord and Proprietor of the Colony and Province of New Yorke and its Dependencies in America, to all whome these Presents shall come, Sendeth Greeting. Whereas Phillip Carterett, Esqr., Late Governour of the Province of New Cesaria or New Jersey and his Council did by his Certaine Writeing or Patent Baring Date the tenth Day of Aprill Anno Dom 1671 Give and Grant unto Balthazar Dehart a Parcell of Land and Meadow Lyeing upon Hudson's River in Severall Parcells Called by the Indian Names of Newasink and Yan Dakah and Caquaney and Acquamak within the limits of Averstraw Bounded on the West by a Creeke Called Menisakeungue, on the East and North by Hudson's River, on the South by the Mountaines, Esteemed by the Surveyor Generall the Severall Parcells to Containe foure hundred Acres upland and Meadow English Measure together with all Priviledges and Appurtenances thereto Appertaining as by the said Pattent Reference being thereto had may more fully and at Large Apppeare and Whereas Jacobus Dehart of New Yorke Merchant his only Brother hath Desired my Confirmation of the said Parcells of Land and Premises to him his Heires and Assignes forever in his or their Quiet and Peaceable Possession Now know yee that by Virtue of the Commission and Authority Derived unto mee and Power in mee Resideing I have Graunted, Rattified and Confirmed and by these Presents Doe Grante Rattifie and Confirme unto the said Jacobus Dehart all and Singular the afore recited Parcells of Land and Premissess with their and every of their Appurtenances to have and to hold the said Parcells of Land and Premissess together with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said Jacobus Dehart his Heires and Assignes to the Sole and only Proper use Benefitt and behoofe of him the said Ja-

cobus Dehart his Heires and Assignes forever Yielding Rendring and Paying therefore unto our Sovereigne Lord the Kings Majesty his Heirs or Successors or to such officer or officers as by him shall be appointed to Receive the Same foure bushells of Good Merchantable Wheate Yearly on the five and Twentieth day of March att the City of New Yorke And for the better Preserving the Title of the Recited Parcells of Land and Premissess I have caused these Presents to be entered in the Secretaries Office of this Province Given under my hand and sealed with the Seale of this Province att Fortt James in New Yorke the 19th Day of December Anno Dom 1685 and in the first Year of his Majestys Reigne.

"THOMAS DONGAN."

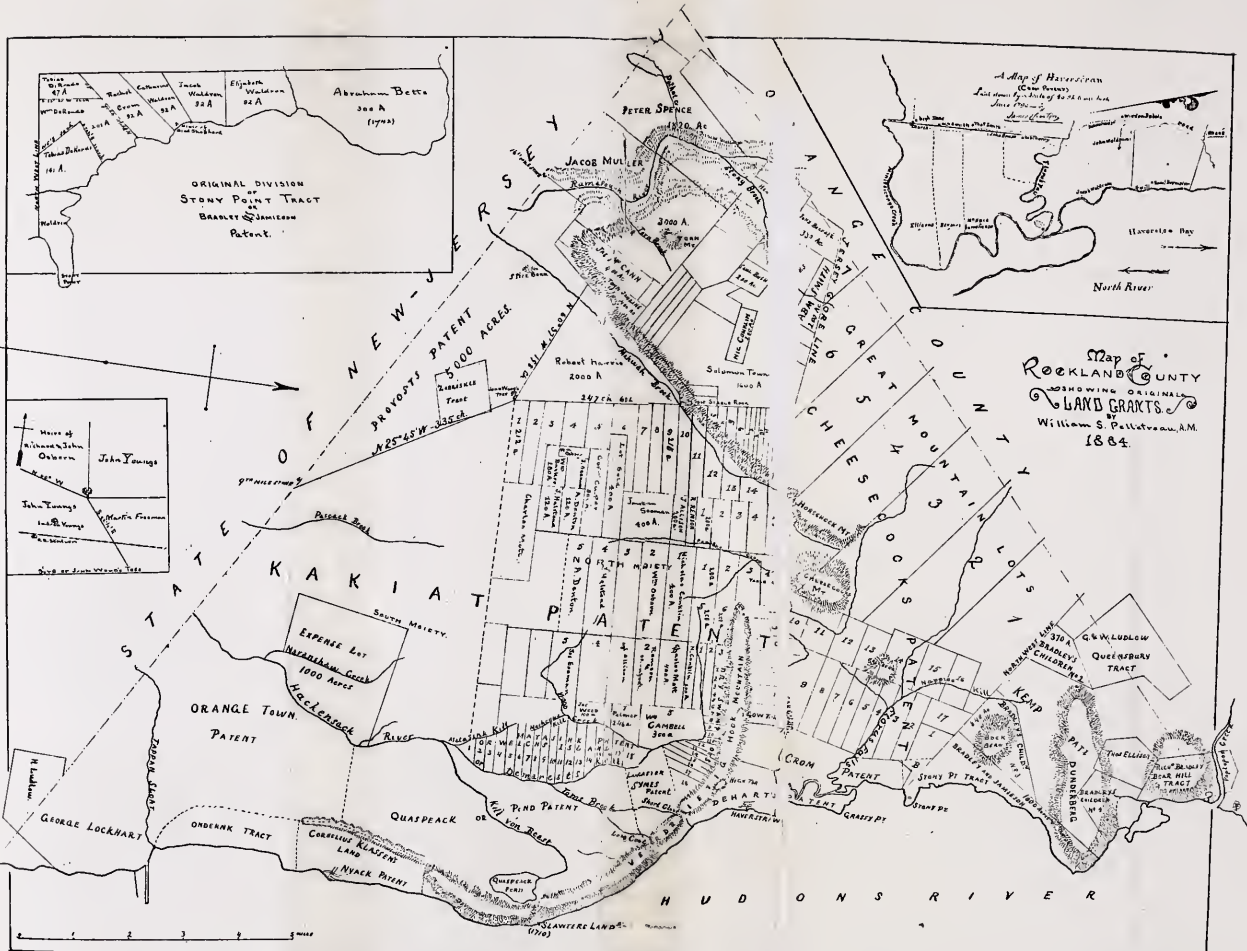
Jacobus De Harte deserves remembrance as the first real owner of Haverstraw, but it is not probable that he ever occupied the land in person. It was the custom in those days for wealthy merchants to purchase desirable tracts of land, place tenants upon them who paid a small rent, and when an opportunity afforded, sell them at an advance to other parties. We do not know the location of any of the separate parcels described by their Indian names, but many suppose that "Aquamack," which means the "end place," or farthest extent, was the aboriginal name for Grassy Point.

In 1695, De Harte sold the land to Johannes Minnie. The deed of this sale is given in full. It is interesting, not only as a specimen of the conveyances of the early times, but as the first deed given in Haverstraw.

"This Deed entered at the request of Capt. Cornelius Cuyper the 15th of July Anno Dom 1715."

"To all Christian People to whome these present writings shall come Jacobus De Harte of the City of New York Mercht. sends Greeting, whereas the Honble Collonell Thomas Dongan Late Governour of the Province of New York by his certain pattent beareing date the Nineteenth day of December Anno Dom. one thousand six hundred and eighty and five, And in the first yeare of the Reigne of our Late Sovereigne Lord, King James the second, did grant rattifie and confirm unto the said Jacobus De harte his heirs and assignes A parcel of land and meadow lying upon Hudson River in severall parcells called or known by the Indian names of Newasinke and Iandakah and Caquaney and Aquamack within the limits of Averstraw now in the County of Orange Bounded on the west by a Creeke called Menisakcongue, on the East and North by Hudson River, on the South by the Mountaines, Containing by esteemation of the Surveyor Genli Foure hundred Acres of upland and Meadowe English measure, together with all priveledges and appurtenances as in and by the said Pattent Relation thereunto being had may more fully and at large apppeare. Now know yee that the said Jacobus De harte for diverse good Causes valuable considerations him hereunto moving, more especially for and in Consideration of a valuable sum of money to him in hand paid att and before the ensealing and delivery hereof by Johannes Minnie of Averstraw, in the County of Orange, aforesaid the receipt whereof he the said Jacobus De harte

*He left most of his property to his "two natural sons." He mentions his brothers Jacobus, David, and Mathias, and sister Wilhelmina.



doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every parcell thereof doth Cleerly acquitt and discharge the said Johanus Mynne, his heirs and assigns forever. By these presents Hath given granted bargained sould assigned and sett over, And by these presents doth give grant bargain sell assigne and sett over unto the said Johanus Minnie his heirs and assigns all his right title interest property claime and demand of in and to the aforesaid tracts and parcell of lands and meadows and every part and parcell thereof together with all his right title interest of in and to all the houses barnes stables yarges gardens orchards and all other privileges and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any manner of ways appertaining (Excepting and thereby only reserving out of the aforesaid tracts of land Tenn Acres or five Morgan of Woodland to the use of him the said Jacobus De harte his heires and assigns forever which said tract of Tenn Acres doth lye between the Creeke Commonly known by the name of Verdrietig hook and the common Great kill and cutts himself off from the aforesaid land with a small Kill or Creeke which runs into Hudson River) To have and to hold all and singular the aforesaid tractts and parcell of lande and meadow before mentioned to be bargained and sold and all the priveledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging (Excepting what before is excepted) unto him the said Johannes Minnie his heires and assigns to the only proper use and benefit and behoofe of him the said Johannes Minnie his heirs and assigns forever.

"In Witness Whereof the said Jacobus Dehearte hath hereunto sett his hand and seale in the sixth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord and Lady William and Mary King and Queen over England, &c., and in the yeare of our Lord 1694.

"JACOBUS DEHEARTE.

"Sealed and delivered in }
the presence of }

"THOMAS LAWREAT,

"SANS WESELLS,

"PETER JACOB MARIUS."

"New York 1696-7, March ye 15th, There appeared before me Leonard Lewis of his Majtys Justices of the Peace Mr. Jacobus De Heart and declared the within instrument to be his voluntary act and deed.

"LEONARD LEWIS, Justice."

Liber No. 1 of the Transcribe Records from Orange County, page 139, &c.

With the exception of the small tract reserved, Johannes Minnie thus came in possession of the whole patent. He was a prominent man in the early days of Orange county, and was one of the original Dutch settlers. He sold one-quarter of the tract to Albert Minnie (who is supposed to have been his brother), July 19th 1694. Johannes Minnie died about 1710, and left a daughter Reynie, an only child, who married Lodowick Post, and she and her husband sold to Cornelius Claasen Kuyper and Albert Minnie, a portion of the tract estimated to be 250 acres, and by a deed dated February 22d 1714, in which the above facts are recited. They sold to Thomas

Husk "all the residue of the parcels of land and meadow," estimated to be 150 acres. Thomas Husk and wife, Eleanor, sold this part to Charles Mott, December 13th 1715, and he sold to James Osborn, March 27th 1719, for £400, and he in turn sold to John Allison, May 14th 1729.

Albert Minnie by deeds, dated one May 15th, "in the 2nd year of King George the 2nd," and the other October 30th 1729, sold his quarter of the patent bought of Johannes Minnie, and the lands bought of Lodowick Post, to John Allison, for £270.

The five morgens, or ten acres, reserved in the deed from Jacobus De Harte to Johannes Minnie, were sold by his son, Balthazar De Harte, "of the City of New York, glazier," to Cornelius Kuyper, "of Verdrietig Hook in the township of Haverstraw," September 7th 1719.

Captain Cornelius Kuyper, died March 5th 1731, and the share belonging to him went to his son Nicholas, or, as he is termed in the old deeds, "Klaas Kuyper," who died about 1760, and left it to his six sons and two daughters, and Nicholas, Cornelius, Walfert, Abraham, and Jacobus, five of the sons, sold their shares to John De Noyelles, June 6th 1769, and May 1st 1767, and the rest of the children about the same time. The patent granted to De Harte was doubtless understood as extending along the mountains as far as the Long Clove. Nicholas Kuyper sold to John Allison a tract which is described as "lying on the north side of the mountains called Verdrietig Hook, and bounded east by the Hudson river, North by a run of water coming out of a valley commonly called the Short Clove, South by the mountain and Southeast by a run of water coming out of a valley called the Long Clove, June 16th 1741." The five morgens of wood land reserved in the first deed were probably a part of this.

In this manner the whole tract became the property of the Allison and De Noyelles, and a large portion of it is still owned by their descendants. The patent remained undivided for a long time after the purchase, but by a sort of mutual arrangement the De Noyelles had the south and the Allison the north part, and on the 29th of May 1792, the following division was made, which separated two estates now immensely valuable, and increasing in value every year. John De Noyelles died January 11th 1775, and his share went to his sons John and Peter, and the share of John Allison went to his son Joseph, by will, in 1754.

"May 29th 1792.

"Whereas the said Joseph Allison and John De Noyelles, deceased, father of John De Noyelles and Peter De Noyelles, were part owners of the Patent called De Hart's Patent, lying in Haverstraw, and the above named having agreed to a division thereof as follows (the salt marsh or meadows excepted, which is separately divided according to their respective shares in the said Patent): Now this witnesses that Joseph Allison, for the sum of five shillings, has released and granted to the said De Noyelles, all his right to all the lands lying south of a

certain line, Beginning at a certain rock laying on the easterly side of the public road that leads from Haverstraw to Kakiat, and on the westerly bounds of the said Patent, and within the enclosure, and appears in the form of a sugar loaf, and from the said rock the line turns first South 54 degrees one quarter east, twelve chains and forty links to a stump, then South 13 degrees East, three chains to a chestnut tree, and the same course continued 10 chains and 77 links to a small hickory tree, then South 23 degrees East, 5 chains to a black oak tree, then North 78 degrees East, 16 chains 20 links on the southerly side of the road, which is a corner, to the said Joseph Allison, John Suffern, Thomas Smith and Peter De Noyelles, and thence southerly and easterly along the land that Joseph Allison hath conveyed to Thomas Smith and John Shepherd to Hudson River, With all the lands to the south of the said line and to extend southerly to the small brook south of the said John Suffern's house at the landing."

The landmarks in the above description require to be noticed. The rock, "in the form of a sugar loaf," stood at the west end of the north line of the present homestead of Garret G. Allison, on the east side of the road to Mount Repose Cemetery; and this road was the west line of the patent. The land above to the west was sold to John Allison by Richard Coombs, Samuel Mills, and others, "being the first lot in number in the 100 acre lots in Kakiat," and bounded East by the Haverstraw Patent, now John Allison's, North by Crooms' land, and west by the lot laid out for John Mott, and South by the mountains." May 17th 1733. The land of Thomas Smith and John Shepherd was the tract now bounded by Broadway, West street, Main street, South street, and Hudson River.

THE DIVISION OF THE POND PATENT.

That part of Clarkstown which lies to the east of the Hackensack River, with the exception of the land next to the Hudson River at Nyack and Upper Nyack, is embraced in a patent granted to Jarvis Marshall and William Welch, September 7th 1690. This tract is described as "All that tract lying upon the Hudson River called by the native Indians Quaspack. Beginning at the the east side of a certain kill, and from thence runs north 60° east to a certain walnut tree, and so to the Hudson River, and then southerly by the river to the north line of Cornelius Claasen's, and thence by his north bounds to the ridge or top of the mountains, then along the ridge southerly to the land of Thomas Dow, then by his land west to a certain red oak tree standing on the east side of the kill aforesaid, thence by the kill to the place where it begun. Bounded north by Johannes Miller, east by Hudson River and the land of Cornelius Claasen and Thomas Dow and west by Demarest's Kill."

The name of "Johannes Miller" as found above, is doubtless an error. It was probably Johannes Minnie, who about that time was the owner of De Harte's Patent or the tract now embraced in the village of Haverstraw.

Jarvis Marshall and wife, Eleanor, sold their half of the patent to Thomas Burroughs, a merchant of New York, December 17th 1695, and he sold one-quarter of his half to William Huddlestone, September 6th 1698. William Welch probably sold his half to John Hutchins. In 1700 the whole tract was owned as follows: John Hutchins one-half, John Sands, "of Cow Neck, Long Island," one-quarter, William Huddlestone one-eighth, and Daniel Whitehead, also of Long Island, one-eighth. October 15th 1700, these parties agreed that the patent should be divided among them by Augustine Graham, the surveyor general. The tract was first divided into two parts by a line thus described: "Beginning at an oak tree on the west side of Quaspack pond, on the north end of a small hassocky meadow, thence south 72° west to Demarest's Kill, and east on the same course to the river." The south part, which was estimated to be 2,500 acres, fell to John Hutchins. The north half was divided into three parts. Of these, John Sands had the north part, estimated to be 1,400 acres. This part was bounded on the south by "a line of marked trees running from the pond north 49° 55' west to Demarest's kill." Next south came the share of William Huddlestone, which was separated from the part of Daniel Whitehead by a line running north 75° west. The parts belonging to Huddlestone and Whitehead were each estimated to be 550 acres.

John Hutchins sold to "John Slawter, of Long Island, 200 acres of land in Quaspack patent, bounded on the east 200 feet from the edge of the hill fronting Hudson river, and to the north to the land of said John Slawter, and to the west to the partition line on the great pond, and on the south to the land of John Hutchins." This is dated May 22d 1711,* and makes the first mention made of the man from whom "Slawter's Landing" derives its name, a name which continued till within a few years when modern fastidiousness changed Quaspack Pond to Rockland Lake. Some time after this it seems that a company of German settlers bought a large part, if not the whole, of the remaining land of John Hutchins. Among these was Peter Geslar, who, with his wife, Antie, sold to John Ryder, June 8th 1753, "All that tract of land near the pond, in that [tract] the Germans have bought there of some gentlemen. This is a lot that did fall to the share of Peter Geslar, and is bounded by the lands of William Felta, Abm. Paulding, Hendrick Snyder, John Ryder and Yorin Remsen, containing 225 acres, but if there shall be more than 225 acres then John Ryder must pay 40s. an acre." This deed was confirmed by another given December 5th 1759, by Paulus, Hermanus, and Ury, the three sons of Peter Geslar.† The Valley Cottage station, on the West Shore Railroad, stands on this tract, and a portion is still in the posses-

*This deed and the others mentioned in the description of the south half of this patent are now in the hands of John Ryder, at Valley Cottage railroad station.

†The will of Peter Geslar is dated March 13th 1750. It mentions wife Antie, and sons Paulus, Hermannus, and Ury, and grandsons Paulus and Tunis, "sons of my late son Peter." He leaves to his sons and grandsons all his estate.

sion of the descendants of John Ryder. A tract on the east side of the Quaspack Pond, extending to the river, was bought by John Earl and Stephen Bourdet, "goldsmith of New York," and it is described as extending "from the south bounds of Tunis Snedeker, to a straight line running along the northwest bounds of Hermanus Hoffman, being part of a tract formerly belonging to John Hutchins, Esq." This was divided between them March 20th 1746, by a line "from the east side of the pond, eight rods north of the corner tree of Hermanus Hoffman, and to run to the point of rocks called Stony Point, and to continue in a straight line to Hudson's river." It was agreed that "the place on the river under the mountain, called Kalk Hook shall remain in common." Stephen Bourdet had the north part, and he sold it to John Johnson, of New York, May 7th 1747. This part is mentioned as 300 acres, "also one-half of Shell hill, the whole being 6 acres ranging along the south bounds of John Earl."

Hermanus Hoffman was one of the early settlers and owned a "plantation" or farm, which seems to have been on the east side of Quaspack Pond near the south end. In his will, dated February 15th 1752, he leaves to his "oldest son, Hermanus 106 acres on the south side of my plantation," and to his "son Jurry 106 acres on the north side of my plantation during his life, then to his heirs."* David, son of Ury Hoffman, sold Abner Brush 39 acres of his share, bounded west by the pond, south by Ephraim Terrell, Esq., north by John Ryder, southwest by William Dobbs, August 3d 1772. Abner Brush sold it to John Ryder in 1775. The tract that John Earl owned seems to have been sold to Abner Brush, and by him to Thomas Newman. He died in 1759, and it was sold to John Ryder by the executors, December 3d 1759. A more important sale was made March 19th 1767, when John Ryder sold to Garret, Theodorus, Abraham, and John Snedeker a tract "Beginning at the hassocky meadow on the west side of the pond and running north 72° east to the south side of a rock, on the top of the hill in the cove of the mountains, marked X thence to Hudson's River to Slawter's Landing to a large rock, thence along the the river south 40 chains, thence to place of beginning." This is evidently the northeast corner of the tract of John Hutchins.

The stream that crosses the Kings road to the north of Valley Cottage station was called by the Dutch settlers "Kill Von Beast" or Beast's Brook. This ran through the land owned by Yoris Remsen, and his family had a mill on it as early as 1750.

Paulus Geslar and wife, Leah, sold to John Ryder, June 1751, 150 acres "beginning where a small brook falls into Kill Von Beast on the south side, thence southerly along the banks to the southerly division line between Yoris Remsen and Peter Geslar, then southwest along that line 129 rods, then northwest 136 rods, to the south side of Kill Von Beast near the mill dam of Elizabeth Remsen, and along the south side of the mill pond to the

bridge over the kill, and thence to place of beginning."

In 1769, Abraham Onderdonk sold to John Ryder "one third of a tract of 18 acres, 6 acres bounded east by King's road, south by Kill Von Beast, west by a small brook, north by Tunis Remsen, being the south end of a small tract of land given by my grandfather, Yoris Remsen, to his three daughters Ann, Artie and Lamertie, of which I own one-third, being the only heir of Artie Remsen."

NORTH HALF OF POND PATENT.

The tract that belonged to Daniel Whitehead at the time of division seems to have been resold to Thomas Burroughs. By his will, dated August 18th 1703, he left it to his youngest son, Joel, and his daughter, Mary, wife of Brinley Sylvester, of Shelter Island. They divided the land by a line running from Quaspack Pond to Demarest's Kill; Joel Burroughs had the north part and Mary Sylvester the south part. The deed of partition, dated at Southold, Long Island, February 14th 1718, is now in possession of Mr. Isaac De Baun, of Haverstraw. Joel sold his part to "Yoris Remsen, of Newtown, Long Island," November 6th 1728. He left it to his son, Theodorus Remsen, and he in turn left it to his sons, George and Johannes, who divided it June 16th 1766.

Of the transfers of the share of William Huddlestone nothing is now known; but in 1737 it was owned wholly or in part by Jacob Polhemus.

THE SNEDEKER ESTATE.

The most beautiful portion of Clarkstown is the fertile tract of land lying between the Hackensack River or Demarest's Kill and the mountains that border the river, and extending south to the road that leads to Rockland Lake. This was the portion of the Pond Patent which fell to the share of Captain John Sands, and was sold by him to the Snedekers, a family of some importance in the county. Tunis Snedeker, who was a native of Hempstead, Long Island, and who lived there in 1710, is supposed to have been the father of Theodorus, Abraham, Tunis, Johannes, and Garret. He came to this part of the county as early as 1731, and bought the tract above referred to. He died August 3d 1750, probably intestate, for his sons gave quit claim deeds to each other for their separate tracts. Johannes Snedeker's part lay between the King's road and Demarest's Kill. The part of Garret Snedeker was 423 acres "strict measure," and the deed signed by his brothers Theodorus, Johannes, and Abraham, dated May 20th 1722, described it as "Beginning at a white oak tree standing in or near a line of old marked trees which run from the pond, thence along that line north 44° 15' west to an elm tree standing by a highway." Its western boundary was the highway called the King's road. It was also bounded part of the way by the land of Johannes Snedeker, and its furthest extent north was a walnut tree standing at the foot of the mountain above the Long Cove. The general boundaries as given in the deed were "South by the land of Jacob Polhemus, deceased, west partly by the road and

*He mentions his wife Gertrude, and his daughters Catrina Snyder, Leah Geslar, Christena, and Rachel.

partly by the land of Johannes Snedeker, north by the mountains and east by the land of Theodorus Snedeker." The original title of Tunis Snedeker to this part of the patent cannot be found. But in 1770 the proprietors of the north moiety of Kakiat Patent laid claim to certain portions of the north part of the Pond Patent. Probably on account of this, Garret Snedeker procured a new deed from John Sands, of Long Island (probably the heir-at-law of the original owner) October 23d 1770, and he then gave new deeds to the rest. To Tunis, the oldest son and heir-at-law of Theodorus Snedeker, who died in 1767, he deeded 388 acres, "bounded south by Rem Remsen, west by Garret Snedeker, north by the mountains, and east by Abraham Snedeker and the pond." To Abraham Snedeker he conveyed "403 acres bounded west by Tunis S., north and east by mountains, south by John Ryder and the pond, the pond end is at a road leading from the King's road to Slawter's Landing." Tunis Snedeker sold 185 acres of his part to his younger brother, Theodorus, and when he died, in 1773, he left him all his lands. This estate of Theodorus Snedeker was confiscated after the Revolution, and sold by Samuel Dodge and Daniel Graham, commissioners, to Jacobus Swartwout, of Dutchess county, August 18th 1782. The original deed is now on file in the County Clerk's office.

Abraham Snedeker died in 1771, and left his lands to Abraham Thew, his grandson. In his will he directed that the family burying ground should not be sold, but remain for ever for the Snedeker family.

Garret Snedeker died about 1776, and his estate was left to John Thew, and to Richard, Theodorus, Tunis, and Garret Snedeker. The estate was divided by commissioners in 1789.

The only branch of the Snedeker family that owns any part of this large estate are the descendants of Johannes, one family of which still own a portion of the ancestral inheritance.

Johannes Snedeker died a prisoner in the Sugar House prison, in New York, September 28th 1779, aged 58. He left two sons, Garret and Tunis, and several daughters. Garret built the old stone house, in which his son, Abraham Snedeker, now lives, in 1793. This stands about forty rods west of the Kings road, and about a quarter of a mile northwest from the Presbyterian Church at Waldburg.

Abraham Snedeker was born March 15th 1793, and he is now living on the old homestead, the sole survivor of the time when the family owned both the mountain and the plain, between the Hackensack and the Hudson. The various tracts of the original estates, had, in course of time, been divided into small parcels.

About 1840, Hon. Abraham B. Conger, by various purchases, became the owner of almost the whole of the original estate, and it is now in possession of his family.

The old stone house of Theodorus Snedeker is still standing, though dilapidated, a little southwest of Conger's Station on the West Shore Railroad.*

*Another stone house standing on the east side of Kings road about half a mile north of Waldburg Church was built by Abraham Storms, who married Altie, daughter of Johannes Snedeker. The mountain lands in this estate remained for a long time undivided.

THE LANCASTER SYMES TRACT.

To the north of the Pond Patent was a tract granted to Lancaster Symes and others, April 23d 1708. The Snedekers always claimed nearly if not quite to the Short Clove, and the only known deed which refers to the Symes grant is one from William Lupton to Claas R. Van Houten, dated 1760. This conveys 102 acres bounded west by Demarest's Kill, north by the lands of John De Noyelles, east and south by the road to New City. This is now the farm of Barne Van Houten. A map of the farm made in 1813 by David Pye bears the following note: "A map of the farm sold by William Lupton to Claas R. Van Houten, in patent of Lancaster Symes and others, one half at least of this patent is in the patent to Marshal and Welch. Calculation to be made on this 100 acres, as if the remainder was only 600 acres." The lots on the west side of Demarest's Kill run from that creek to Wood Creek or the west branch of Hackensack. In a deed from Jacob Van Houten and other heirs of Claas R. Van Houten, to Isaac B. Van Houten, January 7th 1819, they are called the "Mattasink or Contest Lots." The saw-mill by the bridge on the road to New City is probably on Lot 14. These lots are in the patent known as Welch's Island.

HAVERSTRAW IN 1800.

"My father removed from Tappan Sloat to Haverstraw in the year 1794. I was then 14 years old, which is 64 years ago. There was no village there then, only one house. Capt. John Shepherd bought the field where the village is built of Joseph Allison, for £10 an acre. When he moved there it was sown with rye. The river bank was the handsomest I ever saw. From Grassy Point down to where James Wood first set a brick yard, was a beautiful row of large chestnuts and oak trees, growing all along the banks. It was a beautiful walk. How different now! A large village, and also a village of brick yards!"

Such is the description as given in a letter written in 1855, by Jacob Wandell to his sister, Catharine Van Houten.

Previous to the Revolution, the road that connected the fertile country back of the mountains, with the river, was through the Long Clove, and the person who travels it to-day in its present improved condition, can little realize the difficulty with which the ox carts of former times made the toilsome ascent. On the north side of the little stream which runs from the Short Clove to the river was a small lot of one acre, and here, during the Revolution, was the dock and landing of Major Edward William Kiers, who was prominent as an officer in the Continental army. It was the first landing in Haverstraw, and bore the same relation to the few inhabitants of those days that the steamboat wharves bear to the busy population of the present time. Until after the beginning of the present century, this was the only dock between "Slaughter's Landing," at Rockland Lake, and Stony Point, at the old Kings Ferry. After the death of Major Kiers, his executors sold it to George Suffern, who

conveyed it to John Suffern, February 28th 1791. He sold to William C. Thompson, and it was by him sold to John De Noyelles, including the dock and store house, and dwelling house, for £700, November 7th 1801. It is now the property of Felix McCabe. The old homestead of the De Noyelles stood somewhat north and a little back from the river, while the old road ran between the house of Major Kiers and his landing, where the brick yards now are. The old De Noyelles burying ground, which still remains on the top of a high hill, is the last relic of the elevated land which once extended all along the river. As this old cemetery will soon be a thing of the past, we feel it a duty to copy the dates that yet remain, though some of them are scarcely legible, and others are on broken tombstones. By the side of this ground is what is left of one of the largest trees in the county, and the last survivor of the huge chestnut trees that formed the original forest. The trunk is twelve feet in circumference, and bears all the indications of great age.

John Moore, died February 16th 1832, æ. 57.

Jane, wife of John Moore, June 14th 1840, 54.

"My dear, I am come to thee."

Harriet, wife of Joseph Knapp, died December 27th 1848, 76.

Andrew A. Hopper, died October 30th 1838, æ. 54.

Sarah, wife of John De Pue, April 1st 1811, 48.

John De Pue, December 11th 1822, æ. 58 y. 10 m. 5 d.

John Stagg, November 21st 1856, 46 y. 3 m. 13 d.

Mary, wife of John Ryker Jr., and daughter of John De Noyelles, died March 7th 1839, æ. 38.

John De Noyelles, died August 9th 1852, æ. 67.

John J. De Noyelles, July 13th 1843, 54 y. 3 m.

Daniel W. Coe, son of Walter & Rachel D. N. Coe, died November 10th 1852, aged 22 y. 5 m. 13 d.

In memory of John De Noyelles, Esquire, A Member of the General Assembly for the County of Orange in the Province of New York, Departed this life January the 11th 1775, in the 41 year of his age.

The lot mentioned before as sold to Lawyer Thomas Smith, was, after his death, surveyed and divided into house lots, and a map was made by Teunis Smith, of Nyack, who was a noted surveyor in his day. A road, now called Middle street, was run through the center of the lot, from east to west, and numbered streets crossing this, commencing with First street, next the river front. This was done in 1803, and was the first attempt at a village of Haverstraw. The first house built on this lot was where the United States Hotel now stands. It was a two story house, with a flight of stairs on the outside running to the upper story. One of the first persons to buy lots was Jacob Wandell, who, as mentioned above, came here from Tappan Slote in 1794. A lot for a Methodist church was given before this time, and the church was built upon it in 1800. At the time when these building lots were laid out, the high banks of the river were covered with a thick growth of trees, principally cedars, which stood so thick that a person in the road could with difficulty see the river. Among the first

purchasers of lots were Michael Hay, father of Thomas Hay, Abraham Wandell, Amos Knapp, and John Johnston. The price of a lot on Front street was \$50.

THE ALLISON FARM.

All the land now covered by the village of Haverstraw, exclusive of the land of the De Noyelles, and the ten acres sold to Thomas Smith, and extending to the extremity of Grassy Point, was owned by John Allison, and for long years was known as Allison's Neck, or the Allison farm. John Allison died in 1754, and left the whole tract to his son, Joseph, describing it in his will as "the farm where I now live, being a tract purchased of Albert Minnie and others, bounded North and East by Hudson river, South by the mountains, and running westerly by Minisceongo Creek and the mountains." The house where Joseph Allison, and his father before him, lived, stood on the bank of the river, on the west side of what is now Allison street and about eight rods north of Main street.

About 1812, a dock was built nearly in front of the house and became known as Allison's Landing. A fence separated it from the land sold to Thomas Smith, and it was also fenced along the old road which is now called Broadway; and so running to Minisceongo Creek. At the junction of Broad street and Broadway was a large gate which opened into what was called the old lane, that led nearly straight to the house, which was surrounded by a large orchard. The house itself was rather small, two stories in height, with an ample kitchen attached for the colored population, for John Allison and his son were quite large slave holders, and like the patriarch Job had an "exceeding great household." The whole farm remained undivided till after the death of Joseph Allison, which occurred about January 2d 1796.

CROM PATENT.

The original purchase made by Balthazar De Harte included not only the land south of the creek, but also the low land to the north, which was in two different tracts, and known to the Indians by distinct names. His interest in this tract he sold to Nicholas Du Poins and Peter Jacob Marius. Nicholas Du Poins, "of the City of New York, weaver," sold his half to Florus Williamse Crom, October 17th 1685. The share of Peter Jacob Marius passed into the hands of Hendrick Van Bomell, and his widow, Rachel, sold it to Hendrick Ryker, October 3d 1685. The new owners soon afterward presented to Governor Cornbury a petition which fully explains the facts, and of which the following is a copy:

"To his Excell'y Edward Viscount Cornbury Captain Generall and Governor in Chief of her Majtys Province of New York and Territories Depending thereon in America and Vice Admirall of the same, &c. In Council.

"The humble petition of Flores Crom in behalf of himself and these of the Inhabitants at Haverstraw in Orange County Sheweth

"That, whereas, before the running of the line of parti-

tion between this province and the province of East New Jersey, in the year 1683, the Town of Haverstraw was taken to belong and appertain to the province of East New Jersey. For that the first purchaser thereof, to witt, Balthazer De Hart and Hendrick Van Bumell, about the year 1671, patented the said Land under the proprietors of East New Jersey.

"That after the running of the aforesaid line of partition the said Balthazer De Hart and Hendrick Bumell did take out patents under this government, and afterwards, in the year 1686, upon some complaint of the Indians, were necessitated to renew their Indian purchase, as appears by the records of the Secry's Office in which Indian deed the meeds and bounds of the aforesaid land are much more certain and express than is comprehended in the aforesaid patents.

"Now for as much as yr Excellys petitioners by meane conveyances in the law are entitled too and in the quiet possession of the above said land, and for severall yeares have cultivated and improved a considerable part thereof,

"May it therefore please your Excell'cy to grant unto ye petitioners under the seals of this province a confirmation thereof according to the meeds and bounds of the aforesaid Indian deed at a moderate quit rent for the whole.

"And as in duty bound shall ever pray

"FLORUS CROM."

Appended to this petition is a list of names of persons who united with him in the petition, and this is the earliest list of persons actually living in Haverstraw. This list includes Johannes Minnie, Albert Minnie, Ryn Jans, Cryntie Jans, William Crom, John Pew, and Henry Van Hogencamp. A patent had already been granted them for the lands, by Gov. Dongan, of which the following is an abstract:

"James the Second by Thomas Dongan, Governor,

"To Florus Wm. Crom.

"December 13th, 1685,

"Conveys the moiety or half of a certain parcel of upland and meadow at a place called Averstraw, Beginning at a creek called Minnesceongo at a red oak marked on all four sides, running along as the creek runs, South South east, from thence running into the woods westerly sixty chains to the foot of the mountain, to a tree marked on all four sides, from thence running north north east seventy two chains upon a fresh brook coming from the mountains to a stake marked on all four sides planted by a walnut tree, from thence running as the fresh brook runs South east fifty chains to the first mentioned tree. Being esteemed with the meadow, four hundred and eighty acres English measure. Also another parcel of upland and meadow, joining to the same land on the north end of it, known by the name of Ahequerenoy, containing with the meadow two hundred and ten acres. In all 690 acres English measure. Also fifty acres more of upland adjoining the aforesaid parcel and tract of land not yet appropriated as shall seem most convenient to him."

A patent for the other moiety or half was granted, at the same time, to Hendrick Ryker, and thus they became the owners of all the land bounded south by the creek, west by the hills, east by the river, and extending north almost to Stony Point. Between this tract and Stony Point was a small tract of 106 acres, granted to Richard Bradley, which will be described in another place.

Ryker and Crom were both natives of Flatbush, Long Island. The original patent granted to Florus Williamse Crom, beautifully written on parchment, and with the autograph of the Governor and the seal of the Province attached, is now in the possession of Wesley Weiant Esq., of Stony Point. So far as we can find, this is the only original document of the kind in existence in this county. Hendrick Ryker sold his half of the whole tract to Harme Hay, and Laurie Jans.

Florus Williamse Crom died in 1706, and by his will ordered that his lands at Haverstraw should be "divided into four farms, or plantations, and sold at vendue to the highest bidder among my children." The part lying next south of Florus Falls was sold by the owners to John Van Horne, and a release given by Johannes Hay, son of Harme Hay, November 23d 1705, for his undivided share. This tract is described as "beginning on Florus creek, fronting to the meadows and creek, in breadth 130 paces, and joins on the west south west side to the land of Ryn Jans, and runs west to the foot of the hills." Van Horne and his wife, Catharine, sold it to Guisbert Crom, March 10th 1715. The land of Ryn Jans afterward passed into the hands of the Crooms, as will be seen.

In 1722 the owners of the whole patent agreed that it should be divided among its owners, and with the assigns of Hendrick Riker. By this division it seems that all the part north of Florus Falls was given to Johannes Hay.

It is not probable that the plan of dividing the patent into four farms and selling them at auction was ever carried into effect. The old deeds state that the part of Florus Williamse Crom passed to his son, William Florus Crom, who left it to his six children. Dirck, the eldest of these, bought the share of his brother William (who had previously died) of his heirs, June 15th 1732, so that when the division was made he owned one third. The share of Dirck Crom was 154 acres, and was at the south end, next to the brook called Minnies Falls.* This tract is described as "Beginning at the meadow and running on a N. by W. course to the line that Kakiat people run back of Crooms. Then south along that line† to a run or fall called Minisceongo, and by the falls to the place of beginning." Dirck Crom sold this farm to Mathew Benson, October 20th 1737, for £157, and he sold it to John Allison, April 26th 1742, "except the right to make a dam and set a mill on the creek, which

*Minnies Falls (so named after Johannes Minnie, who had owned the land in De Harte's patent, south of the stream) was the name given to Minisceongo Creek above tide water.

†The owners of Kakiat Patent at one time claimed the land north of the creek and west of Crom's Patent, and laid out lots, but this claim was not sustained.

Dirck Crom formerly granted to Jeremiah Heimans." It is upon this farm that the manufacturing establishments of Elisha Peck were erected, and the tract is now of immense value.

The next farm was that of Paulus Yorkse, who married Tryntie, one of the daughters of William Florus Crom. His tract was 94 acres. It was afterwards sold to Thomas Mapes, and, in 1757, the south half was sold to Benjamin Benson, by John James, who had purchased it of the heirs of Thomas Mapes, for £150. The north half had been previously sold to Mathew Benson (father of Benjamin) by John Alsop. He left it to his son, and thus Benjamin Benson came in possession of the whole of the original farm.

The part of Thomas Husk, who is supposed to have married another daughter of William Florus Crom, came next. This was a farm of about 100 acres. Before the Revolution it came into the possession of Michael Hay, and descended to his son, Thomas Hay, who was a very prominent man, and at one time sheriff of the county.

The land which is mentioned as the land of Ryn Jans was the next tract. This probably came to him as a part of the share of Laurie Jans, who bought a share of Ryker's half of the patent. It afterwards passed into the hands of Captain James Lamb, who was a very extensive land owner. This farm has a somewhat curious history. Captain James Lamb was a tory during the Revolution, and after the establishment of the State government his property was confiscated. The commissioners of forfeited lands made no sale during his life. By one section of the Act of May 19th 1784, they were inhibited from selling his lands, and by another Act passed at the 10th session (Chap. 93), his estate was given to his children. On November 1st 1784, James Lamb gave a deed "in consideration of the love and affection I have for my daughter Rachel, and my son-in-law John Crom," by which he conveyed to them "all the land and farm they now live upon and have for some time occupied."

Captain Lamb died about 1794 and left four daughters; Elizabeth, wife of John Waldron; Catharine, wife of Jacob Waldron; Hannah, wife of John Armstrong; and Rachel, wife of John Crom. On June 14th 1797, Catharine, Elizabeth, and the children of John Armstrong, considering that the deed given by their father, who was attainted for treason, might not be valid, sold their right and title to John and Alexander Crom, sons of John Crom, who died in 1795.

The old house where John Crom lived, stood on the west side of this farm, nearly opposite the junction of the road running to Stony Point and the road running west to the mountains. Close to the site of the house is a large black walnut tree, evidently of great age, and it is one of the traditions of the place, that under this tree the American troops were paid off during the Revolution. The tradition that at this place the negro Pompey (a slave of Captain Lamb), took the lead of General Wayne's troops when advancing to the assault of Stony Point, is somewhat supported by the fact that the house and farm were at that time in Lamb's possession, and

may have been his actual place of residence,* although he is said to have lived near where the engine house of Tomkins brick yards now stands, south of Stony Point. The farm, whose value for brick making and other purposes can scarcely be over estimated, now belongs to Adam Lilburn.

The tract between the Crom farm and Florus Falls belonged, as has been stated before, to Guisbert Crom; but in 1790 it was in possession of Robert Henry, and was sold, in 1802, by Robert Henry, and William Cooley (who may have been heirs to the Robert above mentioned), to John and Alexander Crom. The latter sold his part, and also his share in the Crom farm, to George Weiant, and moved to the western part of the State, in 1815. John Crom, his brother, continued on the old homestead till his death, about 1820. In 1836, it was bought by two speculators, Murphy and Warner, who also bought part of Grassy Point, with the intention of laying out a village, a project which at that time was a mania along the Hudson. This enterprise, like many other similar ones, came to naught. Murphy and Warner failed in 1837, and the farm was sold by the special receiver to David Munn, a man whose life and acts are very important factors in the history of this part of the county. John Crom was the last of the name who owned any land in the Crom Patent. One of his grandsons is now a tenant on the tract granted to his ancestor 200 years ago.

AHEQUERENOY.

The land north of the brook called Florus Falls and extending to Stony Point, and bounded west by the hills, was known to the Indians by this name. This tract, as mentioned before, at the time of the partition of the Crom Patent, came into the possession of Johannes Hay, and he sold it to Edward Blagge, July 29th 1723, for the sum of £135. The tract is described in the deed as "A tract of land at Haverstraw, bounded South by the land of Florus Crom, deceased, west by the hills or mountains, north by the run of water called in the Dutch Het Rasende Water, coming down from the mountains of the Highlands, and east by Hudson river; containing 200 acres." This sale was probably in the way of a mortgage, or pledge for money loaned, for a deed given by Benjamin Blagge to James Lamb, March 7th 1761, recites that the above sale was made to Edward Blagge, for which he had paid no consideration, that the deed had not been redelivered, and that Benjamin Blagge, the son and heir of Edward Blagge, deceased, by this deed sells to James Lamb, who had purchased the said lands of Johannes Hay, all his right and claim to the premises.

James Lamb had made the purchase from Hay long before, for on the 10th of April, 1751, he sold the south part to Resolvert Waldron, "bounded south by the run of water known by the name of Florus falls, and the salt

*The statement in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. I, p. 74, so far as it refers to Pompey's master as a "warm whig" is certainly erroneous. The fact of his being attainted and his property confiscated is alluded to in a deed from Rachel Crom to her son John, conveying her part of the property, October 27th 1813.



John W. Keller

meadow, north by the land now in the occupation of Catherine Miller, east by the river, and west by the undivided lands of Kakiat Patent or Cheesecock Patent, containing 135 acres." Resolvert Waldron was one of the early German settlers in the New World, and his name appears as one of the patentees of a tract of land at Harlem, as early as 1698. He died in 1761, and left his estate equally to his seven children: John, Jacob, Adrian, Anne, wife of Strauts Springsteen, Elisabeth, wife of Patrick Kine, Peggy, wife of Abraham Lent, and Catharine, wife of Alexander Bulsom. Adrian and his sisters conveyed the whole of the above tract to their brothers, Jacob and John, June 17th 1789. These brothers divided the land by deed, October 23d 1800, and Jacob had the part "where he now lives, on the north side of Florus falls and to the south of the road to the house of said Jacob Waldron." This is the road that leads east from the village of Stony Point. The house of Jacob Waldron is yet standing, though moved from its original site. It first stood east of the railroad, not far from the river, on a bank that has been dug away for brick making. An orchard was around it, and a few of the old trees are yet standing, but they will shortly disappear before the advance of the brick yards. The house itself is now on the west of the railroad, and on the south side of the old family burying ground, and is inhabited by foreign laborers. John Waldron had the north part, which extended as far as the road which now separates the property of William H. Rose and Frederick Tomkins, and the house of John Waldron was on the site of the present mansion of Mr. Rose. The tract to the north of this, reaching to the end of the patent, or to the little stream called by the Dutch "Het Rasende Water," was sold to Samuel Brewster, by James Lamb, before 1790.

In the year 1790, the boundary between the Crom Patent and the Patent of Cheesecocks, which had long been in dispute, was finally settled by a survey made by General James Clinton. As this is the true boundary of valuable tracts of land, and as the survey and map have been very recently discovered, their importance merits a full copy of the survey.

"The Western boundary of the first Haverstraw Patent, and the Western and Northern of the other adjoining the Patent of Cheesecocks as settled in June, 1790.

"Beginning at a large oak sapling and a small birch one, marked with three notches on three sides near three chestnut sapplings standing on the bank of Minnescongo creek, and runs thence North 16 degrees East along the side of said creek twelve chains to the top a bank, at 15 chains 26 links the top of a high stone* or rock from which place the N. W. corner of the meeting house now building bears S. 21 East 47 links distant. At 16 chains 80 links the corner of Lot No. 8 and 9 Cheesecocks Patent. At 30 chains 75 links, touched the S. E. corner of Wm. Smith's house, at 38 chains crossed a large stone or rock; at 39 crossed another in Wm.

Smith's field at 50 chains the S. E. corner of Thomas Smith's house* bears N. 82 degrees west, 2 chains 94 links distant. At 55 chains the main road, at 65 chains 20 links the S. W. corner of John Crom's house bears S. 80 E. 74 links distant, at 81 chains the N. W. corner of Robert Henry's house bears S. 76 E. 45 links distant. At 90 chains the main road again. At 107 chains and 70 links allowance for a steep bank, marked a small birch tree with 3 notches on 4 sides leaning over Florus falls creek, and trimmed some hemlocks near it. Then S. 54 E. down said creek, 2 chains to a large buttonwood on the North side. At 4 chains 80 links to a stake by a fence on the N. side of the road. 1 chain N. of said creek and 1 chain West of a bridge, being the place of beginning of the second Haverstraw Patent.† Then N. 3 degrees W. at 7 chains 45 links a bunch of pear trees, on the West side of the line. At 17 chains 25 links, set a stake on the South side of a steep hill, at 22 chains the road to Jacob Waldron's house,‡ at 30 chains 35 links marked a black oak tree in the line with 3 notches on 2 sides. At 34 chains 20 links crossed a spring brook.§ At 44 chains 25 links, the S. W. corner of John Waldron's barn bears S. 10 E. 92 links distant. At 64 chains 75 links set a red cedar stake with a heap of stones round it on the E. side of the main road.¶ Then N. 35 E. at 9 chains 40 links made a heap of stones, on a large flat stone or rock. At 15 chains, the said road West of a spring running from under a rock. At 21 chains the stump formerly marked for the said Brewsters corner bears S. 69 E. 19 links distant. At 26 chains 30 links set a stake on an island formed by Rasende water brook,‡ 4 chains E. of Jacob Roosa's house. Then S. 62 E. 31 chains to a crooked white oak stump, near a black oak stump where there stand two white oak sapplings marked with 3 notches on 4 sides on a point of upland joining a marsh on the west bank of Hudson's River."

For a large part of the distance the line has been obliterated, and the road has become the boundary. The line of fence to the west of the house of William H. Rose, separating it from the lots of Alexander Waldron's heirs, recently sold to Brewster Allison, and the west boundary of the homestead of Wesley Weiant, are a part of the original bounds between the two patents. Samuel Brewster, who, in the early part of the present century, was one of the largest land owners in the county, was a son of Nathaniel Brewster, of Brookhaven, Long Island, who was the grandson of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, who graduated in the first class at Harvard College. As is well known, he was the grandson of William Brewster, who was prominent among the Pilgrim Fathers, who came in the *Mayflower*.

*This is the old "Trenson House" where Arnold and Andre met.

†That is the second tract mentioned in Crom's Patent

‡The road leading east from the village of Stony Point.

§Running from the spring on the east side of the road, opposite the Abraham Waldron house.

¶This angle is where the house of Frederick Tomkins stands.

‡This brook is the one that crosses the road to Stony Point at its junction with the road that runs west through the "Gore Lot." The "little island" is where the stream makes a short turn in the meadow.

*This "high stone" is still standing in the old burying ground by the calico factory. A fence on the original line crosses it.

Samuel Brewster, like his father, was interested in the iron mines, which were largely worked while charcoal was easily obtainable, and before the wealth of the western mines of coal was known. He set up forges near the Cedar Pond, and drove a large business for a long time. He died in 1821, and his tombstone in the old Waldron burying ground bears the following inscription: "In Memory of Samuel Brewster, who departed this life November 29th 1821, aged 84."

The old homestead of the Brewsters stood by the bank of the river, but the site has long since been dug away for material to supply the Tompkins brick yards. Near the river he had a small grist mill, which was operated by water power supplied from a little stream marked on the map. The water was conducted for quite a distance through a wooden pipe. So utterly had the remembrance of it passed away that the oldest inhabitants knew nothing of it. The Brewsters were at one time the owners of the promontory of Stony Point, which they bought of the Waldrons, who owned it during the Revolution.

BRADLEY'S 106 ACRES.

Probably the smallest royal grant made within the limits of the county was a grant of 106 acres made to Richard Bradley, as may be seen by the following abstract:

"Letters Patent dated July 30th 1742.
"George the Second, &c., }
to
"Richard Bradley. }

"Conveys a tract on the west side of Hudsons River, near Stony Point, Beginning at a white oak stump standing on the south side of the sd. Stony Point at the Southernmost bounds of the lands there granted to the sd. Richard Bradley & William Jamison, & runs from thence N. W. along the sd. land 67 chains, then S. 2° E. 42 chains, then S. 76° E. 46 chains to Hudson River, then N'y along the river as it runs to the place of beginning, containing 106 acres & the usual allowance for highways."*

This tract was sold by the original patentee, Richard Bradley, to James Lamb, August 2d 1743, for £40. The original deed, on parchment, which recites that the tract was granted by His Majesty, and the "Bear Hill tract" also, on the 30th July 1742, and "that James Lamb is desirous to purchase, and is now in possession," was found among the papers of Alonzo Crom, at Thiells Corners. This purchase, with the land bought of Johannes Hay, made James Lamb the owner of all the land between Florus Falls and Stony Point.

A person traveling along the road from Haverstraw to Stony Point will see between him and the river the whole extent of the Crom Patent. The whole tract is underlaid with beds of clay, whose value for brick making can scarcely be over estimated. No portion of the patent is now in the possession of the descendants of the original owners. The whole tract has changed hands since the

beginning of the present century. The dotted lines on the map made by General James Clinton show its division into farms, as it was in the time of the Revolution. The northern part, including the Bradley Patent of 106 acres, which passed from the hands of James Lamb into the possession of Samuel Brewster, was sold by his heirs to the Tompkins family, who are its present owners. The tract next south, which belonged to John Waldron, was sold by his heirs to Samuel Brewster, and was the farm of his son, William H. Brewster. The greater part is now owned by William H. Rose and Brewster J. Allison.

The Jacob Waldron tract, south of the road, is now divided among various owners, and the part next to Florus Falls is owned by John H. Neilly, whose wife, a granddaughter of Abraham Waldron, is the last of that race who is in possession of any part of the tract bought by Resolvert Waldron. To the south of Florus Falls, the 45 acres which fell to Guisbert Crom, as mentioned before, is now the site of the elegant homestead of John W. Ver Valen, and the portion next the river and creek is owned by various parties. The line of stone wall a little north of the house of Rev. James MacMahon (on the opposite side of the road) marks the original boundary of the Crom farm, while the stone wall next north of the site of the old Crom house is the line which marked the division between Alexander and John, the two sons of John Crom. The present owner is Adam Lilburn. The Hay farm, after the death of its owner, Thomas Hay,* was sold by his heirs to Colonel Wisnell who sold it to Silas D. Gardiner, and it is now in the hands of his children. The Benson farm was left by Benjamin Benson to his son Matthew, and the west end is now owned by one of his grandsons, who has a store at what is still called Benson's Corners. The old Benson house has yielded to the advancing brick yards, and has just been destroyed. The Allison farm now belongs to the estate of the heirs of Elisha Peck, the railroad station being nearly in the center of it. The old stone house, formerly the residence of Benjamin Allison, and two generations of the name after him, is the last relic of "ye olden time" which now remains on this part of the Crom Patent.†

HAVERSTRAW VILLAGE.

By the will of Joseph Allison, the greater part of his real estate, which was the north part of De Harte's Patent, was left to his sons, Peter, Michael, Amos, Parcels, and Richard, and his wife Elsie. To the latter he left "All the land south of a heap of stones where the old dock used to stand, and from the heap of stones all the land on the south side of the road up the hill to the lane, and all my dwelling house and orchard on the south of the lane, and all my land south and west of the main road, as far as the blacksmith shop and house on top of

*Colonel Thomas Hay died October 12th 1825, aged 55, and his tombstone is in the old burying ground on "Calico Hill," where the old church stood. After his decease his wife, Sarah, daughter of Joshua Hett Smith, removed with her children to Charleston, South Carolina.

†The house formerly owned by Joseph H. Allison is still standing on the left bank of the creek, opposite Elisha Peck's rolling mills. This was on the lot in Kakiat Patent, bought by John Allison.

*This tract encroached on the Crom Patent, as will be seen on the map. It is marked "B."



Very Truly Yours

J. D. Royelles

the hill, now in the occupation of my son Thomas." The blacksmith shop stood on the west side of the road where Daniel Wood's carriage store now is. This tract included all the land between Broad and Main streets, and on the west side of Broadway, all the land between the road leading to the cemetery, called on the atlas maps "West Side Avenue" (which was the old road to Ramapo), and that part of Broad street which is west of Broadway. In 1802, Elsie Allison gave to her daughter, Elsie Archer, wife of Jacob Archer, five acres at the west end, bounded north and west by the road and south by the land of Peter De Noyelles (now the homestead of Garret G. Allison). The old house of Jacob Archer is yet standing on this lot, near the northwest corner. The tract east of this was known as the "Long Field," and was left by Mrs. Allison to her son, Richard, and her daughter, Elsie Archer. Richard had the south part, and "Partition street" is the boundary between these two portions. The heirs of Jacob Archer sold the greater of the "Long field" to George S. Allison. On this field stands the Catholic church, with the thickly settled neighborhood adjoining.

GRASSY POINT.

Previous to his death, Joseph Allison gave to his sons, John, William, and Joseph, a deed for all that part of the Allison farm, known at that time as the "further neck," which was all the land between Minisceongo Creek and Hudson River, and the "Narrow Passage."* The conditions were that they should sell the tract, and if it brought £600, they were to retain that sum as their portion of their father's estate. If it brought more, they were to pay their father the overplus. When we consider the immense sums that have been paid for small portions of this tract, we can scarcely realize that, almost within the present century, £600, was considered a good price for the whole.

On the 9th of April, 1793, John, Joseph, and William Allison sold the whole tract to Jacob Sabrisk. It is described in the deed as "all that tract of land in Haverstraw called the further neck, bounded North and East by Hudson's river, West by the marsh or salt meadow, and South by a fence, as it runs across the narrow passage, and stands nearly opposite the point of land and meadow of Mr. Thomas Hays' farm, on the west side of the creek, containing 103½ acres, more or less." Sabrisk kept it but a short time, and sold it to William Denning, jr., who sold it to his father, William Denning, July 4th 1798.

As stated before, the land lying between Broad street and Main street belonged to Elsie Allison, who left it to her daughter, Elsie Archer, and it was sold by her heirs to George S. Allison. The land beyond this, up to the "Narrow Passage," and the tract described as sold to Jacob Sabrisk, belonged to Peter, Michael, Amos, Par-

cels, and Richard Allison. Peter and Michael bought the shares of Richard and Parcels, in 1826. Division street, as laid down on the maps, was the separating line between the portions of Peter and Michael, and that of their brother, Amos.

THE VILLAGE OF WARREN.

In 1837 almost all of the lands between Main street and the "Narrow Passage" had passed into the hands of George S. and Michael Allison, and in that year the tract was surveyed and laid out into building lots, by S. S. Doughty, a surveyor from New York, and the streets received names which are still retained. The new village thus laid out was named "Warren." The growth of the brick business caused a sudden demand for building lots and the new village increased rapidly. The first store in Haverstraw was kept by George Smith, and stood where House's drug store is now located, on the south corner of West Broad street and Broadway.* It was the alleged high prices charged at this store which induced Elsie Allison to invite her grandson, George S. Allison, to come from New York and start one in opposition, which he did, and his place was on the opposite side of Broadway?†

These two stores were quite sufficient for the business at the time when the village of Warren was laid out. One of the first to build here was John Felter, who had a place of business where the American Hotel now stands. He built a dock and business was brisk at his landing. The first hotel was kept by Samuel Johnson. The well known "United States" is its successor on the same site. An old house built by Thomas Smith‡ stood there before Johnson's time, and was burned early in the present century. Abraham Van Tassel, and after him Noah Brown and David Baker, had a tavern where the saloon of Levi West now stands, and here the first meeting of the Freemasons was held.

In 1853 a petition, asking for the incorporation of the village, was presented to the County Court, by Henry P. Cropsey, Samuel C. Blauvelt, Abraham De Baun, Garret De Baun, Lewis R. Mackey, John C. Coe, James Crenney, David C. Springsteen, John De Baun, Ezra Mead, A. Edward Suffern, and Samuel A. Ver Valen. This petition recited that the above were residents of Haverstraw or Warren, that they had caused a census of the place to be taken on the 10th of December 1853; and a survey and map of the district to be made. It was found that the area of the proposed incorporated village was 493 acres, and the population 1,700. In accordance with this the village was duly incorporated under the name of "Warren;"‡ and the first Charter election was held at

*This was on the De Noyelles estate, and was the point of separation between the Allison and De Noyelles, when the patent was divided. The line thence followed Broadway to South street and ran thence to the river.

*The point where the creek in its windings approached nearest to the river was called the "Narrow Passage." There was a high bank or hill between them, and between the creek and hill was scarcely room for a wagon to pass. Hence the name.

†This man who owned the land between Main and South streets was brother of Joshua Hett Smith, of Revolutionary days. He died November 7th 1755.

‡This name was never popular, and the old name Haverstraw was adopted in 1855.

the house of John Begg, April 8th 1854. The whole number of votes cast at this election was 750, and the following officers were chosen:

Trustees, Henry M. Peck, Henry P. Cropsey, Richard A. Ver Valen, and George E. De Noyelles; Clerk, Samuel C. Blauvelt; Treasurer, Josiah Milburn; Assessors, Isaac Sherwood, Daniel G. Smith, Andrew De Baun; Collector, George S. Myers; Pound master, Peter Titus.

Presidents of the village: Edward Pye, 1854, 1855; Cornelius P. Hoffman, 1856; John I. Cole, 1857; John Lawrence De Noyelles, 1858-70; Richard A. Ver Valen, 1871-4; James Osborn, 1875, 1876; John Lawrence De Noyelles, 1877, 1878; James Osborn, 1879-82; Richard A. Ver Valen, 1883, 1884.

The first village clerk was Samuel C. Blauvelt. William R. Pitts was elected in 1873 and has held the position till the present time.

In 1855 the charter was amended by an act of the Legislature, and the village was made a road district, which included the roads through the mountain passes, known as the Long and Short Cloves. In these roads improvements were made, which rendered the means of communication with the country back of the mountains much easier than it had ever been before.

SUPERVISORS OF HAVERSTRAW.

Cornelius Haring, 1723, 1724; Jacobus Swartwout, 1725-27; Cornelius Kuyper, 1728, 1729; Jacobus Swartwout, 1730-34; Gabriel Ludlow, 1735; Garret Snedeker, 1736, 1737; Gabriel Ludlow, 1738, 1739; Cornelius Kuyper, 1740; Adrian Onderdonk, 1741-43; Guisbert Kuyper, 1744-52; John Coe, 1753-63; John De Noyelles, 1764-71; Edward William Kiers, 1772-79; Guisbert Kuyper, 1780, 1781; Tunis Kuyper, 1782-85; David Pye, 1786-91; Benjamin Coe, 1792-1801; Samuel Smith, 1802-05; Nathaniel Dubois, 1806, 1807; Andrew Suffern, 1808, 1809; Abraham De Camp, 1810, 1811; David De Baun, 1812; Samuel Goetchius, 1813, 1814; Halstead Gurnee, 1815-17; James Taylor, 1818-20; Samuel Goetchius, 1821; John I. Suffern, 1822, 1823; Mathew Gurnee, 1824, 1825; Charles Smith, 1826, 1827; Matthew Gurnee, 1828, 1829; Lawrence De Noyelles, 1830, 1831; James De La Montagne, 1832, 1833; Lawrence De Noyelles, 1834; Jacob Hauptman, 1835; Henry Christie, 1836; James De La Montagne, 1837, 1838; Lawrence De Noyelles, 1839-41; John W. Felter, 1842-46; George E. De Noyelles, 1847-52; John W. Felter, 1853, 1854; Andrew De Baun, 1855, 1856; Wesley J. Weyant, 1857; William R. Knapp, 1858, 1859; John L. De Noyelles, 1860; Prince W. Nickerson, 1861-64; John I. Cole, 1865-67; Samuel C. Blauvelt, 1868-74; Henry Christie, 1875; John W. Felter,* 1876-79; Josiah Felter, 1880 to present time.

ROSA VILLA.

As before stated, all the land of the Allison farm which lay beyond the "Narrow Passage," and included Grassy

*Son of the one of the same name above.

Point, was sold by Joseph, John, and William Allison to Jacob Sabriskia in 1793, and again to William Denning in 1798.

The person who now stands at the "Narrow Passage" sees to the north a confused scene of brick yards and tenement houses, and perched upon the top of a high sand bank, which is being rapidly dug away, the foundations of a house of former days, with not a tree or a shrub visible. Scarcely a green blade of grass is visible, and the houses of laborers are scattered around, without the slightest attempt at ornamentation. To call this place by the name of "Rosa Villa" seems the strangest of strange misnomers. It is difficult to realize that fifty years ago there stood upon this spot one of the most beautiful residences on the Hudson River. The hill that sloped to the river side was a park, with ornamental trees, and such quantities of rose bushes, the blossoms of which filled the air with fragrance, were growing there, that all who knew the place admitted with one accord that the name bestowed upon it by its owner was highly appropriate. This tract, about ten acres, at the south end of his purchase, was sold by William Denning to William Smith,* a wealthy lawyer of New York, in 1823. Upon it he erected a country residence, the elegance and beauty of which are still remembered by older citizens. The mansion itself was a large two story building, with verandas and bay windows; and, standing as it did on the top of the high bank that overlooked the bay, it presented one of the finest views on the Hudson River. After a few years it was sold to Captain John Richardson, who afterward conveyed it to a Mr. Jones, a foreman in the rolling mills established by Elisha Peck. Mr. Jones was an expert workman and a person of good taste, and under his care "Rosa Villa" appeared with still greater splendor. Beautiful evergreens shaded the place, and the river side presented a vision of elegance which it will never present again. Its owner finally removed to Pennsylvania, and the place was sold to David Munn. The rapid growth of brick making soon wrought a change in the scene. The high river bank gradually disappeared and was made into millions of bricks that have helped to build up a mighty city. The place where the mansion stood is the last relic of the once lofty terrace. During the winter of 1883 the house itself was destroyed,† and "Rosa Villa" with its beauty and its fond remembrances has passed away forever.

GRASSY POINT.

William Denning, who bought Grassy Point in 1798, was a New York lawyer of wealth and distinction. At that time the quarantine arrangements were not very perfect, and to escape the threatened yellow fever, he, with many other wealthy citizens, sought country seats along the banks of the Hudson, where, free from the danger of contagious disease, they might pass the summer months. Not far from the end of Grassy Point he erected a large

*He was son of Thomas Smith, and nephew of Joshua Hett Smith.

†A portion of its material was used in building the dwelling house that stands in the rear of the Central Presbyterian Church.

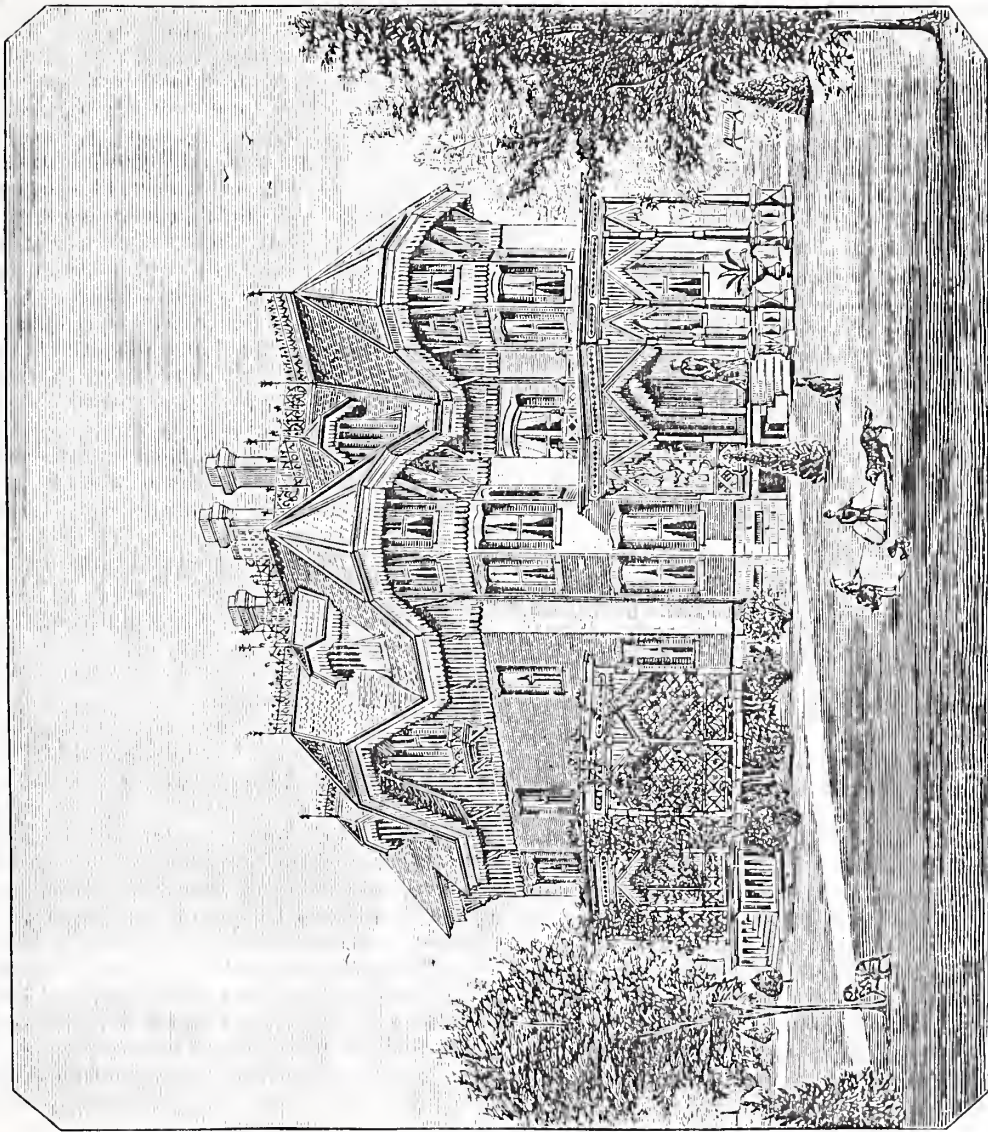
and elegant mansion. At that time the whole tract was covered with beautiful groves of oak and chestnut trees, and the place was a perfect picture of rural beauty. At the mouth of the Minisceongo Creek was a high hill covered with large trees, but hill and trees have both long since disappeared. It was on the top of the river bank that Denning built his residence, and the resources of wealth were lavishly bestowed to make this one of the most elegant of country homes. He owned a small sloop, called the *Minisceongo*, which he used to convey his family to and from the metropolis. Mr. Denning* was an aristocrat of the olden style, very reserved and exclusive in his intercourse with the world. He little dreamed that the palatial residence which was the object of his pride would, in a few years, be demolished, and its materials be used for the unsightly shanties now occupying its site. After his death, which occurred about 1820, the place was sold by his executors to Philip Verplanck (the owner of Verplancks Point, so famous in our Revolutionary history), June 1st 1824. At that time there was almost a mania for buying tracts of land and laying out new villages along the Hudson. Verplancks Point was purchased by a company of speculators with this intent, and the former owner having sold his ancestral heritage, crossed the river and became the owner of Grassy Point and the Denning mansion. He kept the estate a few years, and sold it to Isaac L. Pratt, April 1st 1830. Pratt sold it, December 18th of the same year, to Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot, of New York, who purchased it with the intention of laying it out in lots and establishing a steamboat landing. About this time he built the large double house that stands at the river's bank, near the steamboat wharf. The whole tract was divided into three parts, of which the north one was sold to David Munn, November 27th 1834, and the middle one to Eliza J. Blackwell in 1835. It was on this lot that the Denning mansion stood. After the decease of Mrs. Blackwell it was sold to Henry Bergh, from whom it passed into the hands of Abram B. Conger, who made it his residence. Mr. Conger represented the district in the State Senate in 1852, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. He is now a prominent lawyer in the city of New York. The purchase of this tract, and several large farms which formerly belonged to the Snedeker family in Clarkstown, and the tracts of mountain land on the river front, between Haverstraw and Slaughter's Landing, made Mr. Conger one of the largest land owners in this part of the county at that time. The rapid growth of the brick making business soon changed the whole order of things. A large portion of the lot was sold to Frank and George Felter, its present owners. The remainder is divided into the small lots of the village of Grassy Point. The third lot, which lay next to the tract called Rosa Villa, was sold to two speculators from New York, Effingham Warner and Thomas Murphy, about 1835. They also bought the old Crom farm on the opposite side of the

creek, and intended to lay out a "paper city." This enterprise failed, and the speculators with it, and the lot came into the hands of David Prall, a lawyer, of New York. He offered it for sale for less than \$5,000, and finally empowered one Warner to sell it. In 1843 he made a contract with Henry Worall, by which he engaged to sell him the lot for the sum of \$4,800, possession to be taken in April following.* When the news of this arrangement came to the knowledge of David Munn, he went to the agent to purchase the land for cash. Munn was informed of the contract and was referred to the principal, from whom, after some negotiations, he obtained a deed for cash payment, July 9th 1845, and proceeded to take possession. When the time came for the contract with Worall to be fulfilled, Munn was in actual possession. Worall, in 1844, began a suit for specific performance of the contract, and then ensued long years of litigation, which has made the "Worall law suit" one of the celebrated causes of Rockland county. Upon various points this case went to the Court of Appeals three times, and although it was decided in favor of Worall, yet Munn managed by his dexterity to keep in possession till 1859. At length the tedious suit came to an end and Worall was put in full possession. A man of less tenacity of purpose would probably have stopped here. But David Munn was not to be stopped so easily. It seems that in the conveyance by Dr. Proudfoot a reservation was made of the road which had been laid out from the landing at Grassy Point diagonally across the Worall tract. This road thus reserved was bought by Mr. Munn, who quietly waited for his time to come. In the mean time the brick yards, which had been established on the tract, made it of the greatest value, and when they reached the limits of the road reserved, the owners were served with an injunction, which prevented any further advance. The parties then began to negotiate, and the result was that the same tract which had been offered for sale at the price of \$5,000, was bought by David Munn, or his representatives, for the enormous sum of \$228,000. In this case some of the foremost lawyers of the State had been employed, and the costs and expenses of the suit have been estimated as high as \$100,000. After this, by mutual arrangement, the tract was reconveyed to the representatives of Henry Worall, and it is now owned by them in company. At the time when Dr. Proudfoot built the large house by the landing there was no other building on the whole tract above the Narrow Passage, except the Rosa Villa and Denning mansions. The latter was torn down some twelve years since and its materials are now a portion of various tenement houses in the neighborhood. Since then quite a village has sprung up. A hotel near the landing was kept, about 1845, by James Crenney. In this house the first meeting was held that led to the erection of the Catholic church in Haverstraw. The events narrated above occurred while the Point was a portion of the town. It is now a part of Stony Point.

*He married Catharine, daughter of William Smith, and sister of Joshua Hett Smith, of Treason Hill.

*In this statement the writer follows the evidence as found in the case of Worall vs. Munn, New York Court of Appeals.

*This lot was 28 acres.



Residence of JAMES E. WEST,

WEST HAVENSTRAW,

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

THE WESTERN PART OF THE TOWN.

The entire western portion of the town, which lies to the north of Minisceongo Creek, west of the Crom Patent, is a portion of the great Cheesecocks Patent, granted in 1707. This immense tract covers also a large part of Orange county, and was originally held to include all the land between the New Jersey line and the west bounds of Kakiat. At a later date, when the boundaries of these patents were fully established, this last tract was held to lie beyond the true bounds of Cheesecocks. Before proceeding to give the history of this patent a few words may be said concerning its northern boundary.

On September 12th 1694, a patent was granted by Governor Thomas Dongan to Captain John Evans, for a tract which included almost all the land between Stony Point and the bounds of Ulster county. This grant was composed of several tracts purchased from the Indians, and the Indian deed for the south tract thus describes it:

"Beginning on the south side of the land that was bought by the said Thomas Dongan from the Esopus Indians, being about a place called by the Christians the Dancing Chamber, and from thence southward along the River to the south side of the Highlands, and the north side of the land called Haverstraw. And from thence North west along a hill called Skoonnenoghky to the bounds of his purchase from the Esopus Indians aforesaid."

THE NORTHWEST LINE.

Stony Point was considered the south side of the Highlands and the north side of Haverstraw, so that a line running northwest from the south side of Stony Point was the south boundary of the grant to Captain John Evans. This line is called the "Northwest Line." It is a very important land mark in Rockland and Orange counties.* The patent granted to Evans was so extravagant in its extent, no consideration of any value having been given for it, that by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, May 12th 1699, it was annulled and the land was reassumed by the Crown. The whole tract was afterward granted in small tracts to different parties. The town of Stony Point is composed of several of these small tracts, and of lots in the Cheesecocks Patent. The "Northwest Line" still remained the boundary between the Cheesecocks Patent and the smaller ones into which the great Evans Patent was divided. The following is a copy of the Indian deed for the land included in the Patent of Cheesecocks as found recorded in the records of Orange county.

INDIAN DEED.

"To all Xtian People, know yee that wee Maringomack, Yghquaw, Quickstapp and Avighquaherve native Indian Proprietors of a certain tract of land and meadow situate lying and being in the county, called Cheesecocks, bounded to the North by the Patent lately granted unto Captain John Evans, to the West by the High Hills of the Highlands and to the South by Honan's Patent,†

* It extends from the Hudson to the Delaware River.

† Kakiat.

to the East by the lands of Haverstraw and Hudson's river. For a certain sum of money and goods, to us in hand paid, at and before the ensembling and delivery of these patents by Dr. John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Dirck Vandenberg, John Cholwell, Xtopher Denn, Lancaster Symes, and John Meritt, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and ourselves there with fully contented and paid, we have given, granted, conveyed, sold, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant and confirm unto the above named Dr. John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Dirck Vandenberg, John Cholwell, Xtopher Denn, Lancaster Symes and John Meritt, all that certain parcel of land, bounded as above mentioned, To Have and to hold the before recited tract of upland and meadow, to the parties above named their Heirs and assigns for ever. * * In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals in the first year of her Majesties Reigne, Annoque Dom. 1702."

Dr. John Bridges, who was the Attorney-General of the Province of New York, died shortly after the date of the above deed. His claim was left to his wife, Anne Bridges, and in 1707 the tract was confirmed to the persons above named, by patent, of which the following is an abstract:

ANNE, Queen of England, &c.,

TO

ANNE BRIDGES, HENDRICK M. TEN
EYCK, DIRCK VANDERBURGH, JOHN
CHOLWELL, CHRISTOPHER DENNE,
LANCASTER SYMES and JOHN MER-
RITT, 1-7 part to each.

Grant

Dated March
25th 1707, Re-
corded in Of-
fice of Sec. of
State, in Book
of Patents No.
7, pg. 298.

Conveys

A tract of upland & meadow situate in the County of Orange, called *Cheesecocks*, being bounded N'd by the patented lands of Capt. John Evans & the patent of Doctor Bridges & Company, W'd by the patent of the said Bridges & Co., & the west side of the high hills called the Highlands, & S'd by the patented lands of Mr. Daniel Honan & Michael Howdon, & E'd by the Christian patented lands of Haverstraw & Hudson's River.

Yielding and paying therefor yearly & every year unto us, our heirs & successors, at our Custome House at New York, to our Collector or Receiv'r Gen'l, upon the feast day of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary (Commonly called Lady Day), the rent or sume of twenty shillings Currant Money of our Province of New Yorke.

SURVEYS AND DIVISIONS OF THE PATENT.

For many years after the above grant was made the whole tract lay without inhabitants. Compared with the low lands of Haverstraw and the fertile plains of Kakiat, the high hills and mountain ranges of this region seem to present no attraction to the new settler, and as late as 1739 the only inhabitants were a few squatters, who had taken possession of small tracts, and built their log houses on the hills that overlooked the low lands of the Crom

Patent, by the shore of the river. In 1738 the patent was surveyed and divided into lots by Charles Clinton, Esq., the ancestor of that family so famous in the history of our State and country.

Clinton was a man of acute observation, and very exact in his work. The whole region included in this grant was rough and mountainous, with the exception of a small portion in the eastern part. This part was laid out into comparatively small lots. But the mountains were divided into "Great Mountain Lots," of several thousand acres each, which extended far beyond our limits into Orange county. A map was made, and it is now in the office of the Secretary of State in Albany. The field book he made has not been found, but a copy of it exists and it is one of the most valuable of all documents relating to Rockland county. A glance at the map will show the location of the lots, and the description is in Clinton's own words:

"The Boundaries and Description of the Lots surveyed in Cheesecocks Patent on the south side of the Highlands, 1738 and 1739."

"Tuesday morning, September the 29th, 1738. Set out to Cheesecocks Patent with three helpers to survey. Saturday 30th went to the people of Haverstraw to get them to show what boundaries they claimed. Dirck Crom and others claimed as far as Mr. Alsop went with the jury when they reviewed the Haverstraw claim in order to defend James Osborn, and Dirck Crom is now settled on some of that land, and has sold his farm* in Haverstraw. We then went to James Lamb to find what boundaries that part of Haverstraw claimed. Their claim is from a brook called Florus Fall to a brook called Rasende water, and northerly to the foot of the mountains. Finding their claim so unreasonable, and that they would not show us their true line, I proceeded to run out a tier of Lots to butt on Haverstraw, and run their length backward perpendicular to the rear line of the first tract of Haverstraw, that if it be to be moved it may cut the end of all the Lots alike."

As the lines of this first tier of lots were not parallel with the "Northwest Line," which was the north boundary of the patent, the first lot (No. 1) was narrower at one end than the other, and hence was called the "Gore Lot," a name it still retains. This lot was supposed by Clinton to embrace a narrow strip on the south side of Stony Point, running to the river, but this was never held. The general direction of the lines between the lots was north 67° , $30'$ west. The direction of the line at the west end of this tier of lots was south 22° , $30'$ west, and the average length of each lot was 118 chains.

The following description of each lot, as given by Clinton, shows their condition 150 years ago:

"Lot 1. Along Evans Northwest Line is Rocky, broken and knolly. The S. W. side is the best of it. It takes in some of James Lamb's cleared land, and it has some meadow along the brook Rasende water where

*This alludes to his selling his tract at the south end of the Crom Patent to Matthew Benson, as stated before. The reference to James Osborn is probably in relation to some suit against him for trespass by the owners of the patent.

there stood some stacks of hay when I surveyed it. It has a small spot of cleared land and a little house where Samuel Springsteen lives. It is but a poor Lot, but pretty well timbered.

"No. 3 has a little log house covered with bark built by Hendrick Derrick.* The Lot is a good middling one.

"No. 4. John Conkling's house stands on the bank of Florus Falls at west end of this lot, a small log house, and a little spot of cleared land where John Conkling lives, which is the little house upon the road at the entrance to the mountain. A good middling Lot.

"No. 5 contains the greater part of James Osborn's cleared land, his house, barn and improvements. At the south east end of this Lot I found some trees marked in a course N. N. E., along Haverstraw, which I took to be the line marked by the men of Kakiat,† when they laid out their lots there.

"No. 6 has a log house where Samuel Conkling lives and another near it where a widow lives. The land where the house stands is leased to Deliverance Conkling by Samuel Mills. As good as any of the Lots yet described.

"No. 7. Did not see any house on it. A good Lot, equal to any that butt on Haverstraw.

"No. 8. This lot has Jeremiah Yeoman's house on it, and John Haycock's house where Jeremiah Yeomans formerly lived.

"No. 9. Begins at a small Hickory tree standing 39 links off ye northeast bank of Minneseongo brook and thence running N. 22° $30'$ E. 22 chains 50 links to a stake standing on the west corner of Lot 8, near a white oak tree marked with 3 notches on four sides and IX on ye Southwest side and VIII on ye N. E. side, and thence along the line of Lot No. 8 S. 67° , $30'$ E. 118 chains. Then S. 22° $30'$ W. 3 chains to Minneseongo brook, and then along the brook to the place of beginning, containing 295 acres. This Lot has Samuel Conkling's, Dirck Crom's and John Haycock's houses on it. It is a good Lot equal to any yet described."

This last lot, of which the full description has been copied, is probably at the present time worth more than all the others. The immense buildings of the Rockland Print Works and a large part of the village of West Haverstraw stand on this lot. At the time Clinton made his survey, James Osborn had a small mill on the creek, and this was the first attempt to utilize the water power of the Minniseongo, which now propels much machinery.

Lot No. 7 has a historic interest. On it stands the house in which Arnold and Andre met and arranged their plans for the betrayal of West Point. This place is one of the Revolutionary landmarks.

THE HAVERSTRAW COMMUNITY.

Lot No. 9 was sold by the original owner to John Jay, Augustus Van Cortland, John W. Livingston, and Thomas Martin, and it passed from them into the hands

*The residence of Watson Tomkins, Esq., stands on this lot. 185 acres of the lot were sold to Jacob Waldron, by Jacob Rose, about 1789 and the house of Abraham Waldron still stands on it.

†The bounds of Kakiat were long in dispute, and at one time they claimed almost to Stony Point, but their claim was not established.

of John I. Suffern, who sold to his son Andrew 157 acres at the east end, June 11th 1797. This is described as "beginning at a flat rock about 2 chains north of the Church or meeting house, and running N. 70 W. 78 chains, and then south to Minnies Falls, and then along the same to the mill pond, and along the south bank to the breast work of the mill pond, and below the mill till a course N. 20 E. would reach the place of beginning." Andrew Suffern gave this tract to his brother, George, in exchange for land at Ramapo. The two brothers, John I. and George, had a rolling mill and nail factory on the creek. After the death of George Suffern, it fell to his father, John, who gave it to his son, John I. In 1824, Robert Owen, the celebrated socialist, came to this country, and delivered a series of lectures on "Communism," a term which then had not the bad significance it has at present. Under the influence of his preaching, several communities were started in different places, and one of them at Haverstraw. This society, which was established in 1826, took the name of the "Haverstraw Community." The founders were a Mr. Fay (an attorney), Jacob Peterson, George Houston, of New York, and Robert L. Jennings, of Philadelphia. The principles and object of the society were: "to better the condition of themselves and their fellow men, which they believed could be done by living in community, having all things in common, giving equal rights to each, and abolishing the terms, *mine and thine*." The originators of the enterprise purchased of John I. Suffern about 130 acres of his tract. There were on the land two dwelling houses, twelve or fourteen outbuildings, one saw mill, and a rolling and slitting mill. The price was \$18,000. Of this sum, \$6,000 was paid, and the rest secured by mortgage. To raise the \$6,000, and to defray other expenses, Jacob Peterson advanced \$7,000, another person \$300, and others subscribed various sums, some as low as \$10. Money, land, and everything was common stock for the benefit of the society. Among the members were men of various trades, and it was the general opinion that the society, as a whole, was composed of men of large intelligence, and both men and women were of good moral character. Their number was eighty persons, including women and children. They founded a church, which they called the "Church of Reason," and on Sundays they held meetings, where lectures were delivered to them on morals, philosophy, agriculture, and various subjects, but they had no religious ceremonies or articles of faith. They admitted members by ballot. The details of their rules and regulations were never printed, but according to the information obtainable, they had many rules and by-laws, but disagreed on these, as well as on other matters. While the community lasted, they were well supplied with the necessities of life, and their circumstances and condition were not inferior to those which they left when they joined the community. The rolling mill was not used, but farming and mechanical operations were carried on, and it was supposed that if the officers of the society had acted properly, the experiment would have succeeded. For some reason, however, their affairs fell

into disorder, and although much money had been raised and much received from external sources, yet the society collapsed after an existence of only five months. It was asserted by some of the members that dishonesty and bad management were the causes of the failure. To use the words of one of the members, "We wanted men and women of skillful industry, sober and honest, with a knowledge of themselves, and a disposition to command and to be commanded, and not men and women whose sole occupations are to parade and talk." The result of this singular episode in the history of Haverstraw was great pecuniary loss to the founders of the enterprise. Jacob Peterson, who had advanced so much, recovered only \$300.

The land which was mortgaged to John I. Suffern came again into his possession, and he left it to George W. Suffern, its present owner. The large farm house belonging to him, near the New York and New Jersey Railroad station, was the principal house of the community in the days of its glory.

THE OLD TREASON HOUSE.

Hendrick Ten Eyck, who was one of the seven original patentees of Cheesecock's Patent, sold his share to Johannes Burger of New Jersey, February 10th 1707 (old style). He sold it to Daniel Miller, of East Hampton, Long Island, and Jonathan Owen, of Brookhaven, November 10th 1716. Miller sold his part to Nathaniel Brewster, January 9th 1726, and it was sold to William Smith "by his eldest son and heir," Nathaniel Brewster, September 27th 1736, for £200. Jonathan Owen sold his part to William Smith, February 6th 1734 (old style), for £71.

John Cholwell,* another of the original patentees, died about 1716, and left his share to his surviving children, John and Hannah, who sold their seventh part to William Smith, December 6th 1734, for £48.

William Smith, who thus became the owner of two-sevenths of the immense tract covered by this patent, was the eldest son of Thomas Smith, a Chandler of Newport, Pague, England. He came to this country with his father in 1715. He engaged in the profession of law, and was a lawyer and judge of great reputation. He died in 1769 at the age of 73, leaving six sons, William, Thomas, John W., James, Samuel, and Joshua Hett; and several daughters.

Lot No. 7, on which the "Treason House" stands, was one of the lots that fell to William Smith when the patent was divided by Charles Clinton. He also owned Lots 8 and 6, which lay on either side of the above, and Lot 7 was left to Thomas Smith, by his father. The house itself was probably built about 1770. Thomas Smith was a lawyer in New York, but made his home on his farm in Haverstraw. Although the house and farm were owned by Thomas Smith, yet his brother, Joshua Hett Smith, was living there at the time when the negotiations were carried on between Arnold and André. He

*Cholwell's Landing, near the foot of Dunderberg, derives its name from him or his descendants.

died in New York in 1818. Thomas Smith, the owner of Treason Hill, died in 1795, and it fell to his son, Thomas, who died in 1815. His heirs sold the old homestead, containing 90 acres, to William Nicolls, July 9th 1832, for \$5,500. Mr. Nicolls sold the place to William C. Houseman, March 24th 1836, for \$8,600, and he sold it to James A. Houseman, "of Alabama," in 1846. After the death of Mr. Houseman, it was sold by "A. Edward Suffern, Referee, &c.," to David Munn, February 13th 1864, and he conveyed it to his son-in-law, Adam Lillburn, March 13th 1871. It remained in his possession till 1883, when he sold it to Brewster J. Allison, its present owner. This house, which is so closely connected with one of the most important events in our national history, has ever been an object of interest and curiosity. It is one of the few mansions that are left as mementos of the old and aristocratic families that owned vast estates on the banks of the Hudson before the Revolution. None of the Smith family, once so influential, are now residents of this county, but several descendants of the brothers are living in the city of New York.* There were many tenants living on their lands at the time of the Revolution, and as landlords the Smiths were not popular. Tradition speaks of them as reserved and aristocratic in their intercourse with their neighbors. The ancestor of one of the most numerous families now found in the town, when asked how he voted, was wont to say: "I find out how the Smiths vote, and then vote just the other way, and then I am sure to be right." No portion of the two-sevenths of the great patent of Cheesecocks, once owned by William Smith, is now in the possession of any of his descendants.

During the night of September 22d 1780, Arnold and André made this house their place of meeting. From the window of the southeast room in the second story the two conspirators could see afar off on the river the English man-of-war from which André had landed. Smith, who was an attorney and counsellor-at-law, had, as a student, the celebrated Aaron Burr, and it is said that a mantel in one of the rooms has his initials marked there by him in boyish mood.

THE SECOND TIER OF LOTS IN CHEESECOCKS.

To the west of the lots from 1 to 9 inclusive, was laid out another tier, the location of which will appear by a glance at the map. These are now subdivided into large farms, and some of them are noted for their fertility, but at the time when Clinton surveyed them they were almost without an inhabitant. His running description is here given:

"No. 10 is accounted a good Lot by ye neighbors. It takes in a piece of low land upon the brook. Most of this Lot is plowable except what mountains it takes in. I call it a middling Lot.

"No. 11. A good middling Lot. It has about 10 acres of cleared land in it. It is well timbered but in many places stony. Up Cheesecocks brook there are

*Among these may be mentioned ex-Judge William E. Smith (son of William Eugene, son of Thomas 2d), who has a popular hotel on Jerome avenue, and Charles Brainbridge Smith, a prominent lawyer.

some spots of low land that appears to be good. This and No. 10 I take to be the best in the 2nd range of Lots.

"No. 12. I take this to be a poor Lot. It has a small log house on it, and a little patch of cleared land where John Yeomans lives.

"No. 13. A poor Lot of broken stony land and takes in a considerable part of the Kalkberg mountains.

"No. 14, begins at 2 maple trees on the southwest branch of a small brook called by the Indians Nappie kill, it runs into Florus falls.

"No. 15, a better lot than 14. It takes in some of the Kalkberg mountains, but it has some pretty good land capable of being planted. Hannes Hay was with us when I surveyed this and Lot 14. They have plow land in each of them sufficient for a small settlement. This Lot is hilly and uneven. It is a middling lot, but is very inferior to the first range of Lots.

"No. 16. This Lot takes in broken Rocky land and some mountains. The S. E. end of it is the best; it has some very good swamp for meadow, the best I met with, is very low, yet drainable and this is all I can commend that I saw in it. It is a very poor Lot."

The boundaries of these lots can still be traced, lines of stone fence in most cases marking the original lines. Lots 10 and 11 were purchased by Jacob Thiell, and were a part of the large landed estate he had at the time of his death. The west end of Lot 11 is the farm of Phineas Hedges, and the farm of George Knapp is the west, or northwest part of No. 10. The south half of Lot 15 was sold by John Taylor to Henry Clark, July 11th 1795, for £288. Jacob Rose bought it of him, and it is now owned by his descendants. Lot 17 was sold to David Springsteen, by Mathew M. Clarkson, of New York, November 2d 1792, for £200. John McEvers, the surviving executor of John McEvers, who had purchased from the original owners a share in the patent, sold to Samuel Goetchius the east half of Lot 5. This included Florus Falls. Of this purchase Abraham Blauvelt had one fourth. The sale was made to Goetchius, March 19th 1794, and his descendants still own a portion of the tract. The mill and most of the village of "Thiells Corners" are at the east end of Lot 10, and the house and farm of Samuel Secor is on Lot 12. The western line of this tier of lots runs on the brow of Cheesecocks Mountain, and on the south it terminates near the Table Rock, which is the beginning of the north boundary of the great Patent of Kakiat.

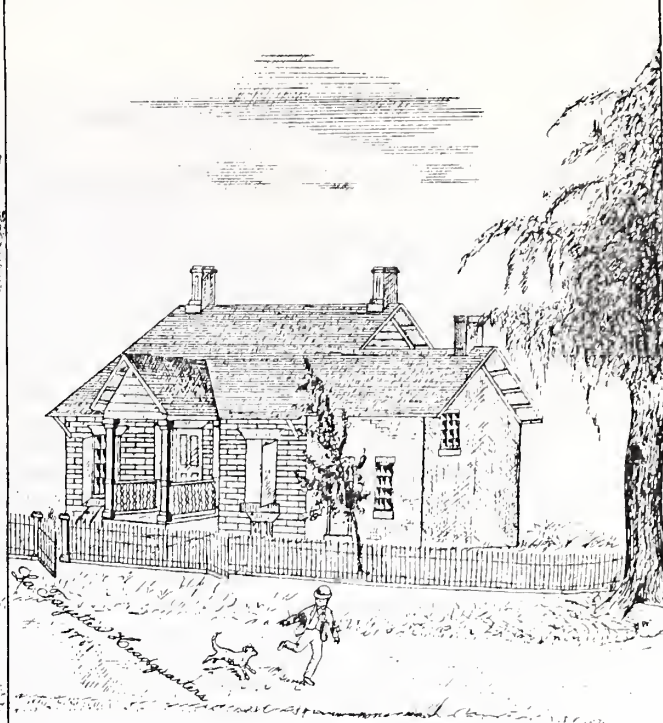
THE GREAT MOUNTAIN LOTS.

The largest part of the towns of Haverstraw and Stony Point is embraced within the limits of the four great mountain lots of Cheesecocks, which extend far into Orange County, and have their western boundaries on the "Yellow mountains," by the Ramapo River. These lots were surveyed by Clinton, in 1742. The following gives the full text of this portion of his survey: In his "Remarks on the survey of Lott No. 1" Clinton says:

"Wednesday, 21st of April, 1742. Set out with Wil-

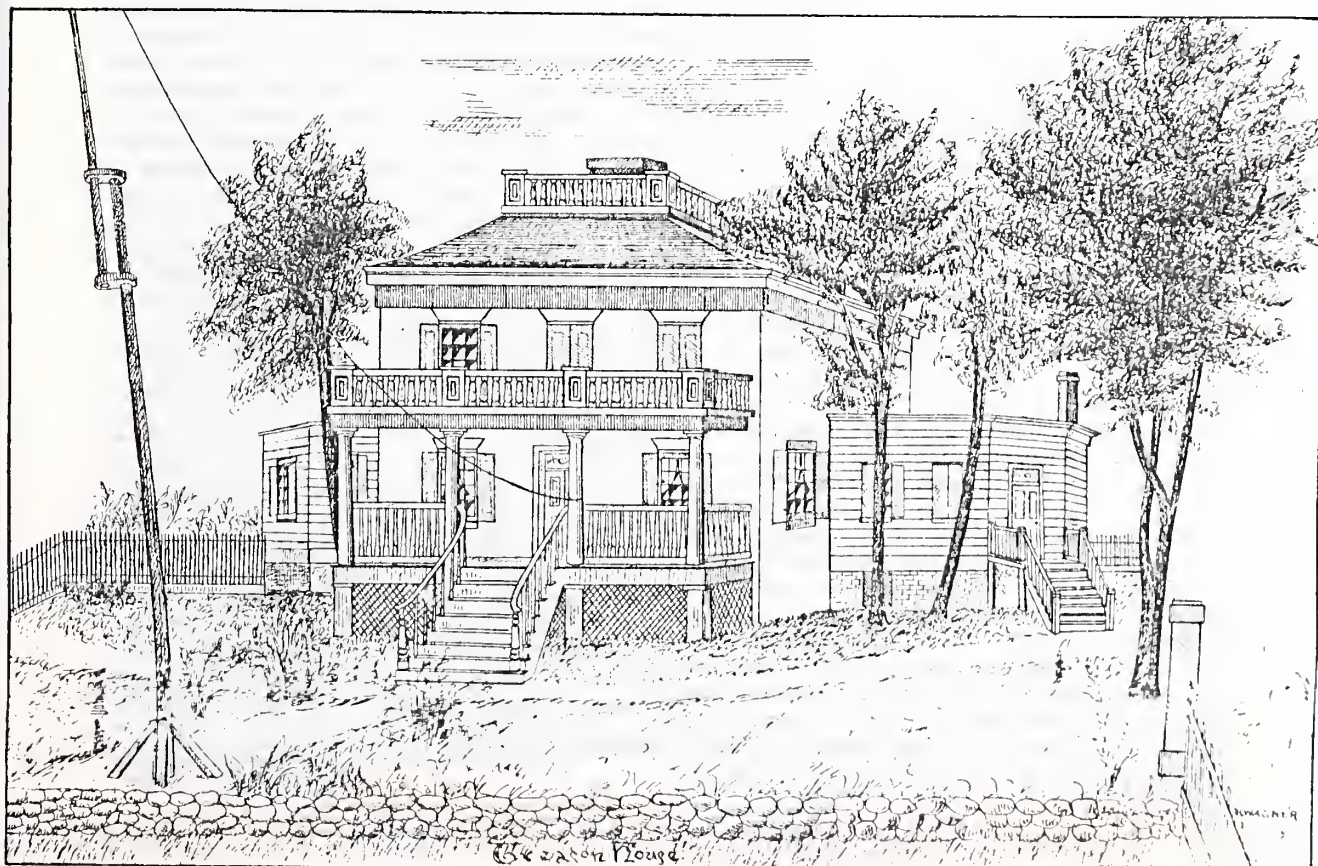


HOMESTEAD OF JOSEPH B. ALLISON.
BUILT. 1760.



BENJAMIN ALLISON, HOUSE.
Built. 1754.

RELICS OF OLD HAYERSTRAW.



Benjamin House.

liam Simpson and William Lindsey to survey the mountains. In running the last mentioned line, which is the S. W. side of the lott, I had no chain bearers, but was directed to keep my Journal with my watch, which I did, beginning at first Station within mentioned, On Thursday, the 22d of April, 1742, having William Thompson to mark the trees, and William Lindsey to carry our provisions, set off at 8 of the clock at *3 minutes crossed the road to Haverstraw.

"The Boundaries of the II Mountain Lott.

"Beginning at the most southerly corner of Lott No. I being the first mountain Lott where a Hickorie tree and white oak are marked with three notches on four sides and I on ye N. E. side and II on ye S. W. side of the Hickorie, and runs thence south 22° and 30 minutes west fifty-eight chains and forty-five links to the south-westerly corner of Lott number fourteen formerly laid out on the S. E. side of the mountains, then along the line of the said lot S. $67^{\circ} 30'$ East six chains to the northwesterly corner of lot No. 13, then along the line of the westerly end of the said lot No. 13 and part of the westerly end of lot No. 12 south twenty-two degrees and thirty minutes west forty-six chains and forty-five links, to a stake and heap of stones, thence North forty-four degrees West along a line of marked trees to the line of the Easterly side of Lott number 17, †which was formerly laid out in the clove, in the highlands to an Iron wood tree marked with three notches on four sides and II on ye N. E. side, and III on ye S. W. side which Ironwood tree stands 2 ch. 40 links S-Westerly of the S. E. corner of lott number 14 thence North Easterly along the lines of Lotts number 14 number 11 and number 8 to a large Hickorie tree marked with three notches on four sides, and number I on ye N. E. and II on the S. W. sides, standing in the westerly corner of the first mountain lott (this lott being in breadth at right angle ninety-three chains) and runs thence from the said Hickorie south forty-four degrees East along a line of marked trees to the place of beginning, containing about 615 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of mountains.

"Remarks on running the survey of this Lott.

"Saturday 24th, Do. Having run out the breadth of the S. E. end of this lott, I began at a stake and heap of stones standing in the southerly corner thereof, and runs N. 44 W.; at 60 minutes I came to the high rocky mountain; at 100 mts. came to the top of a very high mountain where I found Iron ore in our line; at 180 minutes crossed a brook that runs N. E.; at 220 mts. crossed a stream that runs N. E.; at 245 mts. crossed another stream that runs N. E.; between the two last streams it is a very great thicket of Laurels and underwood, scarce passable; at 340 mts. came to ye S. W. end of the great pond where Haverstraw people bring cedar from. The line crossed the end of the pond and cuts off about 15 acres of it into the next lott. I took a sight across the Pond and went around the South end of it, here took a backsight to a tree we blazed in our line, at 400 mts. we made a

wiggwam and lodged here till Monday, had a very wet night on Saturday.

"Monday, the 26th do. Set out at 30 mts. past six. The mountains here are the most brushy and rocky I ever saw, full of Laurels and underwood. At 60 mts. came to a great mirey clove, our course runs a piece along it; at 120 mts. crossed a brook in it that runs S. W.; at 145 mts. parted from the clove and assended a hill not very stoney; at 170 mts. crossed a branch of the former brook; at 180 mts. assended another ridge not very stoney; at 240 mts. passed some rocky broken mountains; at 270 mts. came to the road through the clove to Ramerpo and the line of the lots laid out there formerly where we marked an Iron wood tree for a corner which is already described in the boundaries of this lott. I noticed very little land in this lott that can be laboured. The Easterly end seems to be the best, it has good timber in many places and will serve for pasture and range. There is a large pond about the middle of it; we crossed a point of it with the line; there is a cedar swamp in it that joins the west side of the pond. When we finished this lott sent to Mr. Smiths for some of our provisions which we left there, for we could bring no more with us into the mountains than a man carried on his back, it being impossible for a horse to follow us over the vast hills. When the provisions came we attempted to measure the breadth of the next lott but there came on a shower of rain and being late we made a wiggwam and lodged here.

"The Boundaries of the third lott laid out in the mountains.

"Beginning at the most westerly corner of the second lott laid in the mountains at an Iron wood tree marked with three notches on four sides and I on ye N. E. and II on the S. W. sides which corner is in the line of lott number 17 two chains and forty links westerly of the most southerly corner of lott number fourteen formerly laid out in the clove and runs thence, along the lines of lott number 17 aforesaid and number 18, South 30° West 93 ch. 60 links to the most Easterly corner of said lott number 18, then along the line thereof North 60° West 33 chains to the westerly corner thereof, then south west 2 ch. 45 links to a leaning Red oak tree marked with three notches on four sides and III on the N. E. and IV on ye S. W. sides standing on ye side of a high Bank, then South 44° East along a line of marked trees to three Red Oak saplings and a Hickorie sapling all marked with three notches on four sides standing on the Easterly side of the mountain on a rising bank in the line of lott number X twenty chains and 59 links on a course N. $22^{\circ} 30'$ E. from the South West corner of the said lott number ten, then North twenty-two degrees and thirty minutes East along the line of lott No. 10 aforesaid and lott number Eleven and part of the line of lott number 12 one hundred and eight chains to a stake and a heap of stones standing on the most southerly corner of the second lott laid out in the mountains and then along the line of the same north forty-four degrees West to the place of beginning containing about 677 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of mountains.

* (I suppose a minute may equal to two chains, though some places it will be more or less according to the difficulties we met with.)

† This is in Orange County.

"A Journal of the Survey of the S. W. side of said lott.

"Tuesday the 27 Do. Set out at 6 o' the Clock and run the breadth of the N. W. end of this lott to the S. W. corner thereof to a Red Oak tree in the above boundaries described. Thence run south 44° East set off at 40 mts. past nine from this corner; at 5 mts. past Ramapo brook at 12, assended the first hill; at 60 mts. crossed a stream yt runs North; at 70 mts. came to the bottom of a very high mountain; at 80 mts. assended the hill; at 120 mts. crossed a Brook in a clove that runs North; at 120 mts. assended an exceeding high mountain very rocky; here I saw a pond in the next lott with a cedar or pine growing by it, from this hill descended into a low valley very mirey; at 215 mts. parted from the valley and assended an other hill almost as high as the former; at 245 mts. came to ye top of it; at 265 mts. came to the bottom where we crossed a brook that runs northerly in which I found several stones some as large as I could lift of Iron ore, here crossed a wild meadow; at 450 mts. lodged on the side of a hill. Wednesday the 28th Do. Set off at 6 o' the Clock; at 75 mts. crossed a stream that runs South West and entered a swamp that might be made meadow; at 85 mts. met a well timbered Ridge and continued so a good way; at 150 mts. entered a good swamp full of Laurels; at 180 mts. entered into an other swamp that would make meadow, it has a brook running North through which it is damed up by the Beavers, we were very wet being obliged to wade middle deep to get through. The East side of it would be good meadow, it bears in some places a blue grass and is not very Hassokey. The greatest part of it is in lott No. 3 and also some of the good ridge of land last mentioned, the meadow is about 10 chains broad its length is S. W. and N. E. the land here is very well timbered. At 305 mts. crossed a Branch of Cheesecocks brook. It runs East. At 430 mts. came to the end of the line and marked the corner which I have in the boundaries of this lott before described, then run a line to find the breadth it holds out, here made a wiggwam and lodged.

"The Boundaries of the IVth lott laid out in the mountains.

"Beginning at a chestnut oak tree standing in the line of the Northwest side of lott number (26) twenty six, on the East side of the mountains, the said tree marked with a chip cut off four sides, and stands twenty six chains upon a course North forty four West from the most westerly corner of lott number 18* formerly laid out on ye East side of the mountains where a water ash standing in a swamp is marked with three notches on four sides and XVIII on ye northerly side and XIX on ye southerly side and runs from the said chestnut oak North 44° West along a line of marked trees, to a small Hickorie sapling marked with three notches on four sides and IV on ye N. E. side and V on ye S. W. side there being a heap of stones set about it, it stands on a high clift of a mountain on the north west side of the clove that runs through the mountains through which Ramerpo River is laid out.

*This lot is in Orange county.

Then North East 106 chains along a line of marked trees to leaning Red Oak marked with three notches on four sides and III on ye N. E. side and IV on ye south West side standing on ye west corner of the third mountain lott thence south forty four degrees East along the line of the said lott to three Red Oak saplings and a Hickorie sapling all marked with three notches on four sides on the Easterly side of the mountains on a rising Bank in the line of lott number X twenty chains and fifty nine links on a course N. 22° $30'$ E. from the south West corner of the said lott and thence along the lines of lott number ten number Eighteen and number twenty six to the place of beginning this lott being in breadth at the S. E. end at right angles 105 chs. containing about 7386 acres of mountains.

"A Journal of the S. W. side of the above lott No. 4.

"Thursday the 29th Do. Set out 30 mts. past 6, having run the breadth of the south East end of this lott. Begun at the Chestnut Oak having a chip cut off four sides standing on the line of lott number 26 on ye S. E. side of the mountains in the beginning of this lott and run thence N. 44° W. began this line 30 mts. past 8 o' the clock and assended a high hill; at 95 mts. entered a rough swamp about 6 chs. broad; at 100 mts. met an other branch of it about the same breadth; at 140 mts. passed by a swamp in lott No. 5; at 150 mts. crossed a part of it, tis a wet swamp and has a brook in it that runs North it might be made into meadow if it lay in the plain country; at 200 mts. met an other branch of the same swamp about 5 chains broad; at 210 mts. came to a chestnut ridge with good chestnut timber on it, but is stoney; at 230 mts. crossed a small swamp through which a stream runs S. W.; at 240 mts. came to a very good chestnut timber; at 250 mts. very Rocky flat mountain; at 270 mts. came to a swamp; at 275 came to a large brook in it too deep to pass here set up a flagg at on ye top of a tree for an object to take a backsight to (for we could get no other certain object) and went S. W. down the brook a great way where we fell a tree and got over and had a great deal of trouble to see my object which stood in a very thick beaver dam swamp; at 305 mts. assended a well timbered ridge here set my compass several times untill by observing my object I set in the swamp I found my line then took a tree a considerable distance forward and in my way to it went to a tree that I observed to be in the line, I set the compass again (being in some doubt about the tree I had taken) and when the needle settled I could not take my former tree then I took a backsight to the station I left, and my compass would not agree to it, then returned to the said first station and set there again and found the same tree I had formerly taken to be in the line according to the position of the needle by which there was something at or near that station that attracted the needle, here set the compass a piece forward, took a backsight and found the variation 10 De went again back to the said first station and set the compass a few yards forward in the line and found I had there but 6 Degrees variation, and a piece further and found but 2 Degrees. I could not find

either iron ore or loadstone near this place nor many rocks, it appeared a plain ridge this is the first place I observed that minerals or ore in the earth will attract the needle. Dr. Colden having sent his son with me to make remarks on this curiosity (accounts of which I have given you) therefore will take no further notice of it here; at 400 mts. came to a pond and took a sight cross the north point of it, and went round the north end, here we lodged all night having spent above an hour and a half to get over the Beaver dam brook, and about the variation of the compass above mentioned.

"Friday the 30th set out at 6, at 30 mts. ascended a very high hill but well timbered from this ridge found rocky broken mountains; at 180 mts. ascended an exceeding high mountain the top of it being a flat rock like a floor, here we could see over all the mountains round us from this forward the timber for the most part is dead being killed with fire; at 240 mts. came to the face of a rocky bank and at the foot thereof found several stones of Iron ore which would attract the needle as weak loadstone would. I brought pieces of it with me; at 360 mts. crossed a brook that runs north; the mountain here is miserable travelling being so full of Laurel and brush, which I suppose grow the more that the large timber is killed with the fire; at 380 mts. crossed the brook that runs southerly through the clove to Vanduzens called Ramapo brook; at 395 mts. crossed the road through the clove, here marked a white Oak on the East side of the road standing on a knoll to find this line by. Here not being able to get up the cliff of Rocks on the West side of the clove we proceeded no further with the line but traversed the breadth by running in several courses Northeasterly and found it the breadth given in the before mentioned boundaries of this lott. Saturday May the first our provisions being expended we returned home."

These great lots were sold in large tracts to various parties, especially to those interested in the development of the iron mines which were found to exist. Among others, William Alexander, Lord Stirling, the famous general in the Revolution, owned 14,000 acres in Lots 1 and 2. He mortgaged them to William Livingston, June 2d 1767, and they were assigned to Samuel Brewster, June 22d 1789. These lots were surveyed and subdivided by John Dykman, a noted surveyor of that day. In this subdivision Lot 2 was 467 acres and Lot 4, 500 acres; these were sold by Brewster to Christopher Ming, in 1793. It was on these tracts that the Cedar Pond Iron Works were established. A portion of this vast tract is still known as "Brewster's Lots." Christopher Ming sold his land, iron works, and forges to Halstead Coe, in 1793, and he sold them to John De La Montagne in 1796.

Lot No. 3 was the share of William Smith, and in 1797, Elizabeth Smith and William Denning, as executors of the estate, sold to John Thorne, of Ulster county "6,071 acres of mountains, for £290."

The 4th Lot, which contained 7,385 acres, was divided in 1805. At that time it was owned one-half by William Byard and James McEvers, who were the heirs or repre-

sentatives of John McEvers, the former owner, and the other one half by Jacob Hauptman and Leonard Fisher. The portion which lies in this town was laid out into four lots running lengthways of the lot, and numbered from north to south. No. 1 was 1,020 acres; No. 2 was also 1,020 acres. These lots fell to Byard and McEvers. Lot 3, 971 acres and Lot 4, 910 acres, fell to Hauptman and Fisher. The well known landmark, Table Rock, which is the corner between Kakiat and Cheesecks, is also the corner of Lots 1 and 2 in the above subdivision. This is now on the farm of Jacob J. Jones. He purchased it from John I. Suffern, who bought large tracts of the original owners.*

The greater part of these vast mountain lots still remain as rugged and wild as when Clinton walked on his survey.

The tract of land lying south of the creek and west of the road to Mount Repose Cemetery, and extending as far west as the road which runs through Garnerville, and crosses the creek at the stone bridge, was a part of Kakiat Patent, was purchased of the original owners by John Allison, and was left by him to his son, Benjamin, in 1754. The tract to the west of this road was a tier of 100 acre lots, each running from the Minisceongo Creek to the mountains of which No. 7† lay west of No. 8, and No. 6 was next west of No. 7. The 6th lot originally belonged to William Conkling. He gave it to his son William, who sold it to Lieutenant Nicholas Conkling, and he conveyed it to Dr. Cornelius Osborn. Dr. Osborn sold eight and a half acres of this lot to Rev. Robert Burns, January 6th 1765. It is described as "lying east of the house formerly William Conkling's and Robert Campbell's and bounded east by the road that leads to Dr. Cornelius Osborn's mill." This is the first notice of a mill at this place.

The greater part of Lot 6, and portions of the adjoining lot, were afterward the farm of Captain David Burns, and are now owned in part by his descendants. The east part of Lot 7 was owned by John Allison, and further mention will be found in the sketch of the Rockland Print Works. To the north of the house now owned by the heirs of David Burns, and about half way between the road and the creek, is a tract of low land upon which one or two pear trees are growing, and the relics of the foundation of a house, long since destroyed, are discernible. Just after the Revolution there resided on this spot a Frenchman and his son, who lived by themselves, and were supposed to be the possessors of some wealth. Their only occupation was the cultivation of a garden in which they raised vegetables, which at that time had not been extensively introduced into this country. These unfortunate individuals were found one morning murdered in their solitary home by unknown persons, whose object was the gold they were supposed to have in their

* The map of the subdivisions of this lot is in Liber A. of Deeds in Rockland county clerk's office.

†The south part of Lot 7 belonged to John Allison, who left it to his son Benjamin, and he left it to his granddaughters Hannah and Rebecca, daughters of his son Thomas. The Garnerville Print Works are on this lot.

possession. The names of the victims are not known, but the place has ever since borne the name of Frenchman's Meadows. It is mentioned in an old deed as "the place where the Frenchman lived who was murdered." The lines of stone wall mark very distinctly the boundaries of the lots in these ranges. Upon a map of the roads in this vicinity, made in 1780, the house of Paul Vandervoort is shown. This stood where the house of Edward Christie now stands, on the road leading from the main road, by the residence of Hon. John Felter, to Thiells Station.

At the time of Clinton's survey and division, in 1739, Cheesecocks Patent was owned by James Alexander, William Smith, Catharine Symes, Phillip Livingston, James McEvers, and John Chambers. The following table shows the number of each lot, the number of acres, and the original owners to whom they fell.

Number of Lot.	Number of Acres.	Names of Owners.
1	283	Symes and McEvers.
2	243 8-10	Phillip Livingston.
3		James Alexander.
4	281	Phillip Livingston.
5	269	Symes and McEvers.
6	271	William Smith.
7	271	Smith and Alexander.
8	271	William Smith.
9	285	John Chambers.
10	281	John Chambers.
11	282	James Alexander.
12	284	Symes and McEvers.
13	284	William Smith.
14	355	James Alexander.
15	276	Smith and Alexander.
16	276	William Smith.
17	284	John Chambers.

GREAT MOUNTAIN LOTS.

Number of Lot.	Names of Owners.
1	James Alexander.
2	Phillip Livingston.
3 and 5	William Smith.
4	McEvers, Alexander, and Smith.

MOUNT IVY.

At the place called Gurnee's Corners, or Mount Ivy, the main road divides, one branch running south to Spring Valley and Hempstead, the other turning north. This latter is the old road to Suffern and Ramapo, and was the route taken by part of the American army on the march from Kings Ferry to the "Head of Elk," in Virginia, when the move was made which resulted in the siege of Yorktown and the capture of Cornwallis.

The tract of Gurnee's Corners was the old seat of the Coe family, who, in former days, held a high position in this county. This family was originally from Queens county, Long Island, where many of the name are still found. The ancestor of the branch which settled here was Samuel Coe, whose son John, born December 7th 1719, came to Haverstraw long before the Revolution. In 1772 he was one of the commissioners, with David Pye and Peter Dusenberry, for assessing upon the lots in Kakiat, one-half of the sum of the costs of settling the contested boundaries between that patent and Cheesecocks. By the terms of the Act of the Colonial Legislature for this purpose, the lots upon which the assessment was not paid, were to be sold by auction, and in accordance with this "two thirds of Lot No. 3, at the head

of the mountain in the Range of Conkling," were sold, December 24th 1772, to David Vandervoort, and by him to John Coe, January 26th 1773. This was afterward the homestead of his son, Benjamin Coe, and his numerous family. John Coe was a man of great prominence in his day; was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and judge of Orange county at the same time. He was member of Assembly in 1778, 1779, and 1780. His son, Benjamin, was member in 1778, a case of father and son both in the Legislature at the same time. The father died about 1800. His son, Benjamin Coe, was member of Assembly for Orange county in 1778, 1779, and 1798, and was the first member from Rockland county in 1799. He was in the State Senate in 1807, 1809-12, and one of the Council of Appointment in 1808 and 1811. He died in 1831, and was buried on his farm, at Mount Ivy, which is now owned by the heirs of Jesse Gurnee. A very plain tombstone bears the following inscription: "Benjamin Coe, died May 14th 1831, aged 84 years, 6 months, and 1 day." He was one of the foremost men of Orange and Rockland counties.* Various members of the family of Gurnee bought land near here. The original homestead is the present residence of Josiah W. Conkling, just over the town line, in Ramapo. Beyond the old Coe homestead and some distance from the road on the north side, is an old house that formerly belonged to Francis Gurnee, and was left to his daughter, Anna, the wife of John Hewitt. This house was the birthplace of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, well known as a statesman and politician, and it still remains in his possession. A plain wooden building, painted white, and enclosed with a neat fence, is the Quaker Church, which stands on the right hand of the road that runs to Ladentown. This edifice is on land which was given for the purpose by Benjamin Secor, and the house was built in 1816. Many of the early settlers belonged to the society of Friends, and for many years their meetings were held in private dwellings. One of the first preachers of this denomination here was William Conkling, son of Lewis Conkling, and many of the present representatives of that ancient family adopt this form of worship.

Between the Cheesecocks and Horsehock Mountains, and crossing the town at its geographical center, is a deep valley, the mountains rising abruptly on either hand. On the west side runs a small stream, the head waters of the Mahwah Creek, which empties into the Ramapo. The highway on the east is known as the Valley road. This deep clove in the mountains was one of the resorts of tory marauders during the Revolution, and the road was frequently traveled by the notorious Claudius Smith and his lawless gang. Notwithstanding the insinuations of some writers, there was no connection between this individual, and the Smiths of "Treason Hill." Claudius Smith was one of the descendants of Richard Smith, the founder of Smithtown, Long Island, whose family numbers many of the most prominent and respectable citizens of that part of the State. Claudius Smith was born at

*John D. Coe, who was State Senator 1796, 1798, and member of Assembly 1789 to 1794, was a son of Daniel Coe, brother of Benjamin.



Alonzo Edgell

Brookhaven, Long Island, and came to Orange county before the Revolution. His dwelling place was at Smith's Clove, a valley in the mountains in the town of Monroe.

Beyond the Valley road the western part of the town is a succession of rugged mountains with few inhabitants, the only village being what is known as Johnstontown, a small hamlet near the borders of Orange county, and the surrounding country is comprised in the great mountain lots of Cheesecocks.

FIRST BLACKSMITH IN THE PRECINCT OF HAVERSTRAW.

"Know all men by these presents, that we whose names are hereunto written, for and in consideration that Joseph Wood, of Hempstead, in Queens County, shall settle upon a certain tract of land hereinafter described, and then and there uphold the trade of a Blacksmith, as long as he shall be able and capable of working at the said trade, and to work for the persons underwritten according to the custom of a Smith. * * We do hereby grant and release unto him a certain tract of land at a place called Kakiat, bounded west by the rear of the first eastern division of lots, east by a creek or brook called Wood creek, containing 100 acres. July 15th 1720.

"JOHN ALLISON,	CALEB HALSTED,
JAMES SEARING,	WILLIAM HUTCHINGS,
CHARLES MOTT,	ABM. DENTON,
WILLIAM OSBORN,	JONATHAN ROSE,
JONATHAN SEAMAN."	

The above tract is on the east side of the road running north from New City.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

At the time of the Revolution the area included in the present town of Haverstraw had very few inhabitants, most of whom were living on the lowlands next the river, while the mountains beyond were covered with the primeval forest dotted with a few log houses. One could travel the entire distance on the main road from Stony Point to Suffern, without finding more than eight or nine human habitations. In the low lands of Kakiat, south of the mountains, were the homes of the descendants of the colonists who came from Long Island many years before, and the road that led through the Long Clove to Kiers Landing was their means of communication with the outside world.

In July, 1776, the Provincial Convention, apprehending a movement of the enemy up the Hudson, ordered that one-quarter of the militia of the county of Orange should be drawn out for the defense of the State, and stationed in the Highlands on the west side of the Hudson to guard the passes in the mountains. The Orange county regiment was commanded by Colonel Isaac Nicolls, with Gilbert Cooper as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Lyon as Major. After the capture of New York, the British pursued Washington into New Jersey and the militia were ordered to join the forces under Gates. They assembled at Chester, and marched to what is now New City, "At the parting of the roads leading from

Tappan to Paramus," under the command of General George Clinton. A letter written at this time by Henry Wisner describes things as he saw them December 24th 1776:

"I have been visiting the different battalions of militia, and I find them so uneasy that I am afraid, notwithstanding everything that can be done many of them will go home. The situation of their families is so very distressing that no argument can prevail with them. Many of them left their families without wood, without meal, and without fodder at home for their cattle. Many of their families without shoes and some of them little better here."

As a part of Clinton's brigade, they were for more than two years practically minute men and were ready to march upon signal to defend the passes and the forts in the Highlands. The signal was to be the firing of two cannon from Fort Montgomery, and two at Fort Lee, which were to be answered by two reports from a brass 24 pounder at New Windsor. At this signal the militia of Orange and Ulster were to march in detachments, to reinforce the garrisons at the forts on the river. From December, 1776 to April, 1778 they were called out twelve times, and spent 292 days in the field. About September 20th 1777, three thousand British troops arrived in New York, and went up the Hudson with Sir Henry Clinton. By a feint on Peekskill, General Putnam was misled and the enemy landed at Stony Point, and, marching around the west base of the Dunderberg, suddenly appeared before the Forts Montgomery and Constitution, October 7th. There were about six hundred militia from the surrounding country with the garrison, and after a vigorous defense they made a scattered retreat at daybreak, leaving three hundred killed and prisoners. Among the list of prisoners were the following names of persons who were then living in this town and the district adjoining: John Storms, James De La Montagne, John Conkling, Joseph Ten Eyck, Thomas Conkling, Francis Sears, Samuel Garrison, Herman Crom, and Jacob Lent.

The condition of the militia previous to this may be judged from a letter written by Colonel A. Hawkes Hay to the President of the Convention, October 10th 1776: "Dear Sir: Yesterday three of the enemy's ships of war and some other vessels passed our forts at Kings Bridge, and are now anchored off Nyack. My regiment consists of only three hundred men, and very near one-half of them without arms. I should be glad to hear what I am to do, and where I must apply for a reinforcement in case they should attempt a landing on the west side of Hudson's River. We are destitute of provisions for the guards I now have out, and must therefore request that the convention will be so kind as to send me by the bearer a sum of money to purchase the provisions." On the 15th he again wrote: "I am to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 12th with the sum of \$500, and the Resolve of the Committee of Safety ordering a reinforcement of one hundred men, from the north side of the county to protect the south side of the mountains as

soon as levied. The ships attempted a landing at Nyack on Sunday last, but were prevented. Some damage was done to the house of Philip Servent. I cannot command a force sufficient to prevent their penetrating the country. Have exerted myself to muster the militia, but have not been able to muster a guard of more than thirty eight men, and have at present only eleven men to guard the shore between Verdrietig Hook and Stony Point. I am obliged to send this by my own negro as I cannot spare a white man to send express."

The following curious bill is of interest as showing the prices of articles at that time:

"Dr. The Convention of the State of New York to to the Precinct of Haverstraw for sundries supplied to the guards while the ships of war lay in the bay of Haverstraw and Nyack, from the 12th of July to the 21st of August 1776:

	£	s.	d.
To Samuel Yeomans for 2 sheep at 18s....	1	16	0
John Vandervoort " 4 " " 19s....	3	16	0
Benjamin Remsen " 2 " " 18s....	1	16	0
Joseph Clark " 1 " " 18s....	0	18	0
John Coe ½ Ton Hay.....	2	00	0
Michael Vandervoort ½ ton hay.....	2	00	0
To Widow De Noyelles ½ ton hay.....	1	16	0

14 2 0

	£	s.	d.
To 11¼ pounds of butter at 1 shilling....	0	11	9
19 bushels and 1 peck Indian corn at 4s....	3	17	0
6 " " " Oats at 2s. 6d.....	0	17	0
3 " bran 1s. 4d.....	0	4	0
3 " salt of widow De Noyelles at 10s.	1	10	0
To Ab'm Fear for 162½ lbs. mutton at 3½d.	2	6	7
Theodorus Snediker 81½ "	11	6	9

10 15 8

	£	s.	d.
Leonard Knapp for 40 meals victuals at 9d.	1	10	0
" " " 12 lbs. bread at 2d....	0	2	0
Boarding 5 light horsemen 3 days	1	13	9
136 meals for Colonel Hay's party	5	2	0
James De Clark 294 lbs. beef hide and tal-			
low 4½d.....	5	10	3
Jeremiah Williams 179 lbs. beef at 3d.....	2	4	9
Paulus Vandervoort for load of baggage to			
Nyack.....	0	16	0
Widow De Noyelles 10 lbs. candles.....	0	10	0
31 lbs. Bacon at 7d.....	1	8	1
14 " lead " 6d.....	3	10	0
39 " powder " 6s.....	10	4	0
3 boards for a bread tray.....	0	3	6
1,000 bricks for oven.....	1	10	0
John Vanderbilt 719 lbs. wheat bread at			
2½d.....	6	14	8
John Vanderbilt 173 lbs. Rye bread at 2d..	1	8	10
6 bushels lime at 2s.....	0	12	0

But the most astonishing bill, according to modern ideas, is the following, which is suggestive of the Fall-staffian proportion of bread and sack:

"Captain Kiers to John Stevens Dr. on account of Congress.

	£	s.	d.
" 2 Hogsheads of rum, 222 gallons at 9s. 4d.	103	12	0
67½ gals. spirits at 12s.....	40	13	0
5¼ Gin at 13s.....	3	14	3
7½ " of John Waldron at 9s. 4d.....	3	10	0
1 case Gin " "	4	10	0

155 19 9"

The burning of the De Noyelles's house, at Haverstraw, on the night of June 20th 1781, was one of the later events of the war. A number of the enemy's ships had come up the river and encountered some opposition, and a party landing laid the old mansion in ruins. John De Noyelles, the builder of the house and owner of the large estate, died in 1775, and his widow married Colonel John Roberts, who was living there at the time of its destruction. It is from this fact that it is mentioned in Moore's "Diary of the Revolution" as the house of Colonel Roberts.

Throughout the war, the exposed position of the western shore of the river, and the facility with which armed vessels could pass up and make a landing at any point, rendered the position of the inhabitants of the precinct of Haverstraw one of peculiar danger. In addition to this some of the more prominent among them were more than suspected of sympathy with the enemy. After the war many of them had their property confiscated, and large tracts in this county thus passed into other hands. Among the many who thus fell under the ban of public opinion was Captain James Lamb, who was the owner of all the land between Florus Falls and Stony Point, and whose negro, Pompey, was the guide for Wayne's troops when on the march to storm the enemy's works on that famous promontory. Captain Lamb, with others, was at taint for treason, but his estate was saved by the fact that his daughters were married to men who had taken an active part in defense of the country, and that it would be working injury to them to confiscate and sell the estate of their father, who was far advanced in years. As his case has excited some controversy, a copy of the section of the act, which relates to him, passed at the 10th session of the Legislature, is here given.

"And whereas the estate of James Lamb, late of Haverstraw, by the conviction of the said James Lamb, became forfeited to the people of this State, and whereas Jacob Waldron and Catharine his wife, and John Waldron and Elizabeth his wife, the said Catharine and Elizabeth being daughters of James Lamb, have by their petition to the Legislature set forth that the said Jacob Waldron and John Waldron being zealously attached to the freedom and independence of America, upon the approach of the enemy during the late war left their habitations, and exerted themselves in the public service and their estate became a prey to the ravages of the enemy;

and praying that such parts of the estate of James Lamb as remain unsold may be restored to the heirs of the said James Lamb; and whereas this Legislature is satisfied of the truth of the representation:

"Therefore Be it enacted, that so much of the estate of James Lamb as remains unsold is hereby restored to such persons, as, who, if the said James Lamb were now dead, would be lawful heirs as tenants in common."

The tradition that Captain Lamb was enticed away to New York by members of the Brewster family, who took advantage of his absence to accuse him of treason, and thus have a portion of his estate sold to them, rests upon no documentary evidence, and it is believed to be wholly untrue. It will be noticed that the act of the Legislature, is based, not on any assumption of his loyalty, but on the well known loyalty of his sons-in-law to the Federal cause.

"Letter from Daniel Coe, Chairman of Cakiate Committee.

"Cakiate, December 6th, 1776.

"Sir: We thought it our indispensable duty to inform the Convention that last evening we received the enclosed requisition from General Sullivan. It is not in our power, consistent with the safety of the inhabitants or the public service, to comply with his request; and we flatter ourselves that had the General been properly acquainted with the true state of the country, he would not have issued this order. The whole militia of our precincts consists of but two hundred and eighty men, one third of which are disaffected to the cause. Most of the militia are unarmed and now employed in the service of the public, either as guards for the shore, or wagoners or laborers on the public roads. Besides this we are in great distress from the exposed state of the country, which now lies open to the ravages of the enemy from Hackensack and Fort Lee. Therefore, we are so far from being able to afford General Lee any assistance that we must earnestly request the convention to send us assistance from the upper parts of the county, or we must, from our weak and exposed state, in all probability, now fall a sacrifice to the enemy. We beg you would lay this request before the Honourable convention and entreat their immediate advice and aid. An answer by the bearer will much oblige your humble servant

"DANIEL COE, Chairman.

"To Pierre Van Cortlandt, Esqr., President of the Convention of the State of New York."

The following document is one of the very few Revolutionary relics which relate to the personal experience of those who took part in the war for independence.

"Peter Gross, of Haverstraw, being duly sworn, saith that he served, during the late war, in Colonel John Lamb's regiment of the New York Artillery, that he knew Abram Rickhow to be a soldier in the said regiment, also in Captain Fanning's company, and that he and the said Abram Rickhow were present at the taking of Cornwallis in October, 1781, and the said Abram was then and there killed by the British. This deponent further saith that he was acquainted with said Abram

Rickhow and that he saw him after he was dead and assisted in burying him after the battle of Yorktown in the State of Virginia."

Peter Gross went into the army when a mere boy, survived the war, and lived in the town of Stony Point for many years afterward. A plain tombstone in the old Waldron burying ground tells that he died April 28th 1841, aged 76. His wife, Rebecca, died April 18th 1840, aged 75. Though none of the name are now left, his descendants may be found in the Rose family, in Stony Point.

MILITIA.

Muster roll of a company of detached militia under the command of Captain John Snedeker, in the 93d regiment of the N. Y. S. Militia commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin F. Gurnee, from the 3d day of September 1814, when last mustered to the 10th day of November 1814; in the service of the United States.

John Snedeker, Abraham Storms, Dowah A. Blauvelt, James Swartwout, Adrian Onderdonk, John Stevens, Garret G. Snedeker, Abraham Snedeker, Charles Ferlwood, Shobal Hall, Samuel Lawrence, George Smith, William Gilchrest, Garret F. Snedeker, Thomas Gilchrest, Harman Tremper, C. Abbott, Daniel Allison, Thomas Baker, David Brady, Paul Brewer, Nathaniel Barmore, John A. Blauvelt, Christian Brinkerhoff, — Benet, Joseph Baker, Alexander Cassick, Isaac Corby, Christian De Baun, Harman Felter, Edward Felter, David Felter, John Felter, Henry Finch, John P. Felter, Jacob Felter, George Felter, Benjamin Felter, Budd Gilchrist, Isaac Gerow, John Hoffman, Matthew Harrison, Timothy Jaycocks, Samuel G. Johnson, David Knapp, Jacob Knapp, John Lum, John Lydecker jr., Robert Minford, Theodorus Polhemus, Theodorus Reimsen, Hercules Ryder, Lawrence Richards, James Rose, John Remsen, John Storms, William Short, Hendrick Snyder, William Thew, John F. Tremper, Abraham A. Tallman, John Van Orden, Jacob Van Orden, Elias Williams, William Wiley, Stephen Myers, Abraham Myers, Marcus Mullen, Garret Onderdonk, Silas Pierson, Paul James, Uriah Paul, John Perry, Jesse Rogerz, Arthur Paul, William Smith, Lewis Slott, Garret Springsteen, Tunis Snedeker, Richard Smith, Joseph Dowah D. Tallman, Harman Tallman, Jacob Vanderbilt, Jacob Van Houten, John Van Houten jr., Jeremiah Williamson.

GARNERVILLE.

The village which has been built up around the Rockland Print Works was named Garnerville, from the family owning the manufactory, which is the largest establishment of the kind in this county, if not in the State. As early as 1760 a small grist mill had been built by Cornelius Osborn on the Minisceongo Creek, a short distance above the present main road which crosses the stream. The water power practically ran to waste, waiting for the hour, and the man who could utilize it.

John Glass was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and in that city he carried on a large business in calico printing.

Owing to some difficulty with the Government he resolved to go to America, and start the business there. He came to this country in 1828 and one day, while walking the streets of New York, he saw the notice of an excursion to a camp meeting at Haverstraw. Prompted by curiosity he resolved to attend. The camp ground was on the bank of the Minisceongo Creek, not far from the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Glass saw that this was just the place for his business. His first purchase of 45 acres on the south side of the creek was made March 12th 1828. Mr. Glass erected suitable buildings, and began the business of calico printing. The great improvements which have been introduced in that business in modern times were then unknown, and the work was done by the slow process of printing from blocks by hand. When the business was fairly started Mr. Glass went with his first load of goods to the steamboat dock at Grassy Point. There were then two rival boats running to New York, the *Waterwitch* and *General Jackson*. The former had just started, the latter was detained for a few minutes to load the goods. At that instant the boiler exploded and Mr. Glass and thirteen others were killed. He was buried in the old churchyard on "Calico Hill," where his tombstone may be seen with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of John Glass, who departed this life 7 June 1831, aged 47.* After this the premises were leased for a time, and were sold to William Cowdroy, October 1st 1835. He kept them a short time, and sold to James Garner, Thomas Garner, and Charles Wells, "Merchants of the City of New York," May 1st 1838. Since that time it has been in the possession of the Garner family. The father of this family was a respectable traveling merchant in the city, and left three sons, James, Thomas, and Henry. The first was a wealthy banker and left his property to his brothers and sisters, having no children of his own. Henry sold his share of the manufactory to his brother Thomas, according to his own statement, for \$80,000. He died very suddenly, in Haverstraw, a few years afterward. Thomas left a son who was well known in New York as commodore of the yacht club and who was drowned in Staten Island Bay by the capsizing of his yacht *Mohawk* in the summer of 1876. The Rockland Print Works are now managed by the executors of his estate, for the benefit of infant heirs. The company was incorporated in 1853 with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing "Printing and Dyeing Woolen, Cotton, or Linen goods." Five trustees were elected: Thomas Garner, William Thorn, D. R. Mangam, Leonard M. Thorn, and Alexander Davidson. The works have been enlarged from time to time, and they now give constant employment to several hundred hands. Goods to the value of a million dollars are said to be manufactured here annually.

At the east end of the premises of the print works is the site of the Presbyterian church, which was built in

*Mr. Glass had a wife, Barbara, and children, John (who had children, John and Ann); Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Thomas Bonsall; Ann, wife of James Suffern; and Barbara, wife of Henry M. Peck.

1790. The old burial place around it is in a state of sad neglect. Here were buried many of those who were prominent inhabitants at the beginning of the present century, and a few of the dates on their tombstones are here given: Joseph Demarest died September 5th 1849, aged 65; Joseph B. Allison died December 20th 1848, aged 88; Mary, wife of Joseph B. Allison, died March 24th 1829, aged 69; John Curtis, died June 8th 1836, aged 57; Maria Van Dyke, wife of William E. Smith, died November 14th 1841, aged 42; Thomas Hay, Esq., died October 12th 1828, aged 55; Lawrence Higgins, died May 24th 1845, aged 73.

VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW.

This village was incorporated in 1883, and a notice was issued on February 10th of that year, stating that a map of the proposed village had been made, and a census taken. The general description was as follows:

"Bounded on the southeast by the village of Haverstraw, on the southwest by a line which includes both sides of the Ramapo road to its junction with a road leading to John Springstien's; on the west by a line running from said junction northerly to the Stony Point line near the New Jersey and New York Railroad; on the north from the Stony Point boundary from the above point eastwardly to the road leading north from Benson's corner, and by a line which continues the course of the said boundary to a point on the Minisceongo Creek north of the Farley house on the lands of the Haverstraw Clay and Brick Company; and on the east by a line running southerly from the above point to Peck's Railroad."

The resident population was found to be 1,602, and at a meeting held March 29th, the vote for the incorporation was 189 yeas, 23 nays. The following officers were elected: President, Adam Lilburn; trustees, John Taylor, Theodore G. Peck, James G. Scott; treasurer, Henry M. Peck; clerk, Charles W. Gordon. The area of the land within the limits of the corporation is 1 24-100 square miles.

CHURCHES OF HAVERSTRAW.

First Presbyterian Church.—Previous to 1785, the few inhabitants that were living in what is now the village of Haverstraw and its environs were attendants upon the Dutch Reformed and the English churches of Kakiate or New Hempstead. The first attempt to establish a church within the present limits of the town was in the above year, when a subscription paper was circulated to obtain means to employ the services of the minister of the English Church to preach occasionally in the neighborhood. The original document has lately been discovered, and it is of interest as the first attempt to establish a church in Haverstraw.

"We whose names are hereunto Subscribed being in some measure (as we hope) sensible of the Reality and importance of Divine things, and of the awful Contempt and neglect of the Religion of Jesus Christ amongst us, and Reflecting that it is our duty immediately to repent and believe the Gospel, and turn unto the Lord with all

our hearts, and that it is our indispensable duty to train up our growing offspring in the fear, nurture, and admonition of the Lord. Considering at the same time those weighty and important expressions of the Apostle Paul, viz.: 'How shall they believe him of whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a Preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent.' Having, therefore, by the gracious interposition of Divine Providence, an opportunity put into our hands of planting the preached Gospel among us every third or fourth Sabbath, according to the proportion of Salary we can and shall subscribe.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do freely and voluntarily promise and bind ourselves our heirs executors &c., to pay the respective sums opposite our names, yearly and every year, for the purposes above mentioned, if the Gospel shall be so dispensed among us, and as long as it shall so continue, and we remain in the Congregation of Haverstraw. Said money to be paid as above unto any person or persons the majority of the Subscribers or the Congregation shall appoint for said purpose, and when it shall be called for and demanded by said persons, whether in quarterly or yearly payments.

"Witness our hands the 19th May 1781.

"Peter Parker, 6s.; Ebenezer Bishop, 16s.; William Allison, 10s.; Phebe Osborne, 6s.; Hannah Conckling, wid., 6s.; Richard Deklins, 8s.; Lebbeus Knapp, 4s.; Jacob Parker, 8s.; Jacob Thiel, £1; Matthew Allison, 8s.; Benjamin Furman, 4s.; Joseph Allison, 16s.; Isaac Furman, 4s.; Richard Crum, 4s.; George Marks, 8s.; Daniel Wheeler, 6s.; John Johnson jr., 16s.; Thomas Ellison, 4s.; John Johnston, 10s.; Abraham Cooper, 10s.; Benjamin Coe, £1, 4s.; Jacob Waldron, £1, 4s.; Wm. Colley sen., 10s.; Tobias Derunder, 16s.; Joseph Coley, £1, 4s.; William Derunder, 10s.; James Garner, 16s.; Cornelius Cooper, 4s.; William Wiggins, 10s.; Abraham Storms, 6s.; Cornelius Bulson, £1; Isaac Youmans, 8s.; Gilbert Hunt, £1; Nathaniel Brooks, 8s.; Thomas Titt, 10s.; David Springsted, 8s.; Samuel Allison, 10s.; Resolvart Springsted, 4s.; John Phillips, 8s.; David Springsted, 3s.; Derrick Ackar, 8s.; Edward Waldron, 12s.; Henry Ten Eyck, 8s.; Florus Crom, 4s.; Jonas Knapp, 8s.; Alexander Bulson, 6s.; Henry Halsted, 10s.; John Ten Eyck, 8s.; Daniel Phillips jr., 4s.; Anthony Bulson, 10s.; Eli Phillips, 4s.; John Waldron, 12s.; Gilbert Phillips, 4s.; Job Babcock, 4s.; Conrate Ryder, 8s.; Thomas Dykins, 16s.; Amos Hutchings, £1, 4s.; Barent Van de Voort, 16s.; Isaac Parker, £1; Charles Mott, £1, 4s.; Jared Knapp, 4s.; Gilbert Williams, 4s.; Jacob Kniffen, 4s.; Benjamin Allison, 10s.; Aaron Brower, 4s.; Peter Allison, 16s.; John Briggs, 4s.; Mathew Benson, £1; John Roberts, 16s.; Noah Moot, 8s.; John Conckling, 8s."

The names subscribed were those of residents, not only in Haverstraw, but Stony Point and Clarkstown. It will be noticed that the list is mostly composed of the English speaking part of the inhabitants. The descendants of the Dutch settlers would naturally cling to the old Dutch Church of Kakiate, where this language was still used.

In 1789 it was resolved to build a meeting house, a deed for a lot of ground for that purpose was obtained, and the circumstances of the case are narrated in the deed as follows:

"This Indenture made the 17th day of August 1789, between Thomas Smith, Esq., and the trustees of the English Protestant Society of Haverstraw. Whereas the said Thomas Smith, in order to promote and advance the cause of Religion and virtue among the inhabitants of Haverstraw did heretofore promise to give to the Society a piece or parcel of ground for the purpose of erecting a church or meeting house, and for a school house and a burying ground, and whereas the inhabitants of Haverstraw, encouraged by that assurance, are now about to erect a meeting house, and on the 8th day of April last did elect Jacob Waldron, Amos Hutchings and Peter Allison trustees by the title of the 'Trustees of the English Protestant Church of Haverstraw,' and Ebenezer Bishop having been chosen in the place of Amos Hutchings who resigned, the said Thomas Smith for 10 shillings conveys to the trustees all that lot where the meeting house is now about to be built, Beginning at a heap of stones on the side of the road leading from the house of Ebenezer Bishop* to the house and mill of Thomas Marston, now in possession of Wm. Peck and James Ramsay, and running southerly 2 chains on a straight line, then easterly 1 chain and a half, then North 2 chains to the said road, and then westerly along the road 1½ chains to the place of beginning."

The witnesses to this deed were Catharine L. Smith and William and Samuel Smith. It was a condition of the conveyance that seven feet square in the church was to be for Mr. Smith and his family, and sixteen feet square in the burying ground was reserved for a family burial plat, and the premises were to be for no other use than as above stated, and to revert to the original owners when they ceased to be used for church purposes. The original deed, finely executed on parchment, is now in possession of the heirs of Elisha Peck. When the boundary line of the Cheesecocks Patent was run in June 1790, the meeting house is spoken of as "now building." This lot was at the northeast corner of the land of the heirs of Elisha Peck, on the south side of the road to Thiells Corners, and next east of the calico factory. A few tombstones of the old burying ground mark the spot, and even this vestige, it is feared, will soon pass away. The building itself was of wood, and about 40 feet square. It remained till Sabbath, November 21st 1847, when the last service was held in it. It was sold to Elisha Peck, who moved it away, and it was converted into a barn, which was afterward destroyed by fire, and thus ended the first church edifice built in Haverstraw.

The following document not only gives an idea of the state of things in the early days of the church but furnishes an example that might well be followed in many places where the number of churches is out of proportion to the inhabitants:

*This house stood on the corner opposite the main road to Stony Point.



JOHN W. BROWN

"The subscribers, members of the First Presbyterian Church in the Town of Haverstraw and others attached by Education and principle to the Congregation, viewing with the utmost regret the present disgraceful state of repairs in which the House of God has for a long time continued, and considering the present smallness of the Congregation, and their inability to keep the House of God in tenable Repair and support a pastor of their own, And having always considered the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches as nearly and intimately allied, differing only in principle and in fact Sister Churches, do therefore consent and agree that the Baptist congregation of Haverstraw of the New York Association shall and may be permitted to repair the said house of worship, and shall have the privilege of hereafter using the house equally with the Presbyterian Sabbath for Sabbath alternately, and all other times when the same is not occupied by the Presbyterian Congregation. March 25 1809.

SAMUEL SMITH,	BENJAMIN COE,
THOMAS HAY,	WALTER T. SMITH,
NATHANIEL DUBOIS,	SAMUEL BREWSTER,
THOMAS SMITH,	AARON DE CAMP,
ABRAHAM WALDRON,	SAMUEL GOETCHIUS."

For many years the church was supplied by the ministers of the English Church of Kakiat. The first minister who is known to have had his dwelling place in this town was the Rev. Robert Burns, who was here previous to the Revolution. He owned a farm, which was sold to him by Thomas Smith in 1775. This farm is described as "Lot No. 6, in Kakiat Patent, which contained 100 acres, formerly William Conkling's." His house stood on this tract, where the residence of Dr. S. W. Allen now stands, on the west side of the road running south from the bridge over the Minisceongo Creek above the calico factory. His farm, with that of his son David, lay on both sides of the main country road, and embraced quite a large tract. Of his services in this church little is known. In a small family burying ground, on the homestead of Dr. Allen, and nearly opposite the school house in District No. 3, at Garnerville, and near where the old Burns homestead formerly stood, is his tombstone bearing the following inscription: "In Memory of the Rev. Robert Burns who departed this life 22d November 1791 in the 85 year of his age.

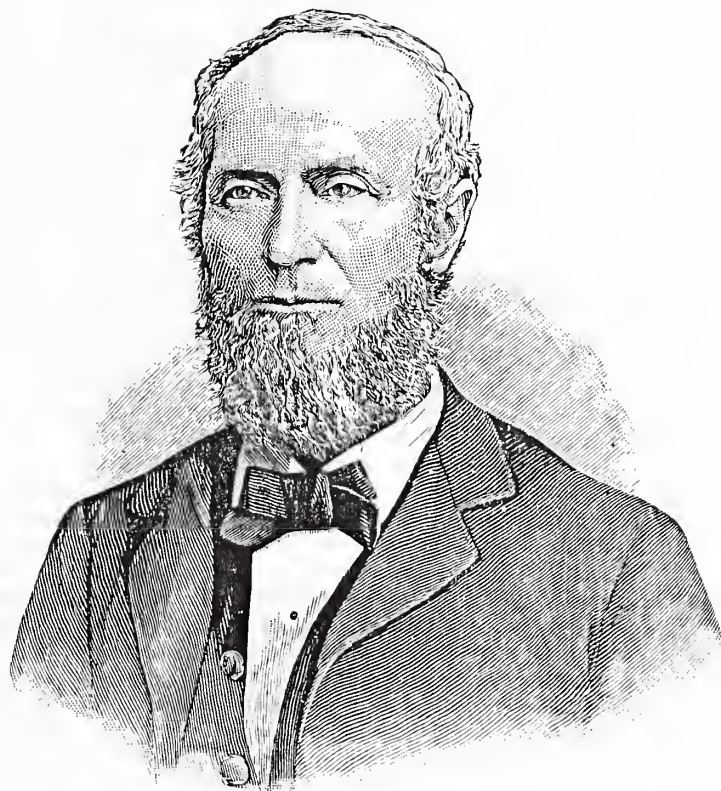
"The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

His wife Mary died February 10th 1794, aged 65.

The next pastor who had a settled residence here was Rev. Samuel Pelton, who was born at Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., March 25th 1776. He married Eleanor Mould, daughter of Christopher Mould, whose father, Johannes, was the founder of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in Montgomery. In 1802, Mr. Pelton purchased a tract of land in Sullivan county, three miles southwest of Monticello, went there to live in 1803, and for a long time was the only energetic Christian man between the Shawangunk Mountains and the Delaware River. He was licensed to preach in 1815, and by the invitation of Rev. Andrew Thompson came to Rockland

county, and was settled as pastor over the two churches of Kakiat and Haverstraw in 1816. He continued here till the fall of 1839, when he suffered a paralytic shock, resigned his charge, and returned to Monticello, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mrs. Pelton died in 1861. He followed her to the grave July 10th 1864. His remains rest in the cemetery at Monticello. One of the principal events during his ministry here was a public debate, which he held with a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Lawrence Kean, on the various points of difference which separate the two churches. The debate was held April 2d 1821, and (contrary to many printed statements) lasted only one day. The contestants renewed their warfare with the pen, and a small book was published by Mr. Pelton, called the "Absurdities of Methodism," which was "much admired by his friends," and elicited an answer from his antagonist, which was equally admired by his. A fuller account of this debate will be found in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Haverstraw village. Mr. Pelton is remembered by the older residents as a man of untiring industry, and of a very active temperament. His descendants are now living at Monticello.

June 23d 1839, an invitation was extended to Rev. James Hildreth, with an offer of a salary of \$500. The present First Presbyterian Church was organized and the first communion was held April 5th 1840. The original members of this church were: Epenetus Wheeler, David B. Loomis, Amos Briggs, Alexander Hunter, Cornelia Wheeler, Eliza G. Loomis, Fanny Pratt, Rebecca Mosher, Eliza Day, Mrs. A. S. Hildreth, and Mary Wheeler. Epenetus Wheeler and Amos Briggs were chosen elders. At the first communion twelve more were added to the church, and it was resolved that the morning services should be held at the "Old Church on the Hill" and the afternoon services, in the church of the "Protestant Methodist Society in the village of Warren." The number of accessions to the church during the first four years of Mr. Hildreth's ministry was 189. Rev. James Hildreth was a native of Brooklyn, Long Island, where he was born June 19th 1813, and was ordained March 10th 1840. He resigned his charge in this place May 4th 1848, went to the West as a home missionary and was for a time at Savanna, Carroll county, Ill., where he and two of his children died of cholera, July 20th 1851. The project of a new house of worship was discussed and at a meeting of the congregation held "in the old church on the hill," it was resolved that a new church edifice be erected "on the site offered by Mr. Elisha Peck, on the hill, near the Minisceongo creek in Samsondale." Abraham Goetchius, Edward J. Strang, and John Peck were the building committee, and the present brick church was dedicated February 8th 1849. The new pastor was Rev. Livingston Willard, who remained one year and left in the spring of 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. James H. Trowbridge, who remained till November, 1853, when he removed to Marshall, Michigan. The next pastor was Rev. Peter J. H. Myers, who was installed September 7th 1854. In 1857, 34 persons were added to the



J. J. McMahon

church. He resigned December 30th 1859. His successor, Rev. Spencer Marsh, was installed November 26th 1861. He was a polished and scholarly preacher. What he did, he did well, and 27 members were added to his charge. He resigned in the spring of 1868. The present pastor, Rev. J. J. MacMahon, took charge on the first Sabbath of September, 1868, as stated supply, dividing his labors between this church and the one at Stony Point. This arrangement continued till 1875, when he resigned the latter charge, and he was installed pastor of this church May 9th 1876. During his term 120 members have been added to the church. The congregation is flourishing.

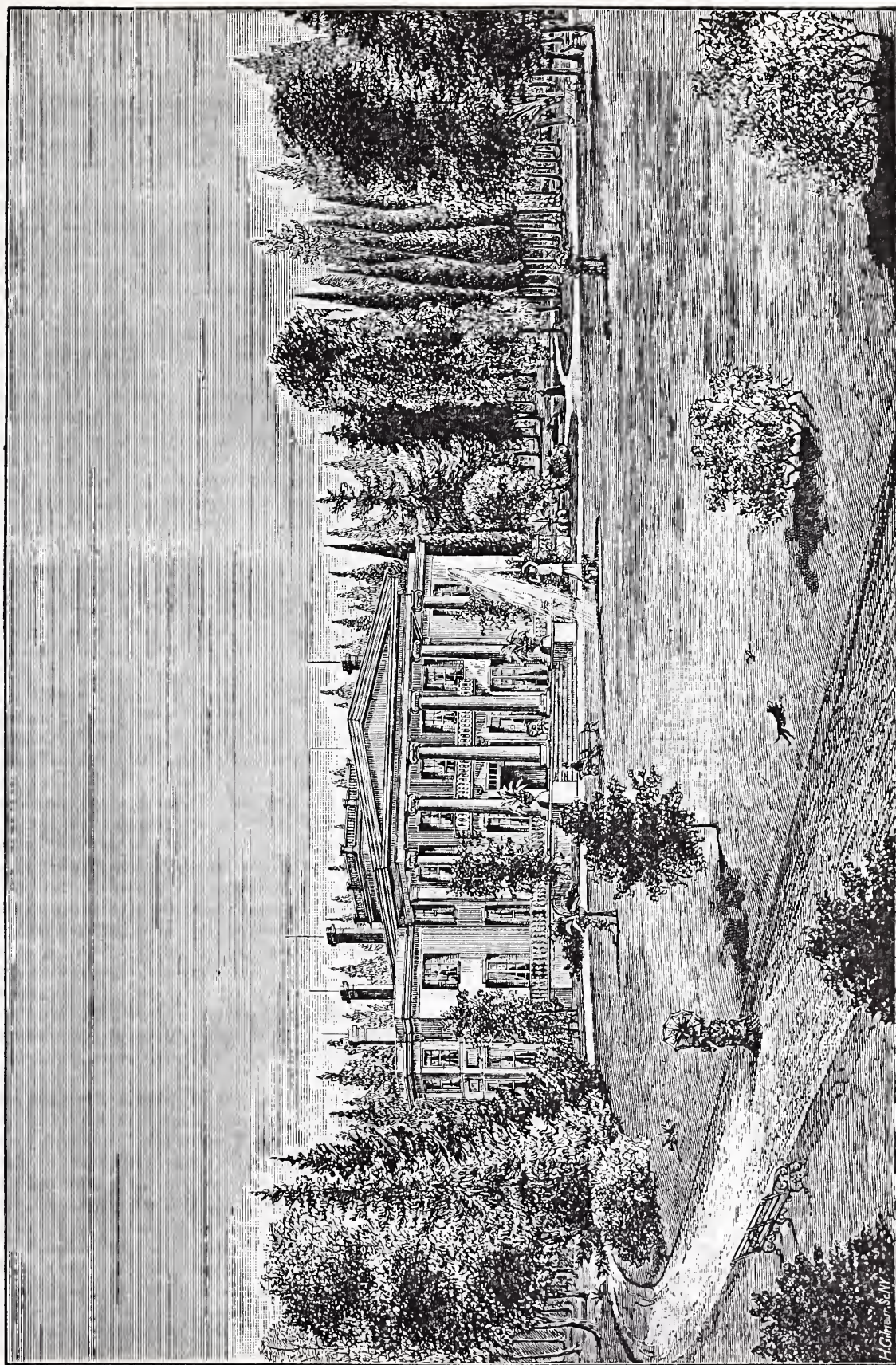
Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is said that a worthy Presbyterian minister in one of our older towns, when Methodist meetings were first held in his village, expressed his feelings in a sermon based upon the text: "These men, who have turned the world upside down, have come hither also." It is needless to say that the itinerants of that denomination, whose ways were crossed with cares but marked by good, did not fail to discover Haverstraw in their wanderings. The earliest information concerning the founding of the Methodist church in this place is a notice of a society having been formed as early as 1799, and the church was built in 1800. The first preacher who is known to have held service in this place was Barney Matthias of Tarrytown, who was by trade a ship joiner, but who was also an exhorter and local preacher. At first this church was one in what was known as the Bergen Circuit. This Circuit began at Belleville, New Jersey, and comprised the following stations: Bloomfield, Caldwells, Hook, Fairfield, Long Pond, Ringwood, Ramapo, "Mrs. Sherwood's house," Paramus, Hempstead, Drummonds (in Ramapo, 1½ miles west of English Church), Johnsonstown, Thiells, Babcocks (near Willow Grove school house), De Camps (Stony Point), Haverstraw, Nyack, Slote, Taylor's (in the southeast corner of the county), Fort Lee, and Spring Garden. It was afterward (in 1829) one of a circuit of three churches, including Stony Point and Ramapo. The church in 1799 embraced 80 members. These were scattered far and wide, over the country round, and the following is a brief list of some of the more prominent members who are known to have belonged to it in the early days: Jacob Wandell, who came with his father from Tappan Slote in 1794, and with his sister, afterward Mrs. Tobias Weiant, joined in 1799; Henry Remsen (a shoe maker) and his wife Catharine; Michael Trout and wife (he was a fifer in the Revolution); Peter De Noyelles; George Smith, who lived on the west side of what is now Broadway, a short distance north of Main street; John Thiell, of Thiells Corners; Michael Snedeker (over the mountain); and Samuel Wandell, who was the first one laid to rest in the burying ground by the church. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Vreedenburgh of the New York Conference, who was placed here in 1805, and this is the first mention of Haverstraw as a settled church, and the first minister who made his home in this village was Rev. James MacLaurins, who was here in 1829.

"At a meeting of the trustees held 13th December 1830, the trustees then and there unanimously resolved to employ Zetus Searles to light the church and make the fires at the usual time of worship and to sweep and sand the church once every two weeks, and to be paid at the rate of *eight dollars a year*."

This resolution was duly signed by Leonard Gurnee, Abraham Allison, John De Noyelles, Garret Allison, and John Stagg, trustees. The next sexton, Ebenezer McKenzie, fared better, for he had \$25. John Allen, in 1847, had \$52, which sum was afterward raised to \$100. The church lot was presented to the society by Thomas Smith. The first parsonage was built in 1829, and stood in the rear of the present one. It was sold to John Hall in 1858.

As usual in those times, the clergymen of the older churches did not look with much favor upon the new sect. Foremost among their assailants was the Rev. Samuel Pelton, who challenged the ministers at Haverstraw to defend their doctrines in a public debate, and when they declined, it was considered by him and his supporters as "an acknowledgement that their doctrines and discipline were incapable of defence." While on the other hand, Mr. Pelton was charged with "instead of employing calm, rational, convincing or demonstrative argument; insinuations, ridicule, sly suspicions and unfounded charges were the carnal weapons employed on the occasion." And thus these two denominations, instead of uniting their forces against the powers of evil, engaged in a bitter controversy, in which neither could gain any worthy victory. Rev. Lawrence Kean, of New York, happening to be at Haverstraw, Mr. Pelton extended his challenge to him also, and in this case he found a foeman worthy of his steel. The challenge was accepted, and the debate took place on the 2d of April, 1821. Three persons were chosen for moderators, and four to take notes of the discussion. A platform was made in front of the Methodist church, and a multitude of curious and interested spectators assembled to listen to this wordy war. The debate was from ten to twelve in the morning, and from two to four in the afternoon. The friends of each side applauded their champion, but it is not at all probable that any converts were made on either side, and still less is it likely that any real good was done. When the debate was over, the disputants, not yet tired of strife, renewed the war with their pens, and a little book, written by Mr. Pelton, entitled the "Absurdities of Methodism," was answered by Mr. Kean with another volume bearing the following title: "A plain and positive refutation of the Rev. Samuel Pelton's unjust and unfounded charges entitled 'The absurdities of Methodism,' containing first a public debate held at Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.; 2d, Remarks on the several articles debated; 3d, the perfect conformity of the Methodist doctrine and discipline to Scripture, reason and common sense. By the Rev. Lawrence Kean, N. Y. Printed by J. & J. Harper, No. 230 Pearl St., 1823."

A few copies of these books are yet to be found, but they are very rare.



Residence of the Late JOHN PECK.

WEST HAVERSTRAW,

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

The necessity for a new meeting house was so apparent that a meeting was held June 1st 1840, at which it was "Resolved that the trustees build a new meeting house for the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and that the following persons be the building committee: John S. Gurnee, Ab'm Allison, Lawrence De Noyelles, Louis R. Mackey, and Leonard Gurnee." At another meeting, July 24th, it was "voted the church be fifty-four feet long, and thirty feet wide, and that there shall be a steeple and a bell attached to the church." The record goes on to state that "Jacob Hoffman only voted against it," and he withdrew his subscription to show his attachment to the good old "Asbury style." The new church was dedicated December 16th 1840, and the old meeting house that had witnessed the struggles and the triumphs of early methodism was sold to Mr. Phineas Hedges. It is now a barn on his farm, on the north side of the road beyond Thiells Corners.

May 11th 1846, it was voted: "That seats be finished in the gallery, suitable for the choir, and that brother Heman B. McKenzie do the work." Mr. McKenzie was the leader of the choir.

The present parsonage was built in 1852, and the church building was enlarged in 1857.

After the building of the new church one hundred persons were added to its fold by a great revival, and the society has from time to time been the subject of gracious visitations. The building was again enlarged in 1860, and an excellent organ was placed in it. Concerning instrumental music in the church a curious anecdote may be related. When it was first introduced, Mr. Jonathan Wood, a worthy member, was so indignant at the innovation that he left the house in disgust. In after years, however, he became reconciled, and after a long life was laid to his last repose in the cemetery, where a plain tombstone marked his resting place. This was broken by a team of runaway horses, and was replaced by a new one. When the new organ was placed in the church weights were needed for the double acting bellows, the two portions of the broken monument were used for the purpose, and till the present time his tombstone has done good service in producing the music which he abhorred while living.

The condition of this church is highly prosperous. Its membership is 440, and a flourishing Sunday school of 250 scholars is connected with it. The following are the present officers:

Rev. Richard Harcourt, D. D., pastor; Joseph Cosgrove, Ira J. Hunter, Edward Peck, Edwin Brockway, William Felter, S. G. Newman, Heman B. McKenzie, William T. Purdy, Benjamin Gurnee, stewards; Garret G. Allison, William R. Lane, John W. Gillies, Theodore Frederick, Harman Felter, Joseph Cosgrove, Isaac Milburn, George R. Sutherland, Leonard Cooper, trustees.

The Protestant Methodist Church.—This church was a secession from the Methodist Episcopal congregation and was caused by difficulties which have long since passed away. An organization was effected June 15th 1831. Samson Marks and wife, Nancy, sold to James

Wood, Walter Smith, Abraham Bishop, George Smith, and George Weiant, trustees of the Associated Methodist Church, "Lot No. 6 on a map of town lots made by Tunis Smith, on the 4th allotment, bounded south by Middle street, east by Lot No. 6 of the 3d allotment, north by Lot No. 5, and west by 3d st.," price fifty dollars. A church was built, and the society was formally incorporated at a meeting held September 20th 1847. The congregation maintained a feeble existence for some years, and the church and lot were sold to the "German Evangelical Church," November 26th 1867.

Baptist Church. It will be seen by reference to the sketch of the First Presbyterian Church that a number of this denomination were in this town in the early part of the present century, and, that having no church of their own, permission was given them to preach in the old church on the hill where Elder Griffiths preached occasionally. After the establishment of Higgins' Carpet Factory, in 1844, an attempt was made to gather a congregation and organize a church. Many of the carpet weavers belonged to the Baptist Church, and the first meeting was held in the upper part of what is now the store of Isaac De Baun, on the south side of Main street. A lot was bought of George S. Allison and a church was built in 1847. The church was incorporated and the meeting for organization held October 26th 1847. Washington Gordon and Alexander Milne were the presiding officers, and Hugh Irwin, Jacob Mansell, Charles Whipple, Joseph White, and Washington Gordon were elected trustees. The cost of the church building was \$1,545, and the lot was bought for \$325. The first members were Hugh Irwin, Henry Hart, William Harris, Henry Mackeral, James Mackeral, Washington Gordon, David Bentley, James Houston, George McKew, Joseph White, and Dr. Charles Whipple.

The first minister was Rev. William Pike. After the suspension of the carpet factory in 1850, the greater part of the members removed to other places and the church was sold to the Roman Catholics. It is now used as a school house. A small church was then built on the west side of Rockland street, but one service only was held in it, and the building was sold to the Episcopal Church, to which it now belongs. Many of the former members are now attendants of the Central Presbyterian Church and the old organization has ceased to exist.

Roman Catholic Church.—The first mass celebrated in this place was in the old stone house formerly belonging to Joseph Allison, on the road north of the First Presbyterian Church. This was about 1843, the house at that time being leased by Patrick Riley. Father Volamus was the first priest who officiated here. Persons of that denomination were in the habit of attending mass occasionally at Verplanck's Point and it is said that the project of building a church here was first started by a small company who were returning from service. A meeting was held in a hotel kept by James Creney at Grassy Point. The persons present were Dominick Kennedy, James Creney, Richard Murphy, Matthew Marks, and William Neilly. They subscribed \$20 each, and Thomas

Doyle, who was absent from the meeting, subscribed the same amount. Another meeting was held, \$600 was raised, and four lots of land were purchased of George S. Allison, on the west side of Ridge street, for \$800. A church was built the next summer and dedicated in the fall by Bishop Hughes.

The following were among the first members: Dominick Kennedy, John Larkins, Terence Maguire, Nicholas Cox, Patrick Rohan, Bartholemew Collins, Michael Rohan, Charles Gallagher, James Fahy, James Morrison, James McGown, Andrew Donnelly, David Connor, Patrick Riley, James Murray, Luke McCarty, James Morrison, James O'Brien, and John O'Brien.

A cemetery was laid out on one of the church lots, and a child of Richard Murphy was the first interred in it.

A lot for a parsonage was purchased of a Mr. Gurnee, who kept a school in a building now used as a dwelling house. The wants of the society soon demanded greater accommodations, and lots were purchased and the present church erected.

It stands in a commanding position, and an elegant and convenient parsonage attached is one of the ornaments of the village.

The first priest was Father Hacket, who officiated here and at Verplanck's Point for a short time. He was succeeded by Father Maguire, who remained a few weeks only. The next was Father McKeon, who led the flock for three years, and was succeeded by Father Terence Scullen, who remained about five years. Then succeeded the long pastorate of Father Patrick Mahoney, who was here about twenty-three years, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Father Henry T. Baxter.

A flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the church, and the congregation includes many of the most prosperous and respectable citizens of Haverstraw.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In 1857 the first divine service of the German United Congregation was held. January 8th 1861, the German United Society was organized. In 1867 the German Lutheran separated from the German United, formed a congregation by themselves, and built a house of worship on Division street. In 1875 they reunited under the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. The present society is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Hartwyck. Under the present system the congregation has grown in membership and has built a school house and parsonage. The church property is entirely free from debt and encumbrances. The present pastor has a school connected with the congregation where both the German and English languages are taught. A Sunday-school is also connected with the church, with a membership of about 126 scholars.

The following are the names of those who organized the German United Church, January 8th 1861: Henry Habicht, John Schneider, Charles Kreuder, Michael Eckstein, Frederick Glassing sen., John Arsman, and John Wagner. Previously, i. e. from 1857, there had been mission services held.

The Rev. Wahrenberger was the first minister; the Rev. C. A. Weisel the first Lutheran minister. Since the consolidation, Rev. H. Schoppe, Rev. P. Andrus, and Rev. A. Tully, the present pastor, have officiated here.

Central Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized by a committee of the Fourth Presbytery of New York, April 22d 1846.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Erskine Mason, D.D. Epenetus Wheeler and Amos Briggs were elected and installed ruling elders. The charge to the elders was given by the Rev. Horace Eaton, and that to the church by the Rev. Edwin Holt. The church at its organization consisted of nine members.

The use of the building belonging to the Methodist Protestant Church was secured for Sabbath services and the pulpit was supplied by different ministers till the last Sabbath in June (1846), when the Rev. Amasa S. Freeman preached, and commenced his ministry as the first and (hitherto) only pastor of this church.

He was born in Boston, Mass., October 6th 1823, was fitted for college at the "Cornelius Institute," New York, under the care of the late Rev. John J. Owen, D.D., graduated from the University of the City of New York in June, 1843, and from the Union Theological Seminary of the same city in 1846. In 1878 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by his *Alma Mater*, the University of the City of New York.

Ground having been given for the purpose by the Hon. George S. Allison and the Rev. Edward Hopper, the building of the church on Clinton street was commenced in the summer of 1846, the corner stone being laid with appropriate services August 21st, on which occasion the Rev. James I. Ostrom and the Rev. Edward Hopper assisted.

Two months later, when the walls were up and the roof was about to be placed upon the building, a severe gale swept over the village, which threw down the entire structure, leaving it a mass of ruins. The trustees, undaunted by this calamity, met the next day upon the spot, and resolved to begin at once the work of rebuilding. Meantime the horse shed adjoining having been erected for the convenience of the workmen, services were held under it for several weeks, until the cold weather prevented, with the carpenters' work bench for a pulpit, unplanned boards for seats, and shavings for a carpet. But God, "within no walls confined," manifested his presence, and the rude sanctuary became a "Bethel." On the seventh of February the basement of the church being completed was occupied for the first time by the pastor and his little flock.

On the third Sabbath of September of the same year, the audience room having been finished, the building was dedicated to the service of the Triune God, the Rev. J. I. Ostrom, at that time Moderator of the Fourth Presbytery of New York, preaching the sermon from the words (Psalms LXXXIV. 4,) "Blessed are they that dwell in Thine house; they will be still praising Thee."

Hitherto the pastor, although ordained, had not been installed. By the unanimous request of the people and



Amasa S. Freeman

by appointment of the Presbytery, that service took place in the church, Wednesday evening, April 25th 1849. The Rev. William Adams, D.D., preached the sermon, the Rev. Mason Noble gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner jr., to the people.

The congregation increased gradually, but constantly, until 1860, when the pleasant sanctuary was enlarged and beautified, and on the 29th of August was reopened, an appropriate sermon being preached by the Rev. Charles S. Porter, of Boston, formerly pastor of the Second Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city. On the Sabbath following the pastor preached a sermon commemorative of God's goodness, from the text (1 Chronicles XXIX, 14) "But who am I, and what is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? For all things come of Thee, and of Thine own have we given Thee."

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry (in 1871), the pastor preached an historical discourse (which was published), entitled "Our Silver Wedding," in which, after comparing the pastoral union to that of a happy marriage, in which the cementing bond grows stronger with increasing years, he added: "Yes, this is the year of our silver wedding! I have been married to this church longer than I have been to her whose unselfish love has doubled my joys, while it has ever borne cheerfully so large a portion of my cares and griefs. Perhaps every congregation does not appreciate, as I believe you do, how much of a pastor's usefulness and success are due to the silent but potent influence of a judicious wife."

At the present date (1884), Dr. Freeman has nearly completed the thirty-eighth year of his ministry to the same church. He has preached in his church and lecture room more than four thousand sermons (besides those preached in other pulpits). He has united in marriage 666 persons, or 333 couples.

He has welcomed to the communion of the church, in addition to those constituting the original membership, 709, a large proportion of whom were received on confession of their faith in Christ.

Of these many have removed to other churches, many have "fallen asleep," while there are about 300 in full communion at the present time.

The Sabbath school, which was commenced soon after the erection of the church, in 1847, numbers about 300, the average attendance of late being upwards of 250. The pastor is superintendent, O. W. Parsons and Henry C. Ver Valen being respectively the efficient secretary and librarian. The present ruling elders are Amos Briggs, Robert Smith, John S. Smith, Isaac H. Duryca, Henry M. Reynolds, Henry Rodermond, and Alonzo Wheeler.

The board of trustees consists of Henry M. Reynolds, chairman, Levi D. West, William D. Smith, Theodore Coe, Alonzo Wheeler, and O. W. Parsons.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the pastoral relation was commemorated on the part of the congregation by the erection of a church tower, with a bell and clock.

The entire church property, including the parsonage, is free from debt or encumbrance.

Trinity Church *(*Protestant Episcopal*).—The first service of the Episcopal Church known to have been held within the limits of Haverstraw was in the year 1846, in the Methodist house of worship, conducted by the Rev. W. F. Walker. A room over a dry goods store on Main street was then leased, and for a short time occupied, and then the edifice of the present German Lutheran Society, at that time owned by the Protestant Methodists, was secured for a period of three years. A vestry was organized, Messrs. J. R. Bleeker and Isaac Maqueston being the wardens. In 1847 the church was received into union with the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York. Although not incorporated, Messrs. J. R. Bleeker, William McArdle, and William Sandford were the first delegates to the Diocesan Convention from Haverstraw. The services of the church, however, were not continued for any long time, nor have any certified records of that period been handed down. The services were discontinued for a long time, except by the occasional visits of the Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, who, in 1850, assumed the charge of the church in Piermont, and who, after a faithful ministry of twenty-seven years in Rockland county, was called to his eternal reward. This good man's name ought not to be forgotten in Trinity parish. Mr. Hitchcock was the first to celebrate the services of the church in Nyack, Spring Valley, and Suffern, besides resuscitating the almost extinct parish in Piermont. He also officiated occasionally in Haverstraw, Greenwood Iron Works, N. Y., and in Norwood, N. J., where, the Sunday after his death, a beautiful church was consecrated. He performed no half-hearted service. All the powers of his soul and mind were consecrated to the great work which God had laid upon him. He was an earnest Christian preacher, a faithful pastor, a godly man.

In 1854, when all hope of establishing the Episcopal Church in Haverstraw upon a firm basis had been given up and when some formerly interested in the Church had joined themselves to other Christian bodies, the Rev. J. B. Gibson came to Haverstraw. It was a discouraging outlook. "There is no use to try," some one said to him, "the attempt has been made and failed. If Bishop Wainwright himself were to come here he would not make ten converts in as many years."

The young clergyman, nothing daunted, went to work. He obtained the use of an old building then known as the "yellow school house," standing at the foot of the street opposite the West Shore Railroad depot, which has since been replaced by the present more substantial and commodious structure, and there the first service of his ministry in Haverstraw was held. There were four church people in that congregation. This service was held on the 4th day of February 1854, it being the fifth Sunday after Epiphany. The use of the building having been refused for any long time, on the ground that the "school house could not be devoted to sectarian pur-

*Contributed by the Rector, Rev. A. T. Ashton, A. M.

poses," the upper room in the building nearly opposite the present Trinity Church was offered the rector by the generous hearted Mr. George Benson, now deceased, and there the services were continued and there was held the first service of the Sunday school. On December 10th 1856, this church was incorporated under the name of the "Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the Town of Haverstraw, in the County of Rockland."

The following gentlemen constituted the first vestry of the parish after its incorporation: Wardens, Joseph R. Bleecker and John C. Rieck. Vestrymen, Daniel McCloud, Malcolm Troop, David Williams, Alvin Ball, S. S. Sloat, C. P. Hoffman, John M. Polhamus, and J. V. Stubben.

The first confirmation in Haverstraw was held on the 11th Sunday after Trinity, August 27th 1854, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the provisional bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D. This was his last Episcopal service. In the Providence of Almighty God this struggling church was privileged to receive his dying benediction.

But one member of that first confirmation class is now (1884) living in Haverstraw, and that is Mrs. Mary A. Ackerson, the mother of our esteemed townsman, Mr. George W. Burr. Mrs. Ackerson's descendants, to the fourth generation, born in Haverstraw, have all been received into the ark of Christ's church by holy baptism. The children and grandchildren of two other members of the class (Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rieck) are still members of the parish, and some of them actively engaged in church work.

The names of those confirmed by Bishop Wainwright are: David Williams, Elijah and Alice Fenton, Mrs. M. A. Ackerson, Mrs. Weaver, Ann E. and Maria L. Housmann, Jesse Ruckel, Mary C. Bleecker, John C. and Anna Rieck, Maria McEnroe, and Clarissa Jones.

The corner stone of the church was laid in 1855, by the Rev. Dr. William Creighton, assisted by the rector of the parish and the Revs. Hitchcock, Halsey, and Van Kleeck, and on the 17th of June 1856, the church was consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D. At the same time four persons were confirmed. This building is the oldest church edifice belonging to the Episcopal church in Rockland county. From the time of Mr. Gibson's coming to Haverstraw services have been held in two places, in what is now called West Haverstraw, where Trinity Church is situated, and in the village where now stands Saint Luke's Church, which formerly belonged to the Baptist society. In 1858 the rector reported that, besides his work in Haverstraw, a service was held on the second Sunday of the month, at Greenwood Furnace, in Orange county, some fourteen miles distant. The Rev. Mr. Whiting was then assisting Mr. Gibson.

After seven years of earnest labor in this place, after the church had been firmly established, the services regularly maintained, and an excellent parish school founded, after he had endeared himself to the whole community

by his self-denying labors, and his gentle, Christian character, Mr. Gibson was called away to the important field of labor, Burlington College.

Then came that terrible calamity to the nation, the Civil war, when towns and parishes were well nigh depopulated and thousands of brave men gave up their lives on the field of battle for the cause of truth and liberty. The parish passed through a most trying period of depression.

The Rev. G. H. Hepburn assumed charge in February 1861, and remained less than one year. The services were not regularly observed, and dark was the outlook for the parish.

In April 1862, the Rev. E. Gay jr., became rector. He labored faithfully for seven years, and to him, under God, is due in great measure the continuance of the parish and the preservation of church life during those terrible years of war. Out of his missionary efforts has grown the present incorporated parish of St. John's Church, New City. To Mr. Gay's efforts also is due the House of the Good Shepherd, which originated while he was rector here "in the necessity of providing for several destitute orphan children." The object in establishing this worthy charity was to furnish a Christian home for destitute children and a school house where they could be thoroughly taught in the elementary branches of education, and should talents be developed which might be useful in Christ's church, to encourage and assist the children to obtain a more complete education. The House was opened in the village of Haverstraw on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, February 13th 1866. On Easter Monday it was removed to Benson's Corner, and there remained until the valuable property which it now holds at Tomkins Cove was secured.

The Rev. E. A. Nichols for a time assisted Mr. Gay, and the Rev. Thomas Marsden, who subsequently took charge of St. John's Church, New City, officiated in the parish during the years of 1866 and 1867. On the 1st of August, 1869, Mr. Gay resigned, and in the autumn of that year, was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Delafield, D.D., who remained in charge for about three years. Mr. Delafield was a man abounding in good works, and the statistics of the parish are an evidence of his faithful service. During his rectorship, the Sunday school room, which was built in 1859, was enlarged to its present proportions. The church now known as St. Luke's, in the village of Haverstraw, which has all along, together with Trinity parish, been under the same management, its temporal interests being cared for by the vestry of this parish (two or more gentlemen from that district having been annually elected members of the board), was set apart as a distinct corporation.

In 1873, Mr. Delafield resigned. For six months the church was served by the Rev. D. G. Gunn, a deacon and a student in the General Theological Seminary.

In July, 1874, the Rev. C. B. Coffin, of blessed memory, was called to the rectorship. He continued in charge but ten months, but what man shall attempt to measure the extent of his work? The church records show but



Residence of JAMES GARNER WEST,
ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

few official acts, yet his memory will survive in Haverstraw in the grateful hearts of the younger members of Trinity Church.

The Rev. G. W. West succeeded Mr. Coffin, coming to Haverstraw in September, 1875, and resigned his charge in September, 1878. Many were baptized and presented for confirmation by Mr. West. It was during his pastorate that a plot of land, comprising about two-thirds of an acre, was secured, and on it was begun the construction of a rectory. In 1877, \$2,250 were expended on the house, and since the residence of the present rector the building has been completed (at a cost of about \$1,000) through the munificence of two ladies of the parish, the late Mrs. Amelia Garner West, and Mrs. Catharine Wattles.

It remains only to add that the writer of this article assumed the charge of the church on the 20th Sunday after Trinity, November 3d 1878.

The following are the statistics for the whole period of the church's existence from February 4th 1854 to September 26th 1883: baptisms, 1,014; confirmations, 306; marriages, 102; burials, 294. Offerings for all purposes, \$36,683.95, making an average each year of about \$1,223.

The following will give an idea of the present status of the church (1884): families, 97; individuals, 451; baptisms for the past year, 22; marriages, 6; burials, 5; communicants, 115. Holy Communion is celebrated twice every month, weekly in Advent and Lent, and on Saints' days. Officers and teachers of Sunday school, 15; scholars, about 135. Total amount of offerings last year, \$1,941.97.

As a result of the work begun here by Dr. Gibson, there are now in the county the following churches and charities: St. John's Church, New City; the House of Prayer, Caldwell's; Grace Church, Stony Point; the House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove; and St. John's Church, St. John.

St. Luke's Church (Protestant Episcopal).*—The early history of St. Luke's Church, Haverstraw, is but a repetition of the attempts already described in the article on Trinity Church to found the Episcopal Church in this village.

Until the coming of the Rev. Walter Delafield, D. D., autumn of 1869, to assume the rectorship of Trinity Church, the two congregations at Benson's Corner and Warren village had been under the direction of one and the same clergyman and vestry. But in April 1870, a committee of two gentlemen from Trinity Church, Messrs. F. A. Chapman and C. E. Cosgrove, were appointed to consider the advisability of appointing ten laymen from Warren village to superintend the affairs of the Episcopal church in that community, "subject to the direction of this vestry." This was the first move which subsequently resulted in the incorporation of the village church as a distinct religious society. The committee of ten was appointed, certain powers were delegated to them by the vestry of Trinity Church, and on the 19th of the fol-

lowing September, A. D., 1871, "According to notice previously posted read after morning service for two Sundays, the male members of the church in Warren Village, legally qualified, met at the church and incorporated themselves as a religious society, according to law, by the name of St. Luke's Church in the Village of Warren and Town of Haverstraw, County of Rockland and State of New York, and elected the following gentlemen for the remainder of the Church year:" H. D. Batchelder, senior warden; John R. McKenzie, junior warden; John Babcock, Hiram Babcock, John Oldfield, C. J. Ball, Moses Millington, Harvey De Pew, Jacob Dutcher, and Charles Brockway, vestrymen.

At the same time and place the Rev. Walter Delafield was elected rector. He served the parish until his resignation in 1873.

Services were then kept up by lay readers, with occasional clerical assistance, until the autumn of 1874, when the Rev. E. Gay jr. was called to the rectorship. He served for three years, till September 1877. The services were then discontinued for more than a year.

On the festival of Easter, April 13th 1879, the Rev. A. T. Ashton, who, in November 1878, had begun his duties as rector of Trinity Church, Garnerville, held his first service in St. Luke's Church, Haverstraw, and continued in charge till March 1881, when the Rev. John Graham took up the work. He resigned his cure in December 1882, and the Rev. Mr. Ashton was again requested and appointed by the bishop of the diocese to look after the spiritual interests of the church.

Since the incorporation of St. Luke's there have been in the parish 88 baptisms and 25 confirmed, 12 marriages, and 31 funerals. The amount of offerings cannot at present be ascertained. There are now about ten communicants in the parish, and a Sunday-school numbering about 80 teachers and scholars.

Services are held on Sunday afternoons, the rector of Trinity church officiating. He is ably assisted in the charge of the school by Mr. J. R. McKenzie, the present senior warden.

The church is a parish but in name. It is now and always has been a mission, depending almost entirely, as has been described above, upon the ministrations of the successive clergymen in charge of Trinity Church.

It ought perhaps to be said that the church building was purchased from the Baptist society through the efforts of the Rev. J. B. Gibson and his friends, and is secured forever to the use and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This feeble mission is indebted to Trinity Church, New York, for its church home, the money for the purchase of the building having been furnished by that corporation and secured by bond and mortgage.

CEMETERIES IN HAVERSTRAW.

It was the invariable custom of the early Dutch settlers for each family to have a private burying ground on its own land, and it was rare for any tombstone bearing an inscription to be erected. A rough stone placed at the

*By the minister in charge, the Rev. A. T. Ashton, A. M.

head, and another at the foot of the grave marked the resting places of the departed, and an uncared for, and neglected burying place is a spectacle that may be seen on almost every old homestead of the families whose names are found in early annals.

The Waldron burying ground, by the side of the railroad, half way between the Haverstraw station and Stony Point, contains the monuments of many members of the representative families of this vicinity, and the following dates are given from among the older inscriptions: Robert Parkinson, died July 10th 1854, aged 56. John Winant died December 15th 1804, aged 64. Jacob Weiant died November 22d 1852, aged 56. Phebe, daughter of Halstead Coe, Esq., January 4th 1836, aged 23. Walter S. Brewster, March 22d 1834, aged 35. Eliza, wife of Walter S. Brewster, August 20th 1826, aged 20. Peter Gross, April 28th 1841, aged 76. Jacob Waldron, born November 16th 1737, died February 17th, 1805. Catharine, wife of Jacob Waldron, died July 6th 1844, aged 103 years and 9 months. Margaret Waldron, born December 4th 1782, died January 9th 1872. Hannah Waldron, wife of Eli Blancher, died September 13th 1868, aged 84. Resolvert Waldron died June 17th 1856, aged 80. Eli Blancher, April 18th 1869, aged 89. Abraham Waldron, May 19th 1815, aged 45. Maria, wife of Abraham Waldron, August 28th 1864, aged 93. Tobias Waldron, April 8th 1837, aged 41. Martha, wife of Samuel Goetchius, February 21st 1825, aged 60. John J. De La Montagne, March 7th 1806, aged 47. Phebe, wife of Joseph De La Montagne, January 21st 1800, aged 77. Charlotte, wife of Christopher Ming, August 10th 1792, aged 30. Samuel Brewster, November 29th 1821, aged 84. Frelove Brewster, died December 4th 1815, aged 61. William H. Brewster, died October 6th 1819, age 26. Nicholas Call jr., died November 28th 1829, ae. 54. Tobias De Ronde, died February 25th 1820, ae. 74. Sarah, wife Tobias De Ronde, died August 26th 1831, ae. 81. John Bulson died February 17th 1828, ae. 78. Sainuel S. Brewster, died February 19th 1848, ae. 43. Noah Mott, died May 17th 1826, ae. 73. Edward Lacelles, died April 19th 1839, ae. 63. John Lacelles, died March 27th 1850, ae. 52. Aaron De Camp, died July 31st 1839, ae. 69. Robert James, died November 21st 1846, ae. 63.

On the north side of the road from Haverstraw to Ramapo, opposite the house of the heirs of David Burns, is a small piece of land, which was donated by Colonel David Burns, father of the late owner, for a burial place of those who had none of their own. It is said that the ancestor of the famous Lothard family is buried there, but nothing marks his place of repose. It is also stated that Thomas Smith, who owned the land in Haverstraw village between Main and South streets, is lying there. Many years since, some occupant of the land, unmoved by any feeling of sentiment, took up all the stones and put them in the wall around the lot. The only remaining one bears the inscription: "Phebe Smith, died April 19th 1803." The remark of Father Taylor, that if the evil spirit did not get some people, it was of no use to have any evil spirit, applies with peculiar

emphasis to those who desecrate the resting places of the dead.

Mount Repose Cemetery was originally purchased for the Methodist Church by a company consisting of the following persons: John S. Gurnee, John D. Gardiner, John R. McKenzie, Isaiah Milburn, Lewis R. Mackey, Walter S. Johnson, Silas D. Gardiner, Leonard Gurnee, and Asbury De Noyelles.

The land, thirteen acres, was purchased of Asbury De Noyelles for \$1,200. It was laid out into lots, and Isaiah Milburn and John S. Gurnee were authorized to give deeds for them. Owing to some disagreement, a partition suit was begun soon afterward. The tract was sold at auction, by order of court, and was bid in by Clarence Conger, for \$5,200. He gave Garret G. Allison power of attorney to sell lots, and that is the present condition of the title. The cemetery was dedicated Thursday, July 7th 1853. The location is at the foot of the mountain, and probably it would be difficult to find a better site. Many of the monuments are of the most elegant design and the grounds are neatly kept. The oldest tombstone is one that was removed here from the old Allison family burying ground by the river, and bears the following: "In memory of Robert Hutchings, who was born the 8th day of September, 1697, and departed this life the 12th day of February, 1765, aged 67 years and 5 months and 4 days."

THE PRESS IN HAVERSTRAW.

The first newspaper in this town was the *North River Palladium*. It was started in January 1829. It was a small double sheet, and at the head of the first column appeared "Printed by Ezekiel Burroughs in West street at the head of North, near the Post-office." The only copy of this paper known to be in existence is Vol. 1, No. 24, dated July 9th 1829. It is now in the possession of Rev. Dr. Freeman, of Haverstraw. This paper continued but a short time.

The next paper was the *Rockland Register*. It was started in 1829, and was owned by John Taylor Smith, a grandson of Thomas Smith, of "Treason Hill." He was at one time sheriff of the county. He started this paper to aid him in his efforts to be elected member of Congress. It was under the editorship of Ezekiel Burroughs, but after the election, in which Mr. Smith, the owner, was defeated, it was changed to the *Rockland Gazette*.

In 1833, a paper, called the *Rockland Advertiser*, was established by John Douglass, and the next year the two papers were united under the title of *Rockland Advertiser and Family Gazette*. It lasted a few years and was discontinued.

In 1834, another paper, called the *North River Times*, was started by Alexander H. Wells, but soon came to an end.

The *Rockland County Messenger* was begun by Robert Marshall, May 17th 1846. He continued it till 1852 when he sold it to its present owner, Robert Smith. Mr. Smith was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland.



Daniel R. Wood

land, England, August 29th 1806. At the age of twelve he began a seven years' term of apprenticeship in the printing business, and afterward worked as journeyman in various places in England. He came to this country, in 1828, and worked in several offices in New York. He came to Haverstraw in 1852. The *Messenger* is the leading paper of the town and is the organ of the Democratic party.

The *Sentinel* was begun in April 1883. It was printed the outside, in New York, the inside at Nyack. This was continued till April 1884, when an office was hired and a press set up at Haverstraw. It is a strong advocate of temperance and of local reform. The editor in chief is Rev. Richard Harcourt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF HAVERSTRAW.

On Sunday evening, January 22d 1854, Rev. Dr. Freeman was delivering an address from the pulpit, when one of his audience hearing an alarm, stepped out, and, immediately returning, almost raised a panic in the church by exclaiming, "We're all on fire!" As the Doctor describes it, "There was a sudden vision of coat tails flying out behind, and a precipitous retreat of men, women and children, and finding myself standing in the pulpit facing empty seats, I concluded to suspend the services without the benediction." The cause of the alarm was the burning of a barn, belonging to George E. De Noyelles, and the loss was estimated to be \$2,500. This event caused the citizens of Haverstraw to consider the necessity of being better prepared against the attacks of the dread element, and the following somewhat exciting notice was issued January 26th 1854:

"FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

"Citizens of Haverstraw, will you meet with us on Saturday evening next, January 28th, at the Ball room of the American Hotel, and assist us in raising an amount of money sufficient to purchase the necessary apparatus for a Hook and Ladder Company?

"James Crenney, Samuel Cosgrove, Samson Marks, John Begg, John Felter, C. P. Hoffman, J. D. Bostwick, Jacob Allison, Alfred Hazard, Robert Smith."

The meeting was a success. A sufficient fund was raised to purchase the necessary apparatus, and the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company was organized as follows: Foreman, Asbury De Noyelles; assistant foreman, James Crenney; secretary, James King; treasurer, I. W. Edwards; steward, Lewis R. Mackey. Members: Samuel A. Ver Valen, Daniel C. Springsteen, Harman Felter, Edward Felter, William Felter, John Begg, John Felter, Isaiah Milburn, John Jones, I. Weiant Edwards, William R. Lane, William Sedell, John Gaines, Theodore Polhemus, William B. McLauren, Edgar Freeman, George E. De Noyelles, Lewis S. Whitaker, Edward Peck, Silas G. Mackey, Matthew Rose, Aaron E. Milburn, Garret S. Storms, James Glassy, Jackson Rose, James Hazard, Jacob Allison, John P. Jersey, Theodore Fredericks, Stephen Fields, Abram D. Ver Valen, Nathaniel Cooper,

John Cosgrove, Denton Fowler, Phillip Schoonmaker, Bradley Keesler, Matthew Gurnee, James Crenney jr.

The cost was: For truck and ladders, \$225; freight, &c., \$13.64; axes, \$11.75; total, \$252.39.

The first chance to exhibit the usefulness of the company was at the burning of a barn at Garnerville, on September 5th 1854. The village authorities had, on the 24th of April, voted \$1,200 for a fire engine and hose carriage, and 400 feet of hose, and early in September the *Rockland County Messenger* published the following announcement: "Just as we go to press, this splendid machine, with hose carriage attached, is passing our office on its first journey through our street." This, and the uniformed company belonging to it, rather eclipsed the glory of the old "Rescue." The latter had incurred a debt which they were unable to pay, and as a last resort, in April, 1859, the apparatus was transferred to the village authorities, who assumed the liabilities of the company. In July, 1862, the company was reorganized, and adopted a new uniform. That the members were not all strict teetotalers, we conclude from an entry in the minutes of a meeting held at Larry Conkling's Hotel: "On motion, Resolved that the Treasurer put up at the bar for the benefit of the Landlord." It is quite unnecessary to state that it was "adopted unanimously." The fires of patriotism evidently burned in their bosoms, for in 1867 a resolution was passed appointing a committee to procure a "life size portrait of the Father of his Country." After reporting progress for a year, the portrait was procured, and it now graces the walls of the "Rescue" parlor. A while after this, by a vote of the tax payers of the village, a suitable building was erected, and it is now occupied by the company. Since the organization of the company, there have been 42 fires, and they have been present on duty at all but one. Since the organization, 149 persons have been enrolled, of which 21 are deceased. This, the oldest fire company in Haverstraw, is still in existence.

General Warren Company, No. 1.—The next organization after the "Rescue Hook and Ladder" was Hand Engine Company "Warren No. 1." This company was organized May 15th 1854, with the following list of members:

G. S. Myers, foreman; H. Ver Valen, S. F. Requa, E. M. Farrington, W. W. Oldfield, G. W. Bullis, D. De Noyelles, J. H. Miller, W. Searsby, G. W. Snedeker, G. Anderson, H. Stagg, W. Schank, S. G. Newman, S. Fowler, C. Ward, P. Schoonmaker, N. De Groat, H. Jones, J. Glassy, J. Wescoat, T. Brannan, T. Murphy, R. Mackeral, W. H. Ferdon, John Phillips, James Serat, Michael Flynn, L. F. Williker.

This company continued in good condition till 1881, when, through some difficulty among its members, it was disbanded by the Board of Trustees. A few weeks after, it was reorganized (December 13th 1881), with the following officers and members, all in connection with it at the present time: Fred Glassing jr., foreman; John Brahman, assistant foreman; Joseph Albert, secretary; Chris Myers, treasurer; Jacob Hahn, steward; Fred Mardon,

Chris Spissenger, Henry Rembe, E. P. Burd, Joseph Dennis, Terrence McGowan, John Siebold, Joseph Smith, George Stark, Henry Hahn, Jacob Hahn, John Lunkenheimer, Jacob Hafele, J. S. Kauder, Charles Helbig, William Smith, Fred Keiser, William Fox, H. Goldstein.

Lady Warren Company, Steam Fire Engine.—The means for protecting the village against fire were rendered almost complete by the organization of the above company in July 1869. The company was reorganized February 20th 1871, and a steam fire engine was procured. This engine was rebuilt and improved in 1876, and it is exceedingly efficient.

List of first members: James H. Fleming, foreman; Timothy Hargaden, Patrick W. Redmond, Thomas Reiley, John Hoey, John McGovern, John Conley, John O'Brien, Thomas Burke, George Ward, Anthony Schmidt, Michael Toppin, Timothy Byrnes, Patrick Sliney, Michael Kelly, Thomas Sheridan, John Reilly, James O'Brien, Thomas Nolan, Peter McCabe, Thomas McCauley.

Present members: Thomas F. Clarke, John T. Hoey, John Shankey, Thomas McGowan, Terrence Brady, Patrick Phelan, Patrick J. Hogan, James Cahill, Philip Fox, Henry Horan, Thomas Finegan, James Rinn, John Horan, Frank Donnelly, Richard Murphy, John Peters, Edward Coffey.

Triumph Hose Company.—This company was organized at a special meeting of the Board of Engineers, September 11th 1878, with the following officers and members: Daniel De Groot, foreman; John Bernhart, assistant foreman; Henry F. Dorl, secretary; John I. Cole, treasurer; Christopher Dorl, steward; Cyrillus Fredricks, George B. Wygant, Sylvester Wood, John Fredricks, Robert Bell, Charles Rockwell, William Applegate, Michael Hofferma, William Duryea, Warren Kingsland.

The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company has, in addition to its other appliances, a first class "Babcock Fire Extinguisher," which is capable of very efficient service.

By an Act of Legislature in 1859 the members of the fire companies were authorized to elect a chief engineer and two assistant engineers.

The following is a list of the chief engineers who have been elected: Samuel A. Ver Valen, Belden Barns, John Ten Eyck, Daniel R. Lake, John A. Miller, Orminal W. Parsons, J. Clark Conkling, Patrick Barrett, John Brohm, William Benson, Alonzo Bedell, Thomas F. Clark.

SOCIETIES.

Stony Point Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M.—A lodge of free masons was established here June 17th 1853, under the name of Stony Point Lodge, No. 313. The charter members were: George L. Allison, Henry Christie, Edward De Noyelles, John Hunting, Samson Marks, Abram Marks, Edward Payson, Abram H. Richardson, Abram P. Stevens, and James D. Swartwout. The first officers elected were: Henry Christie, W.M.; John Hunting, S. W.; Samson Marks, J. W.; Abner H. Richmond, T.; Edward Payson, S. The following are the names of the masters of the lodge since its beginning: 1853, Henry Christie; 1854, John Hunting; 1855, Joseph P. Brower; 1856, Ed-

ward Pye; 1857, John I. Cole; 1858, — Call; 1859-61, George S. Oldfield; 1862-64, William H. Wiles; 1865, Stephen G. Newman; 1866-68, L. V. E. Robinson; 1869, Charles H. Briggs; 1870, 1871, A. Edward Suffern; 1872, 1873, Charles H. Briggs; 1874, 1875, Orminal W. Parsons; 1876, 1877, Alonzo Wheeler; 1878, A. Edward Suffern; 1879-81, Luther O. Markham; 1882, Orminal W. Parsons; 1883, Luther O. Markham.

The following are the present officers: Luther O. Markham, master; Hart B. Hargreaves, senior warden; William T. Purdy, junior warden; Orminal W. Parsons, treasurer; Charles H. Newman, secretary; Silas G. Mackey, marshal; Heman B. McKenzie, chaplain; J. Bennet Weyant, senior deacon; Andrew Jersey, junior deacon; Richard W. Oldfield, sr. master ceremonies; Duane F. Knapp, jr. master ceremonies; Alonzo Bedell and Isaac M. Purdy, stewards; Eugene M. Newman, organist; Charles E. Abrams, tyler. Trustees, John Oldfield, James Osborne, John D. Norris.

Iona Lodge, No. 128, K. of P.—The present lodge was organized here December 7th 1874, under the name of Iona Lodge, No. 128. Alonzo Bedell, Louis Echstein, Edward Bedell, Lewis Levinson, Cyrillus Myers, John R. Smith, Marcus Washburn, John Gordon, Henry Hahn, George S. Myers, Eugene M. Newman, Peter Riahowe, Moses Richmond, Edward Schnohl, and Charles Sears were the charter members. The following named gentlemen are the present officers: Charles Zundel, C. C.; John Meyers, P. C.; Eugene B. Laird, V. C.; Leonard Cooper, M. of E.; Lewis W. King, M. of F.; William H. Wilcox, P.; John W. Freeman, K. R. S.; Chris E. Dorl, M. A.; Isaac W. Abrams, I. G.; Samuel Brooks, O. G. Present membership, 90.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—This order was established April 5th 1882, with the following officers: Nicholas Murphy, county delegate; William P. Bannigan, president; Thomas Finnegan, vice-president; Edward Ryan, recording secretary; Thomas Sweeny, financial secretary; James McLaughlin, treasurer. The society was organized with twenty-three members. At the present time there are one hundred and twenty-five. The first parade of this society was on St. Patrick's day, 1884, at which time it appeared in full force and made an imposing appearance. The present officers are: Nicholas Murphy, county delegate; John Foley, president, John Mahan, vice-president; Edward Ryan, recording secretary; John O'Connell, foreign secretary; Felix McCabe, treasurer.

HAVERSTRAW MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.

The want of a school of advanced grade was much felt in Haverstraw about the year 1852. Mr. Lewis B. Hardcastle, at that time teaching in Nyack, with a view to supply this want, and at the solicitation of Messrs. Henry M. Peck, Amos Briggs, and other Haverstraw gentlemen, purchased of Mr. George E. De Noyelles the property now known as the Mountain Institute. Having altered and enlarged the dwelling, he erected along side of it a two story school building, 25 by 50 feet. Mr. Hardcastle opened the Institute October 31st 1853, and offered, as



JAMES WOOD.

have his successors, to teach the advanced English branches and to prepare for business or college, both day and boarding pupils.

Mr. Hardcastle was assisted on opening by Mr. C. M. Dodd, now Professor of Mathematics in Williams College, by Mr. Jamieson of Princeton College, afterwards by Mr. Dickson, now Rev. James M. Dickson, pastor of the Thirty-fourth street Reformed Church, New York city, and by Mr. Henry B. Millard, now an eminent physician in New York city. Miss Mary Rutherford was lady principal. Under Mr. Hardcastle the school was largely attended, and at one time was full to overflowing, but Mr. Hardcastle's health failing, financial difficulties followed and he was compelled to relinquish the school and property in the fall of 1856.

Mr. Henry B. Millard, the assistant of Mr. Hardcastle, became his successor and continued the school till the spring of 1857, when he was followed by Mr. Luther H. Northrup, of New Haven, Connecticut, who entered on his duties May 4th.

Mr. Northrup, beginning amid the depressions of a financial crisis which was felt throughout the whole country, met with varying fortune, but was especially successful as a teacher of music, being a superior performer on the piano and organ, and familiar with other musical instruments. He retired from the school in the fall of 1860.

Meanwhile the property had been sold by the assignees of Mr. Hardcastle to Mr. John Knapp, and by Mr. Knapp to Mr. Abraham B. Conger.

Mr. Lavalette Wilson, of Williams College, leased the property of Mr. Conger, reopened the institute April 16th 1861, and has remained its principal to the present time. The school, while receiving and educating many from abroad, has for thirty years offered to the youth of Haverstraw and vicinity the opportunities of a higher education, of which large numbers have availed themselves. Probably a large majority of the younger men now in business in Haverstraw are graduates of the Mountain Institute. It has representatives among the students or graduates of Princeton, Rutgers, Williams, and Yale Colleges, and of Madison and New York City Universities.

THE BRICK BUSINESS OF HAVERSTRAW.

The immense beds of clay, the deposit of the tertiary period and the results of the decompositions of primary rocks in ages long since past, had long waited for the time of their development for the uses of man. The early Dutch settlers had confined their energies to the cultivation of the surface of the earth, entirely unmindful of the wealth beneath their feet, and it was reserved for the English race to develop the source of wealth which has made this town one of the most flourishing on the banks of the Hudson. The few inhabitants in the days before the Revolution had made small quantities of unshapely bricks, sufficient for the fire-places and chimneys of their humble dwellings, but the first kiln of bricks for a regular market was made about 1810, when a company of men from Philadelphia set one up on the bank of the

Minisceongo Creek, not far from the place where the iron bridge crosses the stream. This enterprise proved a failure and was abandoned, and it remained for a man, whose skill and enterprise have laid the foundation for the wealth of Haverstraw to renew the business at a later day.

James Wood was a native of Colchester, England, and came to this country in 1801. His portrait adorns our pages and a more extended account of his early days will be found in another place. Soon after arriving in New York he went to the village of Sing Sing and there started as a brick maker, a trade he had learned in the "Old Country." He remained there a year and then went to George's Island, opposite Grassy Point, where he stayed two years and a half, then returned to Sing Sing, and remained till 1815, when he came to Haverstraw. The reason of his coming to this place was not only vast deposits of clay but the apparently unlimited supply of wood which was growing in the vast forests near. Here he hired a house, yet standing, which at the time of the Revolution had been the homestead of Major Edward W. Kiers* whose dock was the only landing at Haverstraw at that time. He leased of John and Peter De Noyelles a piece of land which was on the river shore directly opposite the old burying ground of the De Noyelles family, and there started the first brick yard in Haverstraw.

It is a singular fact that from the time when the children of Israel labored in the clay, under the eyes of Egyptian taskmasters, to the time when James Wood came to this town, there had been no improvement made in the business of brick making. The clay was during all that long interval trodden by human feet and moulded by human hands without the slightest aid from machinery, and Mr. Wood was accustomed to say that "brick making was a poor man's business, as it required no capital to start with." When he set up his trade in Haverstraw the process of making brick may be thus described:

The clay and a due proportion of sand were mixed, tempered by treading with the feet, and, when properly mixed, placed in the moulds by hand. The brick moulds then used were boxes without tops or bottoms, and divided by partitions, so as to hold the clay for three bricks lengthwise. These were placed upon a table, the clay put in them, and struck off. The mould was then drawn sideways to the edge of the table, carefully tipped on its side, and thus carried to the drying ground. In spite of all care the bricks would settle out of shape and seldom had the true outline which now distinguishes them, and as one of Mr. Wood's descendants remarked: "A cargo of them carried to New York at the present time could neither be sold nor given away."

One day a sloop ran aground near the place, and the crew coming on shore, went to the brick yard. One of them, who had been working in the business at Tarrytown, showed him how to make a mould with a bottom

*After the death of Major Kiers his heirs sold it to George Suffern, who transferred it to John Suffern, and it was sold by him to William C. Thompson, and by him to John Gardner, from whom it was bought by the De Noyelles, and is now Felix McCabe's.

and "a vent," which was a new discovery. This was the *first improvement in brick making*. Soon after this he made the great discovery of his life. An Englishman of his acquaintance sent him a small quantity of anthracite coal as a sort of curiosity. Placing a portion of it on the fire he saw with surprise that it burned with an intense heat, but without emitting the smoke he had seen in the burning of bituminous coal. He remarked: "If that stuff will burn it will burn brick." Borrowing a pestle and mortar he pulverized a piece of the coal and mixed it with the clay for four bricks, and marking them, he placed them in the kiln. After the kiln was burned they were examined, and a glance showed that his experiment was successful. He had made a great discovery, and from that moment the business of brick making was completely revolutionized. He next tried mixing coal dust with the bricks which composed the upper layers of the kiln, and found the result to be that they were burned as hard as the rest, a thing which had never happened before. Up to that time it was impossible to make the bricks in a kiln of uniform quality. They were always divided into three classes: "Hard," "Salmon," and "Pale." The latter were soft and useless for most purposes, but by the new discovery they were equally burned throughout. Another great advantage was the saving of time. It had previously taken thirteen or fourteen days to burn a kiln. The same is now done in six or seven. Like most inventors, Mr. Wood made but little by his discovery. Although he obtained a patent, his rights were infringed by others in the business, who robbed him of his justly merited profits. Among other inventions he contrived a machine for tempering the clay. This consisted of sections of wooden logs with a hole bored through them and placed on a shaft. Spokes about three feet in length were driven into the logs, and the whole, revolving around a central shaft, mixed the material in a more expeditious manner than the primitive method.

Mr. Wood removed to Tarrytown in 1842, and thus the town lost a citizen whose ingenuity has been the cause of its wealth and prosperity.

From that time brick making has been the principal business at Haverstraw. The enterprise soon assumed vast proportions. The land owners have, in most cases, grown rich from the materials furnished by their lands, and the manufacturers have gained wealth from the products of their industry. The proximity of the great city has furnished a ready market, and the river is a means of communication that renders transportation cheap and certain.

The first brick yard after Mr. Wood's was established by the Allison family, a short distance north of the foot of Main street. Owners and lessees of the land near

Grassy Point quickly availed themselves of the peculiar facilities which that region afforded. The enterprise of David Munn and others rapidly developed the resources hidden beneath the surface, and the demand for laborers quickly increased the population of the village.

In 1852, a fresh impetus was added by the invention of the Automatic Brick Machine, for which the public are indebted to the skill and ingenuity of Richard A. Ver Valen. For some time previous, what was known as Hall's Improved Machine had been in use; but peculiar circumstances rendered a further improvement highly desirable. At that time the firm of Peck & Briggs had obtained an eastern market, through schooners which came from Connecticut and Rhode Island, loaded with wood, and carried back cargoes of brick. In the old machines the clay was pressed into the moulds by a lever worked by hand, and the moulds with the bricks were drawn out of the press by the man in charge. To do this with any degree of rapidity required a combination of strength and quickness which few men possessed; and although higher wages were offered as an inducement, it was soon found that the labor was so exhausting that it could not be endured for more than a few days at a time. Another great disadvantage was the fact that to render it possible to press the clay in the moulds it must be in a condition so soft that when placed on the drying ground the bricks failed to retain their shape if exposed to any pressure. The great desideratum was to obtain a machine which would obviate these defects, and for this purpose they applied to Mr. Ver Valen as the most likely person to accomplish the desired result. After long thought he invented the machine now in use, which not only tempers the clay, but presses it into the moulds while sufficiently stiff to cause the bricks to retain their shape in the most perfect manner. A slight change in the motion shoves out the mould ready to be placed on the truck and carried to the drying field. The importance of the improvement was so apparent, that, during the succeeding winter, he had orders for 150 machines. The inventor of Hall's machine, conceiving this an infringement on his patent, commenced suits against the persons using them and also against Mr. Ver Valen. When the trial came, Mr. Ver Valen stated the case to the judge and jury in so plain and forcible a manner, that his claim to the improvement was fully sustained, and from that time to the present, Ver Valen's machine is in use wherever bricks are made in the most nearly perfect manner.

To mention all the firms who have since 1826 entered upon this business with success would be far beyond our limits; but the following tables will show the extent of the business at the present time:

TABLE I OF THE BRICK INDUSTRY AT HAVERSTRAW.

Owners or lessees of brick yards.	Owners of the real estate.
Joshua Felter.	Daniel De Noyelles & Co.
Christie & McCabe.	" "
John Shankley & Co.	" "
J. J. McMahon & Co.	" "
Denton, Fowler & Sons.	Denton, Fowler & Sons.
John Derbyshire.	John Derbyshire.
Gillies & Frederick.	Gillies & Frederick.
Patrick Buckley.	James Eckerson.
Terrence Maguire.	" "
Gillies & Benjamin.	" "
Peck & Murray.	" "
Andrew Donnelly.	" "
Sherwood & Baum.	" "
Areher's Sons.	Estate of M. A. Areher's Sons.
Snedeker Brothers.	Mrs. E. Snedeker.
T. G. & G. H. Peck.	Estate of John Peck.
T. G. Peck & Co.	" "
Brewster J. Allison.	George S. Allison.
John Oldfield.	Haverstraw Clay and Brick Co.
Brookway & Smith.	" "
Wood & Keenan.	George S. Allison.
Allison, Wood & Keenan.	George S. Allison.
Diamond Brick Co., 5 yards.	Mrs. E. G. Reed and Haverstraw
Fowler & Co.	Clay and Brick Co.
Lynch & McCabe.	Fowler & Co.
Cowley & De Baum.	Washburn, Worall & Palmer.
Hiland C. Rose.	" "
Uriah Washburn.	" "
James Conkling.	" "
Robert Blair.	" "
Brookway & Co.	" "
Carr & Smith.	" "
P. Buckley & Co.	Adam Lilburn.
George Knapp.	Haverstraw Clay & Brick Co.
Garret Allison.	" "
James Morrissey.	F. & J. Felter.
Felter Brothers.	Adam Lilburn.
Mully & Goldrick.	" "
Allison, Wood & Allison.	D. Tompkins & Sons.
Clark & Riley.	" "
Rose & Riley.	" "
D. Tompkins' Sons.	" "

TABLE II.

Owners of Brick Yard.	No. of Machines.	No. of Bricks made in 1883.	No. of Men.
B. J. Allison.....	6	9,000,000	80
Allison, Wood & Allison.....	4	5,800,000	35
Wood & Keenan.....	4	4,500,000	40
Allison, Wood & Keenan.....	4	4,500,000	40
Diamond Brick Co.....	19	34,000,000	250
D. Fowler & Sons.....	5	9,300,000	80
D. Fowler Jr. & Co.....	7	8,500,000	60
John Derbyshire.....	4	7,000,000	60
Peck & Murray.....	3	4,900,000	40
Uriah Washburn.....	6	11,000,000	80
Carr & Smith.....	4	7,000,000	70
James Conkling.....	3	6,000,000	40
Felter Brothers.....	9	14,000,000	100
Joshua Felter.....	4	4,000,000	40
T. G. & G. H. Peck.....	5	5,700,000	60
T. G. Peck & Co.....	6	8,400,000	75
John Oldfield.....	4	7,200,000	60
Brookway & Smith.....	3	6,000,000	40
E. Brookway & Co.....	3	5,500,000	50
De Baum & Cowley.....	3	6,000,000	40
Snedeker Brothers.....	2	4,500,000	40
Sherwood & Baum.....	2	3,000,000	40
P. Buckley & Co.....	3	5,400,000	50
John Dunn & Co.....	4	7,500,000	50
Andrew Donnelly.....	2	5,275,000	40
McMahon & Co.....	3	6,000,000	50
Christie & McCabe.....	4	8,000,000	50
Lynch & McCabe.....	4	8,000,000	80
James Morrissey.....	3	5,500,000	40
Mully & Goldrick.....	2	4,600,000	40
Thomas Shankley & Co.....	3	6,372,000	50
Gillies & Benjamin.....	2	5,000,000	40
Gillies & Frederick.....	3	6,500,000	60
T. McGuire.....	3	6,750,000	50
Areher Brothers.....	2	6,000,000	40
Hiland C. Rose.....	3	7,750,000	60
R. Blair & Son.....	3	7,000,000	50
George Knapp.....	3	6,000,000	35
Garret G. Allison.....	3	7,000,000	40
D. Tompkins & Sons.....	5	8,000,000	65
Riley & Rose.....	3	4,500,000	40
Riley & Clark.....	3	4,500,000	35
	170	302,647,000	2,400

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

From the time when the Dutch made their settlements on Manhattan Island, and at Fort Orange (now Albany), their slow sailing sloops made the voyage up and down the river, and they were the principal methods of com-

munication between the settlements along the Hudson and the city at its mouth. Kier's Landing, at the south end of Haverstraw, was the only wharf in use at the time of the Revolution, and its location was selected as most convenient for the people living back of the mountains, who came through the Long Clove with their ox carts, bringing their produce to send away on the "Market Sloop." A dock was afterward built opposite the old homestead of John Allison, a little north of the present steamboat landing. The De Noyelles family had a landing nearly opposite the end of South street, and Captain John Felter built a dock, about 1812, near the foot of Main street. The following is a sample of the advertisements which appeared in the village newspapers year after year, previous and subsequent to the establishment of regular steamboat connection with New York:

"Market Sloop. Haverstraw and New York. The subscribers will run for the season the new and fast sailing Sloop *Sarah Frances*, leaving the Dock of, Abraham Jones, formerly J. Felter's, every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P.M., and New York every Friday at 3 o'clock, P.M.

"N.B. All kinds of freight and produce taken on reasonable terms.

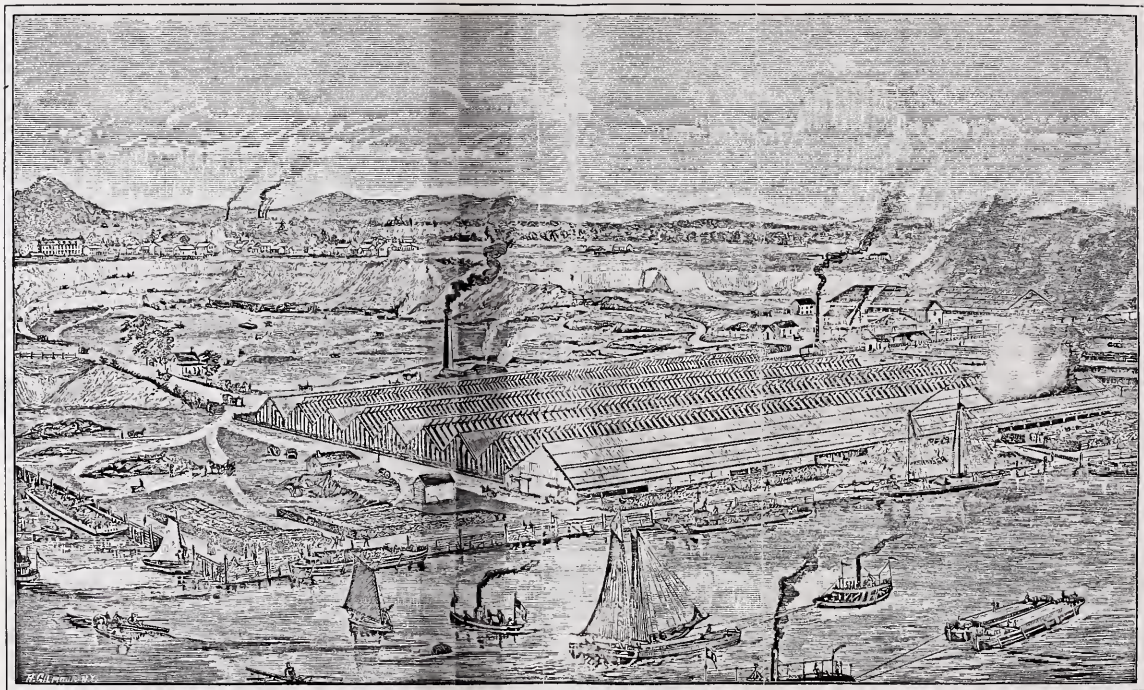
"The boat will run as soon as the ice will permit.

"H. & W. R. KNAPP.

"Haverstraw, Feb. 22, 1849."


To attempt to give the names of all the sloops and their captains, that have sailed between Haverstraw and the city, would be a hopeless task, and only a few, the names of which are familiar to the older citizens, can be mentioned. It was the general rule to start on Tuesday afternoon, and to return on Friday. The regular price of a passage to New York was one shilling (12½ cents). The length of the voyage depended upon wind and tide. Some of the sloops were furnished with sweeps, and when becalmed, both crew and passengers were expected to "man the sweeps," and instances have been known when the vessel was propelled in this manner the entire distance. On sailing day, troops of people might be seen coming from beyond the mountains, bringing their produce to send on the "Market Sloop." The sloop J. G. Pierson was built and run for the purpose of carrying to New York the iron and steel manufactured at the Ramapo Iron Works, which were owned by the Pierson family. Their loads were brought down in huge wagons, each drawn by six mules, and their coming to the landing was quite an event in the days when the world did not seem to move as fast as at present.

Among the masters of vessels in the old time may be mentioned Captain William Van Orden, a representative of one of the old Dutch families that have been in the county since the days of Peter Stuyvesant. He ran the well known sloop *Ann Maria*, and afterward the schooner *Economy*, which was sunk by a collision. After this he was master of the schooner *Benjamin Franklin*, and later of the sloop *Florence*. In company with Denton Fowler, he built the schooner *Fannie Fowler*, and was the captain of her. He afterward commanded the sloop *Thomas Marvel*. Captain Van Orden has retired from active life.



BRICK YARDS OF JOHN DERBYSHIRE.

HAVERSTRAW.



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The sloop *Morgiana* was owned by Elisha Peck, and was run in connection with his iron mills and other enterprises at Samsondale. It was commanded by Captain John De Groot.

The *Edward De Noyelles* was run by Captain John Felter, a well known citizen in the early days of the present century.

A new era was introduced when steamboats began to run. The certainty and rapidity of their trips have rendered them a favorite method of conveyance in all cases where saving of time is of any consequence. The first steamboat which ran from Haverstraw was the *Rockland*, about 1836. Previous to this it had run from Nyack. It was owned by a stock company, and a portion of the stock having been bought by the people of Haverstraw, it began regular trips from that place.

An amusing anecdote is told in connection with the *Rockland*. On one occasion when coming up the river she was caught in the ice. Among the passengers was Rev. Samuel Pelton, who preached in the old church on Calico Hill, and two of his brother ministers. Dominie Pelton was not a strict temperance man, but knew how to use strong drink without abusing it, while his two companions were teetotalers of the strictest kind. They were obliged to take to the ice and walk ashore. As Mr. Pelton was a man of weight, physically as well as mentally, they very prudently allowed him to go a little in advance—a prudence, however, which was unavailing, as he broke through, and they all went in together. Getting out as best they could, they reached the shore thoroughly drenched. On their arrival at a tavern, as a precaution against taking cold, liquor was liberally supplied, which the temperance men rubbed on their chilled limbs. Dominie Pelton used to relate with great glee that he took his portion internally, and next Sunday was as good as ever, while his brother ministers were prevented from performing the duties of their office by severe colds.

About 1840, the steamboat *Warren* was built by a company in Haverstraw, and made regular trips about fourteen years. She was commanded by Captain J. Mausell, who had been an engineer on the *Rockland*. The following is one of her advertisements:

"On and after Monday, April 30th, the steamboat *Warren*, Captain J. Mausell, will leave Haverstraw every morning at ¼ to 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave New York from the Steamboat Pier at the foot of Vesey street every afternoon at 3 o'clock (Sunday excepted).

"For Freight or Passage, apply on board. No freight taken on board at Hammond Street Dock.

"N. B. All Freight, Baggage, &c., at the risk of its respective owners.

"Haverstraw, April 26 1849."

After this the company at Nyack built the *Arrow*, and the two companies united and ran the boats together. The *Warren* was afterward rebuilt, fitted up, and called the *Swallow*. She was burned about a year afterward, and was again rebuilt and named *Isaac P. Smith*, and run for some years. She was afterward named *Alexis*, which name was finally changed to *Riverdale*. While

lying at her wharf in New York, in the fall of 1883, her boiler exploded and several passengers were killed, among them the well known Methodist evangelist, Howell Gardiner. The vessel was sunk and so badly damaged that no attempt was made to rebuild her. This was the end of the old *Warren*, which ran so many years from Haverstraw.

The *Orange*, which at first ran from Nyack, was sold to parties on the east side of the river, and was then bought by a company of farmers in Clarkstown and Haverstraw, and run as an opposition boat to the *Warren* and *Arrow*, under the command of Captain Isaac Tallman. The captain of the *Arrow* at one time was Samuel A. Ver Valen, who is now a well known citizen of Haverstraw.

The following is a list of vessels now owned in Haverstraw:

Name of Vessel.	Owner.	Master.
Steamboat.		
Emeline.	Woolsey & Co.	David C. Woolsey.
Steamtugs.		
John Smith.	John E. Pye.	John E. Pye.
Sadie.	Felter Bros.	J. Knapp.
Schooners.		
Lotta & Anna.	Wm. H. Kingsland.	Wm. H. Kingsland
Mary Ann Gier.	James Bacon.	James Bacon.
Fanny Fowler.	Fowler & Van Orden.	Charles Mackey.
Henry Wolcott.	Geo. De Witt & Bro.	Geo. DeWitt.
Thos. R. Williams.	Wood & Keenan.	J. McGowan.
Honora Butler.	" "	J. Finnegan.
Gen. Harrison.	Clark & Brockway.	P. Clark.
Wm. Voorhis.	Bacon & Clark.	J. Clark.
G. S. Allison.	B. J. Allison.	J. Easton.
Maria.	" "	Nelson Roe.
Amos Briggs.	Briggs, MacMahon & Clancy.	Mat. Clancey.
Margaret Jane.	John Derbyshire.	Wm. Kennedy.
Mary Buckley.	Buckley & Dunn.	John Dunn.
McGuire Bros.	P. McGuire.	P. McGuire.
Ella Snedeker.	Snedeker & Ingle.	Charles Ingle
Thomas R. Woolley.	Wood & Keenan.	Peter Ingle.
Curtis W. Wright.	Allison & Decker.	Abm. Decker.
W. F. Washburn.	" "	S. McNear.
Emily Haxter.	McCabe Bros.	M. Foley.
Fannie Frazier.	Cowley & Clark.	F. Clark.
Mary Emma.	P. Clark.	P. Clark.
Sloops.		
Florence.	Wm. Van Orden.	Samuel Trimmer.
Mary Willis.	Zach. T. Allison.	Daniel Cullen.
Miracle.	Frank Garrison.	Frank Garrison.
Ellen Eliza.	Frost.	John Green.
James R. Sayers, jr.	Abram Blauvelt.	Abram Blauvelt.
Thomas Marvell.	Fowler & Van Orden.	E. Fowler.
Barges.		
Mars.	Diamond Brick Co.	John Dunningham.
Allen Bros.	" "	John Kennedy.
Eagle.	" "	David Hoffman.
Diamond.	" "	P. Fox.
Eleanor.	" "	J. Sweeney.
Irene.	" "	Thomas Sweeney.
Thomas Milley.	" "	W. Rose.
Gov. Cornell.	" "	R. Parker.
Conrad Kingsley.	Fowler & Washburn.	W. J. Murphy.
H. C. Rose.	W. P. Washburn.	P. Renn.
Robert C. Martin.	H. C. Rose.	D. Bradbury.
Abram Hyde.	Allison, Conkling & Clapp.	" "
Mary J. Ferguson.	Buckley & Murray.	C. McNermey.
Charles & Albert.	Geo. A. Shultz.	" "
Jonah Felter.	Jonah Felter.	P. Kesler.
Christie.	Christie & McCabe.	" "
Shankey.	Shankey & Co.	" "
Fowler Bros.	Fowler & Sons.	" "
J. Hozencomp.	" "	P. Sweeney.
Jefferson McCarsland.	Pitts, Brown & Oldfield.	C. Weiant.
Star.	Gillies & Frederick.	Oscar Newman.
John T. Hoffman.	Andrew Donnelly.	John Benjamin.
Geo. L. Wicks.	Benjamin & Gillies.	F. W. Johnson.
M. A. Archer.	Archer Bros.	Wm. P. Gardiner.
G. G. Allison.	Garret G. Allison.	Wm. Bennett.
Esther.	Ingle, Babcock & Co.	F. Alleyck.
Manhattan.	T. J. Peck & Bros.	Wm. Chapman.
Flora Post.	" "	F. Clark.
Frank Brockway.	F. Clark.	" "
Scow Sloop.		
Samuel Marsh.	Samuel Marsh.	" "
Schooners.		
Dart.	Buckley & Clancey.	" "
Potter & Hooper.	Henry M. Peck.	" "
Benj. Franklin.	Cruiger & Murphy.	L. Dempsey.



George Knapp.

When the Hudson River Railroad was built, a ferry was established between Grassy Point and Cruger's Station. This ferry was started in 1851, and was principally owned by Elisha Peck, who was a large stockholder in the railroad. The steam ferry boat *Vinton* was put on the route, and run by Captain Samuel A. Ver Valen. All that was asked of him was that the route should be self-supporting. After two years and a-half, the accounts which had been kept with scrupulous accuracy, were examined, and it was found that the profits had been just twenty dollars. For some years the company ran a propeller, the *Edith Peck*, which continued her trips till the opening of the West Shore Railroad, in 1883.

After the *Isaac P. Smith* came the *Chrystenh* and *Adelphi*. The former, under the command of Captain John Smith, is now making regular trips to New York.

Before the building of the *Rockland* and *Warren*, steamboats coming down the river stopped at Grassy Point. Among these was the *General Jackson*, the boilers of which exploded while the boat was at the Grassy Point wharf, and killed John Glass (the founder of the Calico print works, at Garnerville) and thirteen others. This sad accident occurred June 6th 1831.

The business of building vessels has been carried on to some extent at Haverstraw. The first to engage in it was Washington Snedeker, who began at Snedeker's Landing, about two miles below the village, in 1844. He was the first to establish marine railways in this place.

Henry Garner afterward built a set of railways at the shipyard now owned by Mr. Henry Roderman, but he sold them to Mr. Snedeker shortly before his death.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE DE NOYELLES FAMILY.

This family is of Huguenot origin, and one of the many representatives of that persecuted race, which found a place of refuge in the New World. The ancestor of the family, which has been so prominent in the history of Haverstraw, was John De Noyelles, who came here about 1760, and purchased from the heirs of Captain Cornelius Kuyper the south part of De Harte's Patent. He established his home on what was then the high bank of the river, and the old mansion stood nearly opposite the middle of the coffer dam lately built. This house was burned by the British, on the night of June 20th 1781, and another was erected a little south of the site of the former. This stood till within a few years, when it was torn down to make room for extended brick yards.

John De Noyelles was a very prominent man in Orange county, and was a member of the Provincial Legislature in 1774. He died the next year at the early age of 41. His wife, Rachel, afterward married Colonel John Roberts. Mr. De Noyelles left two sons, John and Peter, and two daughters, Sarah and Charlotte, both of whom died unmarried. John, the elder son, married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Lawrence. Their children were: Lawrence, John (who died unmarried), Levi, Ed-

ward, Robert, Daniel, Eliza (wife of James Frederick), Rachel (wife of Walter S. Coe), Charlotte (who married Henry Christie), Emily (who married Thomas Greene), and Mary, wife of John Riker.

John De Noyelles, the father of this family, died August 9th 1832, aged 67; his wife, Deborah, died November 16th 1815, at the age of 46. Their eldest son, Lawrence, was a prominent citizen of this county, and held the office of supervisor for several years. He married Susan, daughter of John S. Coe, and died May 3d 1842, aged 44, leaving no children. Levi married Henrietta M. Baker. Their children were Edward, Levi L., Deborah, Daniel, and Carrie.

Edward was member of Assembly, 1841 and 1842. He married Rebecca Blauvelt, but left no children.

Robert married Katy Low, and left children Thomas L. (whose son Joseph is now Deputy County Clerk of Rockland county), Edward, George, Emily, and Elizabeth.

Daniel was born October 6th 1805, and married Martha, daughter of Andrew Hopper, and left children: John L., Martha A., and Daniel.

John Lawrence De Noyelles, the subject of this sketch, was born October 6th 1828, and has during his life been an inhabitant of Haverstraw, and actively engaged in its business affairs. He was Supervisor of the town in 1860, and was elected President of the village fourteen times. In November, 1852, he married Emily, daughter of Leonard Gurnee, and they are the parents of three children, Charles A., Martha R., and John L.

Daniel De Noyelles, brother of John Lawrence, has his residence in New York, where he is connected with various business interests, but is largely interested in brick yards in Haverstraw.

Peter De Noyelles (son of John, the first of the name), married Deriche, daughter of Theodorus Snedeker. Their children were: John, Daniel, Theodore, William (who married Ellen, daughter of Solomon Smith, but left no children), Peter, who married Catharine Harring, Asbury, George, Charlotte, wife of John Coe, Effie, wife of Garret De Forrest, Sarah, wife of Joseph Thiell, Rachel, wife of Odell Lawrence, and Mary, who married John Haring.

The descendants of these are numerous, but none are now living in Rockland county. Peter De Noyelles was a member of Assembly in 1802, and was reelected 1803, and was member of Congress 1813, 1814. His son Asbury was sheriff of this county in 1846. Peter De Noyelles died May 6th 1829, aged 63. In the old De Noyelles burying ground stands a small red stone with the following inscription: In memory of John De Noyelles, Esq., member of the General Assembly for the County of Orange, in the Province of New York, who departed this life January the 11th 1775, in the 41st year of his age.

GEORGE KNAPP.

The Knapp family, who settled in Haverstraw before the Revolution, consisted of four brothers, whose native place was Horse Neck, in the State of Connecticut.

These brothers were (1) Lebbeus, (2) Jared, (3) Silas, and (4) Jonas. (1) Lebbeus, who was born about 1745, married Rachel Storms. Their children were (5) James L. (who married Mary June, and their children were Lebbeus, James, Jacob, Abraham, Charlotte, Emily, wife of John Springsteen, Matilda, and Ann, wife of John I. Cole), (6) Abraham (who married Jane Goetchius; their children were John, Samuel, Henry, Levi, Rachel, wife of George Rose, Delia, wife of William Goldsmith, Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Berwick), (7) Lebbeus (who married Elisabeth Christie, and had several children, of whom two only, Lebbeus and James Henry, lived to an adult age, and are now in the western part of the State), (8) Abel (who married Abbie Phillips, and their children were Daniel, Richard, Collins, John, Lebbeus, Sarah, wife of John Waldron, Catharine, who also married John Waldron, Rebecca, wife of James H. Rose, Mary, wife of William Brooks), (9) Robert and William (twins), born February 1793. William married Mary, daughter of Peter Gross; their children were Catharine, wife of Robert Stammers, and Elizabeth, wife of Hiram Phillips. Robert married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Phillips, 1815. They were the parents of nine children: George, born April 28th 1816; Hiram, October 26th 1817; William R., born April 27th 1819; Mary Ann, wife of Washington Waldron; Rachel, wife of Edward Hammond; Charlotte, wife of James Conklin; Abbie, wife of Samuel Springstead; Margaret, wife of Charles Belding; and Evelene, wife of John Disbrow. Colonel Robert Knapp died February 19th 1854, aged 65.

George Knapp, the subject of this sketch, has, for his entire life, been an inhabitant of Haverstraw. The early part of his life was spent on the old homestead of his father, which was also his grandfather's farm, and originally belonged to the estate of Judge William Smith and now belongs to William Hammond. Here he learned the blacksmith trade of his father. At the age of 22 he went into business on his own account, and was noted among his neighbors as a hard working man. He bought a small farm of John Thiell, which he afterward sold, and went into the brick making business in 1851. In this business he is still interested, and his yard is at Grassy Point, on what was formerly the Denning estate, now owned by Felter Brothers. In 1867 he purchased of Alvin Ball the farm of 120 acres where he now resides. This farm is at the west end of Lot No. 10 in Cheesecock's Patent, and was a part of the large tract which was purchased by Jacob Thiell before the Revolution. It was sold by his son, John Thiell, to Mangle Rall, and after passing through two or three hands was purchased by Mr. Knapp. This farm, lying at the base of the mountains, is considered one of the best in the town, and its soil is highly productive. Mr. Knapp married Mary, daughter of John Thiell, January 27th 1838. Their children are Robert (deceased), John T., Hiram G., Salome, Emma S., Evelene, Amelia, William N., Charles T., George E., Mary, and Nettie.

Mr. Knapp has always been connected with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a prominent member of the Methodist church at Thiell's Corners.

THIELL FAMILY.

Jacob Thiell was a native of Denmark and born about 1720. His wife, Catharine Lear, was a native of Hanover. They were married in New York. He returned twice to Europe on business, and upon coming back to this country he came to Haverstraw and purchased a large tract of land, comprising Lots 12, 11, and 10, Cheesecock's Patent, and lots in Kakiat. This included all the land around Thiell's Corners to the extent of 1,100 acres, and he also owned 1,800 acres of mountain land. He established a forge on the creek a short distance above the grist-mill at Thiell's Corners, which was in use in the Revolution. His home was a large frame house with a log kitchen attached, which stood opposite the forge, and the site is now occupied by the house of Mrs. Emily Barns, while the old needle factory of Mr. Henry Essex stands on the site of the forge. Mr. Thiell died about 1795, and was buried in the old De Noyelles burying ground, at the south end of Haverstraw village, where a plain stone, marked J. T., marked his resting place. He left one son, John Thiell, who was born 1770, and married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer McKenzie. Their children were: Jacob, Jonas, John (now living at White Plains), Henry (of Michigan), Thomas, Bennett, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary wife of George Knapp, George Thiell (who has children, Edward, Matthew, and Lucy), Edward, and Philip. John Thiell died August 10th 1851. His remains rest in a small private burying ground on the top of the hill northwest from the mill at Thiell's Corners. No stone marks his resting place, but a few monuments left bear the following inscriptions:

"Mary, wife of John Thiell, born Aug. 10, 1785, died April 23, 1828, aged 42 y., 8 m., 13 d."

"Catharine, wife of Jacob Thiell, a native of Germany, who died April 9, 1829, aged 108 years."

"George McKenzie died Dec. 28, 1840, aged 46 years, 3 m., 20 d."

"Elizabeth, wife of Ebenezer McKenzie, died Sept. 24, 1844, æ. 89."

Although the age of Catharine Thiell as given in the inscription far exceeds ordinary human life, yet it was the belief of her friends that her true age was 112.

REV. ROBERT BURNS.

Rev. Robert Burns, a native of Scotland, came to this country before 1760, and was in charge of the English Church at Kakiat or New Hempstead. He had a wife named Mary, and children: James (who died young), Mary wife of Jonas Brewster, and David. The last was a colonel of militia, and a very prominent man in Haverstraw. He married Ann Goldtrap, and his children were: Robert, who married Delia Conkling and left one daughter, Delia, wife of John Van Woert; Margaret, who married Daniel, son of Colonel William Gurnee, October 11th 1820, and is now living on the old Burns farm in West Haverstraw; and Daniel, who married Ann Springstead and left three daughters, Sarah E., Mary, and Anna E., now living in West Haverstraw.



David Munn

JAMES WOOD.

James Wood was born in the Parish of Ardly, Colchester, England, February 8th 1773. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Hill) Wood, who had two other sons, John and William, and a daughter, Sarah, who died young. After the death of his father, which occurred when he was four years old, he lived with his mother's relatives and learned the trade of brick making. In 1793 February 28th, he married Mary Bacon, who was born September 16th 1773. Her father was one of the free burgesses of her native place, and was among the land owners of the county. Resolving to seek his fortune in the New World, he embarked with his family on board the ship *Industry*, and after a short voyage of twenty-eight days landed in New York, April 4th 1801. He first established his business at Sing Sing, and from there went to George's Island, opposite Grassy Point where he remained one year, perhaps two, when he removed to Sing Sing where he remained until 1815 when he moved to Haverstraw. As the account of his labors here is fully described in our general history, we need not repeat it, and will only remark that if the town of Haverstraw is indebted to any one man for its prosperity, that man is James Wood.

Mr. Wood was the father of twelve children:

1. James, born March 22d 1794, married Ann E. Merritt; they had two sons in the late war, and one of them, Charles M., was killed at South Mountain, in September 1862.

2. Samuel, born March 30th 1796.

3. Mary Ann, born March 10th 1798, died in infancy.

4. John, born March 1st 1799; died in infancy.

5. William, born March 22d 1800; married S. Josephine Paulding, and is now living at Tarrytown.

6. Mary, born January 14th 1803; married Benjamin A. Sherwood, of Utica, N. Y., and has three sons, Benjamin F., Joseph B., and Abbott N., who are prominent business men in that city.

7. Elizabeth, born October 28th 1806; married Joseph T. Sands, of Brooklyn, and had three sons, James W., Charles J., and William P., each of whom took an active part in the late war; and three daughters, Josepha, Maria, and Alice.

8. George, born December 27th 1807, married Mary Brown of Tarrytown.

9. Frances, born January 8th 1810, married, 1st, J. P. Smith; 2nd, a gentleman named Trowbridge.

10. Sophia, born March 27th 1812, died young.

11. Harriet, born March 30th 1813, married William P. Lyon, of New York, and had 4 sons, Roscoe, Lorenzo E., Charles G., and William Phebus; all but the first named served in the late war and two, Lorenzo and Charles, were killed.

12. Charles D., born January 12th 1817, married, 1st, Emeline Sloat, of Sloatsburgh; 2nd, Catharine Ward.

Samuel Wood, the second son, married Malvina Smith, October 28th 1820. The children of this marriage were:

1. George Smith, born January 31st 1823, married Laura P., daughter of Calvin Tomkins, November 16th

1864, and has one child, Esther M. Mr. Wood is extensively engaged in brick manufacturing, and is one of the partners in the Tomkins Cove Lime Company. His home is at Tomkins Cove, where he has considerable real estate.

2. Mary E., born May 15th 1826, married George Gaylor, of Stamford, Conn.

3. Caroline, born July 18th 1828, married C. W. Horton, of Tarrytown.

4. Theodore, born July 30th 1830, married Henrietta Lennon. He died July 5th 1868, leaving one child, Theodore Irving, of New York.

5. Henrietta A., born January 1st 1835, married George Smith of Stony Point.

6. Horatio Nelson, born March 23d 1839, married May O. Clark, of Washington, D. C., October 3d 1867. He joined the navy in 1863, and was on Farragut's flagship *Hartford*. After the war he was employed four years in the navy department, and has since made his home in Haverstraw. He is one of the staff officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York. Mr. Wood has three children, Rollins, born August 19th 1868, Samuel G., born October 21st 1870, and Lucy May, born March 22d 1874.

7. Ellen E., born August 31st 1841, married J. W. Odell, and has a son, Rutledge, living at Tomkins Cove.

8. Sophia L., born October 30th 1844, married J. Henry Vail of Tarrytown.

There were four other children, who died young.

The children of Frances Wood, who married J. P. Smith, are now living in Kansas City, Mo. A son, William J., is largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements and is now building a cable railroad through Kansas City. By successful business ventures he has amassed a large fortune.

James Wood remained in Haverstraw till 1842, when he removed to Tarrytown where he passed the remainder of his life.

In the beautiful cemetery at "Sleepy Hollow," hal- lowed as the resting place of Washington Irving, James Wood rests after a life full of years and usefulness, and the monument erected to his memory bears the following inscription:

"The remains of James Wood, born at Colchester England, February 8th 1773, died March 5th 1853, aged 80 years and 25 days. Also Mary Bacon, wife of James Wood, born at Colchester, England, September 16th 1777, died January 16th 1854, aged 77 years and 4 months."

THE SNEDEKER FAMILY.

Tunis Snedeker, who was living at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1710, came to this county about 1730, and bought the north part of the "Pond Patent." He had eight children: 1 Theodorus, 2 Johannes, 3 Garret, 4 Abraham, 5 Rebecca wife of Harmanus Tallman, 6 Sarah wife of Peter Vandervoort, 7 Elizabeth wife of John Smith, and 8 Altie, wife of Harme Coerter. He died August 3d 1750.

1. Theodorus, born March 10th 1706, died April 29th 1767, married Dericke Vlet, November 16th 1729. His children were: Tunis, born June 29th 1732; Dericke; Garret; Theodorus, born May 1st 1742, died October 1st 1816; Adiant, wife of Solomon Waring; Mary, wife of —Stevens; Rebecca, wife of John Bronson; Sarah, wife of Luke Teller (from whom Teller's Point on the east side of the Hudson was named); and Nettie, wife of David Brown. Of this family Theodorus was probably the only son who had children. He married Affie Snedeker, daughter of his uncle Johannes, December 6th 1768, and had three children: Dericke wife of Peter De Noyelles, Affie wife of Solomon Waring, and Nelly wife of George Smith. Theodorus 1st was a member of the Colonial Legislature for several years from 1747, and sheriff of Orange county from 1739 to 1747.

2. Johannes was born in 1721 and died September 28th 1779. He married Affie, daughter of Daniel Martyne, and his children were: Garret, born April 1st 1764, died April 13th 1843; Altie, wife of Abraham Storms; Affie, wife of Theodorus Snedeker; Sarah, wife of Jacobus Thew; Betsey, wife of Henry Wood; Annatje; Tunis; John; and Rebecca, wife of Dr. Dusenbury.

Of this family Garret married Elsie Brower and their children were: Abraham born March 15th 1793, (now living on the old homestead in Clarkstown); Anthony, born in 1794; Ann; and Jabez H.

Tunis, who died about 1809, married Betsey Cornelison and their children were: Michael, Captain John, Garret, Tunis, Abraham, and Catharine, wife of Jones Conkling. Most of these have descendants now living in Haverstraw.

3. Garret died in 1776, and his estate went to "his heirs," John Thew, and Richard, Theodorus, Tunis, and Garret Snedeker, the latter probably his sons.

4. Abraham died in 1771 and left his estate to Abraham Thew, probably his grandson.

George Smith, who married Nelly, daughter of Theodorus Snedeker, December 31st 1800, was a son of Walter Smith, born October 2d 1748, died 1798. Their children were: Mary A., Marian, Theodore S., Walter, and Caroline, who was born April 11th 1808, and married Samuel Wood. Their son, George S. Wood, is now a prominent citizen of Stony Point.

Captain John Snedeker commanded a company in the war of 1812.

HERCULES LENT.

Hercules Lent was a son of Harrick Lent, of Westchester, and he owned a large tract of land there. He also owned the south part of the Stony Point Patent, which he left to his daughters, Rachel wife of James Lamb, and Catharine wife of Hendrick De Ronde. Hercules Lent died about 1765. His children were: Jacob, Hendrick, Abraham, Christina, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Catharine. Of these Christina died before her father. She is supposed to have married a brother of James Lamb. Her children, Abraham, Johannes, Leah, and Rachel are mentioned in her father's will. Abraham was a colonel in

the Revolution. There are descendants of this family in this and Westchester counties.

DAVID MUNN.

There are few men whose names are more closely connected with the business enterprise of Haverstraw and its modern history than David Munn, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1798, and came to this country in 1817. After landing in New York, a stranger in a strange land, he first obtained employment with a farmer named Campbell, in New Jersey. After remaining with him several months he went to Orange county to look up some friends and relatives who had also come to the New World. After engaging in various employments for two or three years, he apprenticed himself to John H. Walsh, in Newburgh, to learn the trade of paper making. He afterward kept a store at Newburgh, and finally resolved to build a paper-mill on his own account, and succeeded in procuring a fine site, with good water power, at Marlborough, where he erected his mill and managed it successfully for several years until it was burned. After this he engaged in farming at Middle Hope, and then turned his attention to the manufacturing of bricks. This he commenced at a place near Newburgh, but finding the material of inferior quality he resolved to go to Haverstraw, where the vast deposits of clay were beginning to attract attention, and where a business had already been begun, which was soon to attain gigantic proportions. He landed at Grassy Point, and, after examinations, finding the locality all that could be desired, he purchased the north portion of the Point, of Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot, and proceeded to make extensive improvements, by building a dock. He was the pioneer in the business of brickmaking in that neighborhood. This business he carried on for some time, and then leased his yards to other parties. The property still remains in possession of his family.

In the year 1843 began the celebrated controversy known as the "Worall law suit," which is one of the most important episodes in the history of Haverstraw. The tract which lay next north of the Rosa Villa property, was at that time owned by David M. Prall, a druggist of New York (who sided with Mr. Munn throughout the whole controversy), and long previous to the events which led to the controversy, David M. Prall had assured Mr. Munn that whenever the property was offered for sale for brickmaking purposes he should have the refusal and an opportunity to purchase. Mr. Prall made one Effingham H. Warner his agent, with power to effect a sale of the property. Whether this agent knew of the assurances by which Mr. Prall was bound in honor, at least as a gentleman, to Mr. Munn, we cannot say, but however this may be, he made a contract to sell the tract to Henry Worall, while Prall himself, disapproving the acts of his agent, and fully alive to a strict sense of honor, fulfilled his promise and gave a deed to David Munn for the same premises with immediate possession.

Suit was soon commenced by Noah Worall to compel a specific performance of the contract, it being claimed



John Lillburn

that Henry Worall was his agent to make the purchase, and the suit thus begun was not terminated till 1873. One of the important points in the famous controversy was the fact that Henry Worall claimed to have acted simply as an agent for Noah Worall, who was thus put forward as the real plaintiff, according to the laws at that time in force. Mr. Munn, as defendant, was precluded from testifying in his own behalf, while it left Henry Worall free to serve as a witness in the case, and this was always claimed by Mr. Munn and his friends as working great injustice to his cause. The ablest legal counsel were employed in the suit, three times, upon various points, it went to the Court of Appeals, and before a final decision was reached, some of the parties had gone to their repose. The case was decided in favor of Worall, and a man of less tenacity of purpose would probably have stopped here, but David Munn was not the man to be stopped in any enterprise till every point was tried. At this point a new complication arose. This tract had been sold by Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot to Francis Tillow, who, in his deed to David M. Prall, had reserved the roads which had been laid out across the tract. Mr. Munn, becoming aware of this fact, purchased from Tillow the fee of the roads, in 1856, and, when the owners of the numerous brickyards which had been started on this tract under authority of the Woralls, began in their excavations to encroach upon the land owners by the highways, they were immediately enjoined from proceeding further, and another suit was begun, which also went to the highest tribunal of the State. That court unanimously sustained Mr. Munn in the ownership of the soil. When the decision was made the parties interested began to compromise, and the result was that the whole tract with the improvements was purchased by Mr. Munn, or his representative, for the sum of \$200,000, so greatly had the premises increased in value during the interval which had elapsed between the time when the law suit began and its final termination. It may also be stated that much in the evidence and still more in the circumstances of the case tended to show that Noah Worall was not the true purchaser or the real owner of the property, but was simply put forward as the instrument of others more skillful than himself. In addition to the property on Grassy Point, Mr. Munn purchased the the Crom farm, and the famous Smith House on Treason Hill where Arnold and André met to discuss their nefarious plans to destroy American liberty, a full account of which will be found in our general history.

The most striking feature in the character of David Munn was his exceeding tenacity of purpose. Those who appealed to his generosity or kindness generally found their appeal treated with the broadest spirit of liberality, but whoever attempted to overreach him in business matters roused at once all the energies of his nature, and they invariably found the enterprise a losing game.

Mr. Munn was married in 1820, to Miss Janet Hunter, who died in 1822, leaving one daughter, Marian, who married Edward J. Strang. In 1823 he married Miss Catharine Cropsey, of Newburgh. Their daughter, Rachel Cropsey, is now the wife of Adam Lilburn.

After a life of constant labor and many discouragements, met with the most unconquerable perseverance, Mr. Munn died December 22d 1875, and was buried in Haverstraw Cemetery, where a neat monument marks his resting place.

ADAM LILBURN.

Every student of English history knows the name of John Lilburn in whom Cromwell found a will more stubborn even than his own. From his race were the ancestors of Adam Lilburn who was born in County Down, Ireland, August 10th 1817. His father, Thomas Lilburn, resolving to find a home in the New World, came to this country in 1818 and settled in Albany. The next year his mother, with her four children, came to America and joined her husband in Albany, where they remained till the fall of 1824, when they came to Newburgh, Orange county. One of the events that made a deep impression upon his boyish memory was the celebration which attended the opening of the Erie Canal. He also saw General Lafayette in his second visit to this country, and was one of the crowd who welcomed the hero when he came to the land he had helped to free. Naturally of an industrious turn of mind he served a regular apprenticeship as a painter. In 1838 he commenced the paint and oil business and afterwards set up an oil cloth factory and a linseed oil mill at Newburgh. This was at the time the largest building in Orange county. In these two branches of business he was very successful and amassed a handsome competence. Before Mr. Lilburn was 21 years of years of age, he was chosen lieutenant of a company, and afterwards was chosen captain of the "Black Feather company" of militia, and at a later period was major, and lieutenant-colonel of the 14th subsequently the 19th regiment N. Y. S. militia, his commissions being signed by Governors William C. Bouck, and Horatio Seymour. When the village of West Haverstraw was incorporated, Mr. Lilburn was elected first president of the new village, and has lately entered upon his second term. In 1852 he received the Democratic nomination for sheriff. The canvass was very exciting, and he had for a competitor, Daniel Fullerton, a prominent lawyer and a man of great popularity, who found in Mr. Lilburn a foeman worthy of his steel. He was elected by a handsome majority, and served with good acceptance to the people of the county. During his residence in Orange county he was noted for his great industry, general information, and untiring energy. He next went to New York, and remained there, engaged in successful business ventures, till the breaking out of the late war, when he came to Haverstraw, which has since been his home. On December 17th 1849, he married Rachel Cropsey, daughter of David Munn, and was largely connected in the purchase of the real estate whose prospective value was so apparent to Mr. Munn's foresight. The first real estate bought by him was the Benson farm. The next was the famous Smith house on "Treason Hill" one of the landmarks in American history, and noted as the place of meeting between Arnold and André. None

of its various owners, since the time when the Smith family parted with this ancient inheritance, have been more identified with the spot than Mr. Lilburn, who has done much to preserve the facts of its history. He became the owner of the "Worall property" after the termination of the famous lawsuit, which has made it prominent in our local history, and shortly afterwards he purchased the Rosa Villa property above the Narrow Passage, which was once one of the most beautiful residences on the Hudson River, and its wonderful increase in value has made it a very profitable investment. The historic Crom farm he inherited from Mr. Munn, and there are few men whose real estate in Haverstraw is of greater value. At the formation of the Haverstraw Clay and Brick Company, Mr. Lilburn transferred much of his real estate to that organization, but still retains an interest as one of the largest stockholders in the company.

Mr. Lilburn's present home is the elegant mansion once occupied by his father-in-law, David Munn, and stands on lot No. 8 of Cheesecock's Patent which was a part of the vast estate of William Smith, the ancestor of the family, whose history is so important a part of the annals of Haverstraw.

Having a natural fondness for books and study, he was one of the first to assist in the forming of Mechanics' Library of Newburgh, and he was also instrumental in the formation of a debating society which was for years productive of great good. The library which he assisted in founding is now, with increased facilities for usefulness, the widely known City Library of Newburgh.

Mr. Lilburn also inherited a fondness for stock breeding horses and horned cattle. He bred and owned the celebrated horse "Major Winfield," which he sold to Robert Bonner for \$20,000.

Mr. Lilburn's character may be summed up in a few words. A man of untiring energy, of great foresight, and of good business capacity. Not a man to be imposed upon by others, nor one to be overreached in any way, but if any one wishes to find a friend that can be relied upon, or one who may be trusted, he will find in him one who will not abuse the confidence placed in him.

Mr. Lilburn's family consists of four children, George M., Kate M., David M., and Thomas B. The first is now a student in the law school of Columbia College.

CROM FAMILY.

Floris Willemse Crom came from Flatbush, Long Island, and with Hendrick Riker obtained a patent for the land between Minisceongo Creek and Stony Point, 1685. According to Ruttenber he was the first man married in this county. He was sheriff in 1690, member of Assembly in 1702, and died in 1705. He had three sons: William Floris, Guisbert, and Dirck, and two daughters, Mary and Lucretia. Guisbert was probably the father of John Crom (born about 1740 and died before 1795), who married Rachel, daughter of Captain James Lamb, and whose children were: John, Alexander, and Rachel, wife of Stephen Marsh. Alexander went to the western part of the State in 1815, where his descendants are now

living. John, who died about 1835, married Elizabeth Babcock, and his children were John, (born 1801, died 1862, who married Sarah A. Onderdonk, and had children, Alonzo, now living at "Thiell's Corners," Mary E. and George); and James, who married Elizabeth Hopper, and whose children were Abraham, George, of Stony Point, Charlotte, wife of John Davidson, and Emeline, wife of William Rose. William Floris Crom lived at Tappan. His uncle, Tunis Crom, left him all his property in 1743. Cyrus M. Crum, the present clerk of Rockland county, is one of his descendants.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAMB.

Captain James Lamb was a large land holder and a prominent man here before the Revolution. His father is supposed to have been Jacob Lamb, mentioned very early in Orange county history. James Lamb was born in 1701, and married Rachel, daughter of Hercules Lent. He had four daughters: Elizabeth, wife of John Waldron; Catharine, wife of Jacob Waldron, born in 1741; Rachel, wife of John Crom; and Hannah, wife of John Armstrong. These inherited from their mother a large tract of land at Stony Point. James Lamb's estate was confiscated after the Revolution, but was given to his children by act of the Legislature in 1793.

PHINEAS HEDGES.

The ancestor of the numerous families of this name, which are found in various portions of this State, was William Hedges, who was one of the earliest settlers of Southampton, Long Island, and whose name occurs in the records of that town as early as 1647. Two years afterward he, with a small company, went twelve miles nearer the east end of the island, and there founded the town of Easthampton; and the same home lot laid out for William Hedges is now owned by his descendants of the sixth generation. Just before the Revolution, several members of this family left Long Island, and settled in Orange county, in the vicinity of Newburgh. From one of these was descended Peter Hedges. He married Naomi Terry, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the town of Southold, Long Island. Their children were: Phineas; John (who was in the War of 1812, and whose family are now in Dutchess county); Elizabeth, wife of Garret Smith; Margaret, who married Henry Massey; Elsie, wife of Jacob Gedney; Richard, whose children now live in Dutchess county; and Henry, who died in Virginia.

Phineas Hedges, the subject of this sketch, was born near Newburgh, February 25th 1805. When old enough to begin life's labors, he commenced working in brick yards, and after a few years, bought a half interest in a yard. He remained in Newburgh till 1837. That year the river was closed by ice till the end of March, and the vessel that landed him at Grassy Point, on the 3d of April, was the first that came down the river that season. At Grassy Point he engaged in his former business, with good success, and in 1842 he purchased the farm on which he now resides. This tract of 160 acres is the

west end of Lot XI. of Cheesecock's Patent, and is part of the large tract purchased by Jacob Thiell. It was sold to Mr. Hedges by John Thiell, in 1842. Here, under the shadow of the mountain, he is passing the evening of his days in quiet repose.

In politics he belongs to the Republican party, and in religion is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Haverstraw. He is an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, both by word and example.

Mr. Hedges married Eliza Edwards. They were the parents of eight children: Anna M.; Ira M., who married Nettie S. Knapp; Melissa J., wife of William R. Springsteen; George B., who married Ada L. Howell; Charles A., who married Agnes Johnson; Emma F.; Susan; and Aaron P., who married Adelia A. Rose. Of the sons, Ira M., Aaron P., and Charles A. are prominent business men in Haverstraw.

Throughout his life Mr. Hedges has been an honest, hard working, reliable man of the old school, and in all his acts he is a worthy successor of the good old Long Island race from which he sprang.

IRA M. HEDGES.

The subject of this sketch was born at Haverstraw July 31st 1839. He received his early education at the district school of his native town, and later at the Haverstraw Mountain Institute. At the close of his school life he entered the office of Edward Pye, County Judge of Rockland county, with the intention of becoming a member of the legal profession. When nearly prepared for admission to the Bar, the war of the Rebellion commenced and changed the whole course of his life. He at once enlisted in the company raised by Judge Pye, which was subsequently attached to the 95th Regiment New York volunteers, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and served with that army in all its campaigns till the close of the war. Declining offers of commissions, he was satisfied with the modest rank of Quartermaster Sergeant, which position he held when mustered out of service at the close of the war.

He returned to Haverstraw, and worked upon his father's farm for one season, but finding that occupation not congenial he embarked in the wholesale and retail lumber and coal business, in his native place and prosecuted it successfully. In the winter of 1870-71 Mr. Hedges was mainly instrumental in organizing the Bank of Haverstraw, and was elected vice-president of the institution. The following year he was elected president, a position which he still retains. In 1870 he engaged in the business of brick making and was instrumental in the incorporation of the Diamond Brick Company, of which he is president. This company has facilities for an annual product of 50,000,000, a larger amount than can be made by any other company in the country. He is also treasurer of the Haverstraw Barge and Towing Company, which has a fleet of boats and barges capable of transporting 200,000,000 bricks annually. In 1882 Mr. Hedges assisted in developing the new salt fields in Wyoming county of this State, investing capital and serv-

ing as president or treasurer in three of the largest companies in that section.

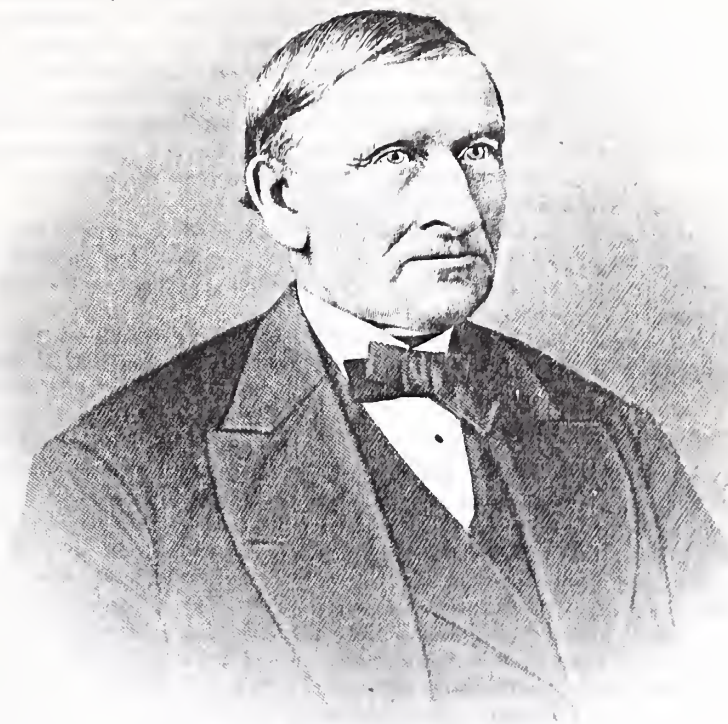
In 1880 Mr. Hedges succeeded in organizing a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Haverstraw. He was chosen its commander, and has ever since held that position by unanimous election. In January 1884 he was elected by a large majority Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of the State of New York, from among five honorable competitors who were each supported by a strong body of friends, a flattering testimonial to his ability, moral worth, and personal popularity.

Mr. Hedges is a gentleman of fine business talents, sound judgment, great energy, and marked decision of character. By his integrity he commands the respect of his fellow citizens, but he declines all political offices. Through successful investments and business enterprises, he has acquired a competence which he enjoys without ostentation, and from which he contributes liberally to objects worthy of his benevolence. The bank over which he presides enjoys the confidence of the community as a well managed institution, yielding regular and satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

Mr. Hedges married Nettie S., daughter of Levi and Margaret Knapp, January 4th 1866. Mrs. Hedges was born in Haverstraw, September 19th 1843. Their children were Maggie K., Irene May, Nettie M., Ida P., and George S. Of these, Maggie and Irene are the only survivors.

WALDRON FAMILY.

The ancestor of this family in Haverstraw was Resolvert Waldron, who, in 1751, bought of James Lamb the land between Floris Falls Creek and the land which was afterward the farm of Samuel Brewster, now Frederick Tomkins. He died about 1760, leaving children: Jacob, John, Adrian, Anne wife of Strauts Springsteen, Elizabeth wife of Patrick Kine, Peggy wife of Abraham Lent, and Caty wife of Alexander Bulsen. Of these, Adrian married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Allison. Jacob, who was born November 16th 1737, died February 17th 1805. He married Catharine, daughter of Captain James Lamb. She died July 6th 1844, aged 103 years, 9 months. Their children were: Jacob, born in 1765; Resolvert; Abraham, born March 14th 1769, died in 1815; Rachel; Catharine wife of George Weyant; Margaret; and Hannah wife of Eli Blancher. Neither of the sons except Abraham left children. He married Maria, daughter of Tobias De Ronde, and had three sons, Jacob, Tobias, and Alexander, and three daughters, Sarah wife of George Byron, whose daughter Wilhemina married John Neilly, of Stony Point; Maria; and Louisa wife of William Benson. Alexander was a justice of the peace for many years and a well known citizen. He died unmarried in 1877, aged 74. Tobias has no living descendants. Jacob married Eliza, daughter of Richard Brewster, and his children were: Harriet, Abraham (who had sons, Charles and Frank), Catharine, Sarah, and Margaret, now in Nyack.



Phineas Hedges

John, son of Resolvert Waldron, had four sons: Resolvert, Cornelius, Edward, and Joseph. The last named had three sons: James, William, and Michael. Of these, James had eight children: James, Charles, Edward, Madison, Henry, Jackson, Charlotte, and Sophia.

REV. AMASA S. FREEMAN, D. D.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Freeman was Rev. Thomas Prentice, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts, from 1739 till his death, in 1782, at the age of eighty. His church was burned when Charlestown was destroyed by the British, in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th 1775. He continued to minister to his faithful and loving people till his death, which occurred on the anniversary of the burning of his church. His portrait, which was painted by Badger, of Boston, in 1755, now graces the study of Dr. Freeman, at Haverstraw.

Dr. Freeman's parents, who removed to New York during his childhood, were Nathaniel and Charlotte (Kettell) Freeman, the latter of whom is now living, in her eighty-ninth year.

He prepared for college at the Cornelius Institute, under the late Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D. He entered the University of New York, of which Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was then Chancellor, in 1839, and graduated in 1843. He pursued his theological studies in Union Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1846. On the Sabbath next following his graduation from the seminary, he preached to a small congregation that had just been organized, at Haverstraw. He became the pastor of this flock, and he has continued in that relation till the present time. His ordination took place in New York, in April 1847, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Erskine Mason preached the sermon. He was installed April 25th 1849, Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York, preaching the installation sermon.

Dr. Freeman has led a life of quiet, earnest, and conscientious devotion to his duties as a pastor and a citizen. He has identified himself with whatever, in his estimation, would promote the public interest and elevate the standard of morals. He has been an active and efficient member of the Rockland County Bible Society, and of the Sunday School Association. At the outbreak of the late Civil war, his patriotism was recognized by his fellow citizens, and he was frequently called on to address the Union troops, and to present them flags on their departure for the theater of active hostilities.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his people, it is only necessary to call attention to the long period during which he has served the church of which he has been the only pastor. In the thirty-seventh year of his ministry, his congregation placed on the church a tower, bell, and clock, as a memorial of the happy relations that had so long been sustained between them and their pastor.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Freeman by the University of New York city, in June 1878.

Dr. Freeman was married on the 10th of April 1850, in the Reformed Dutch Church, of Lafayette place, New York, to Mary, daughter of John S. Conger, M. D., of that city.

BREWSTER FAMILY.

Samuel Brewster, a son of Nathaniel Brewster, of Brookhaven, L. I., came to Orange county before 1750. He was born in 1737 and died November 29th 1821. His first wife was named Frelove, and a second was Mary. His children were: Samuel, whose descendants are now in Putnam county; William, who married Martha, daughter of John De La Montagne; Jonas, who married Mary, daughter of Rev. Robert Burns, and had a daughter Hannah, who married Hon. George S. Allison; Richard, whose children were: Walter, Samuel, Eliza, James, Susan and Mary, and Walter.

Samuel Brewster was one of the largest landholders in Rockland county. Besides large tracts in the mountain lots of Cheesecock's Patent he owned the "Gore Lot" or Lot No. 1, also the 2d and 3d tracts granted to Bradley's children, and 1500 acres in the Dunderberg tract or Kempe Patent. His house was on the land bought of Captain James Lamb, south of Stony Point, now owned by Watson Tomkins.

RICHARD A. VER VALEN.

Two brothers, Gideon and Bernardus Ver Valen, obtained a grant from Governor Cornbury in 1708, for a tract of 2,220 acres of land at the southeast corner of what is now Rockland county and a portion of New Jersey. It was mentioned as "lying between Hudson's river and Overpeck creek." They sold this tract to Captain Lancaster Symes, June 8th 1709. He conveyed it to Barent and Resolvert Nagel, of Harlem, April 25th 1710. The descendants of these families are still living in that locality. The two brothers (Ver Valen) are spoken of as "late of New Rochelle" and it is possible that they may have been among the company of Huguenots who were the early inhabitants of that place. The immediate ancestor of the subject of this sketch was Samuel Ver Valen, who lived at Closter, New Jersey, and had two brothers, Daniel, whose descendants are now living near Stony Point, and Abraham, who left no children.

Samuel Ver Valen had a wife (Mary) and children: Abraham; Elizabeth, wife of John Van Houten; Neltie, wife of Peter Smith; Yeantie, wife of John Wilkens; Richard, who married Anna M. Tallman (their children were Catharine, wife of George Lozier, and Cornelia, wife of Matthew Haring); and Peter, who left no descendants.

Abraham, the oldest son, was born April 5th 1788, and married Catharine Blauvelt, September 2d 1809. She was born July 12th 1790. They were the parents of four children: Samuel A., Daniel, Richard A., and Rachel, who married John Treadway, November 2d 1842.

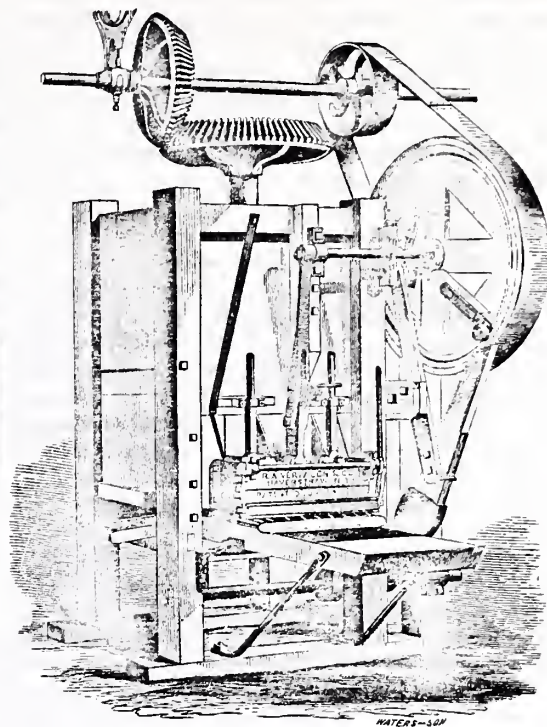
Richard A. Ver Valen, the subject of this sketch, was born at Closter, New Jersey, October 4th 1817. His



R. A. Van Valen

grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and, being taken prisoner, he was one of the many unfortunates who experienced the rigors of imprisonment in the "Old Sugar House" in New York. After his release he lived for many years at Tappan. Here his son Abraham was born and lived till after his marriage when he removed to Closter. He afterward went to Piermont, and from thence to Rockland Lake, where he died August 8th 1832, one of the victims of the cholera.

Richard A. went with his parents to Rockland Lake and at the age of nine years went to live with his mother's parents at Nanuet. He remained there till after his marriage when he went to Seneca county and from thence to Geneva. From the latter place he came to Haverstraw in 1848 and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and plows. At this time the business of brickmaking began to assume large proportions and the necessity of some improvement in the machines then in use led the owners of the brick yards to apply to Mr. Ver Valen to turn his well known skill and ingenuity in that direction. After many experiments and deep thought he at length invented the machine which must ever rank his name as one of the great promoters of the mechanical arts. Previous to his invention there had been many serious difficulties in the way of successfully operating the machines for brickmaking. By the old method the clay was forced into the moulds by a hand lever, and the moulds withdrawn by manual power. This required in the operator a combination of quickness and strength which few men possessed, and although extra wages were paid to men who were fitted for the task, it was soon found that the labor was so exhausting in its nature, that no man could continue it for more than a few days at a time. The advantages of the new machine invented by Mr. Ver Valen, may be stated in a few words. The material is forced into the moulds with greater power, and while in a much stiffer condition than could possibly be worked by hand. The moulds are shoved out of the press at the moment when the pressure is removed, and no unusual degree of strength is required on the part of the person operating. The communication of power from its original source, by means of a band, obviates all danger of the machine being broken by any sudden obstruction. So perfect is the arrangement of its various parts that up to the present time no radical improvement has been found necessary. These machines are now in use wherever the business is carried on in the most advanced manner, and wherever they have been introduced their advantages are fully recognized. Soon after the introduction of these machines the patentees of the machines formerly in use brought suits against several parties for using them on the ground of infringement on their patents. The suits were in some cases compromised and finally suit was brought against Mr. Ver Valen himself. The case was argued in the United States Court, and Mr. Ver Valen, by his personal explanations of the invention, so completely demonstrated his right to be considered the inventor that the case was dropped and never afterward resumed.



While engaged upon this work his thoughts were kept upon it night and day, and he could not banish it from his mind even during the Sabbath hours. It was in the middle of a sermon, whose eloquence was lost upon him, that the grand idea which he had so long sought flashed upon his mind, and he awakened from his deep reverie just in time to hear the minister in his closing prayer invoke the Lord "to have mercy upon those whose thoughts had been engaged upon other subjects during the hours of Divine Worship," a reminder which he could not help thinking applied to his own case with especial emphasis. This machine was patented in 1852 and the manufacturing of them has since been his principal business. His foundry and workshops employ from 20 to 40 hands and his machine is now in general use.

Mr. Ver Valen has been intimately connected with the business affairs of the village of Haverstraw, and was among the first trustees elected after its incorporation, and is now its President. He is also one of the directors of the Haverstraw National Bank. He is Republican in politics, and in religious matters is connected with the Central Presbyterian church. Mr. Ver Valen married Catharine Eckerson, and has four children: Catharine, Elizabeth P., wife of Dr. H. H. House, Marian A., wife of William L. Butler, and Martha W. In conclusion we may state that it seems to be the unanimous opinion of his fellow citizens, that the village has no man who is a fitter representative of the place in its business and social aspects than Richard A. Ver Valen.

DE LA MONTAGNE FAMILY.

John De La Montagne was born in New York, August 27th 1759, and married Martha Devoe in 1784. His children were: Phebe, born September 6th 1785, married Walter F. Brewster; Sarah, born November 3d 1787, married 1st, Halstead Coe in 1811, and 2d, Robert Parkinson; Nancy, born November 27th 1789, married John I. Suffern, in 1810; Joseph, born April 27th 1791; John, born November 12th 1792; Janette, born September 3d 1794, married Matthew Coe; Martha, born August 31st 1796, married 1st, William H. Brewster, 2d, John Gurnee; James, born March 20th 1798; Markham Randolph, born March 11th 1800; and Frederick, born May 22d 1802.

James, Frederick, and John De La Montagne have descendants now living in this county. The first was a member of Assembly in 1833, and a member of Congress 1839-41.

The family name has been corrupted into "Montanya." John De La Montagne had a farm and homestead in the village of Stony Point where the Methodist Church now stands.

REV. JAMES J. MACMAHON.

The life of a country clergyman is usually one of that uneventful nature which impresses its mark of quiet repose alike upon the features and the manners of the person, and indicates to the most unobserving even, the profession of the man and the nature of his calling. Of James John MacMahon, however, it can be truly said that there are probably few among his ministerial brethren whose lives have been marked with greater vicissitudes or more varied experiences.

Mr. MacMahon was born at Annahilla, County Tyrone, Ireland, December 10th 1825. His father was Patrick MacMahon, and his mother, Eleanor Montague, who came from a distinguished family in England. In 1844 he came to America and made his home in Canada till 1850, when he entered the Union Theological Seminary of New York, from which he graduated in 1853. On the 5th of April of that year he was licensed by the Third Presbytery of New York city to preach the Gospel, and was ordained to the work of the ministry on the 4th of November. December 25th he was installed pastor of the Duval Street Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Va. In this field he labored under many discouragements for five years, and lived a life of most arduous labor, which was crowned with well merited success. At the close of his ministry in that place there were three times as many members as when he took charge, the financial condition of the church was greatly improved, and a flourishing Sabbath school, established by his labors, was efficient in its influence for good. In 1858, in response to a pressing invitation, he went to Castle Craig, twenty miles west of Lynchburg, to make an effort for the establishment of a Presbyterian church in that locality. This effort was very successful, and one of the many interesting circumstances connected with its early history

was that one of the wealthy men of the neighborhood, whose life was one of open wickedness, and whose opposition to Christianity was very freely expressed, was moved to give a lot for the church and assist it by his influence. In a few months the building was completed and free from debt, and this in a location where it had been considered impossible to accomplish such an undertaking. At the close of the year he resigned his pastorate of the Duval Street Church, and went on a tour of evangelization, commencing at Castle Craig. Here a series of meetings were held to which the people flocked from miles around, and the result was a large accession to the new church. From this place he traveled throughout the wilder regions of Virginia, putting fresh energy into old churches and establishing new ones wherever it could be done, and healing differences which often separated communities and impeded the work of the Gospel. A more extended tour, which he intended to make in order to visit the churches in Mississippi, was prevented by his being pressed into the service of the *Presbyterian Witness*, a newspaper which was the organ of that denomination in that portion of the country. His connection with this paper continued till the outbreak of the Rebellion, which changed the whole aspect of things, and then began the most exciting period in his life. On the 13th of February 1860 he went to Marion, Smyth county, Virginia, as pastor elect of the church, and was in charge when the war began. In August 1861, Mr. MacMahon received a letter from the adjutant-general of the Confederate army, informing him of his appointment by Jefferson Davis as chaplain of the 51st Virginia regiment in John B. Floyd's brigade. The whole country at that time was wild with excitement. Most of the men of his congregation had joined the army, and like multitudes of others, whose wishes were to fight out the questions which agitated the nation in the Union, he was, in spite of himself, forced out of it by the resistless tide of surrounding sentiment. As one of the personal friends of General Floyd he was often made acquainted with his plans; and one of the many exciting events in his life in the army was a daring enterprise in which he risked his life to recover the sword of his general, which had been left behind in a sudden retreat. He continued with this brigade till near the close of the war, sharing its good and evil fortune, enduring privations and undergoing fatiguing labors, to describe which would require a volume. Though there are many in our county who were connected with the Union armies in that eventful struggle, which was a new era in our national history, it is probable that Mr. MacMahon is the only one who had an opportunity to be the witness of events on the other side of the line.

After the war Mr. MacMahon came to the North, and in December 1866, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Stony Point. At that time there were only eighteen members, and spiritual life was at a low ebb. The same active enterprise that had established churches in the mountains of Virginia was fully capable of infusing new life in the little church on the shores of



John D. Norris

the Hudson. Through his efforts, promptly seconded by the liberal minded portion of the community, a new church edifice soon appeared in place of the former building, which had outlasted its usefulness, and an increased membership and a more elevated moral sentiment in the community were the best proofs of the success of his labors. In 1868 an arrangement was made by which Mr. MacMahon's labors were divided between the First Presbyterian Church at Haverstraw and the church at Stony Point. This arrangement continued till the close of 1875, when his connection with the latter church was severed, and since that time the pastorate of the church at Haverstraw has been his sole charge and the object of his care.

Mr. MacMahon was married March 1st 1859, to Mary M., daughter of Hon. George S. Allison. They were the parents of five children: George A., Ellen M., Arthur B., Hannah, and Mary A. He was married a second time to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Francis Gurnee, January 22d 1874. The children of this marriage were Lizzie S., Annagusta, and James, who died in infancy.

DE RONDE FAMILY.

The ancestor of this family, so far as we can trace the line of descent, was Hendrick De Ronde, who married Catharine, daughter of Hercules Lent, about 1740. Their children were: Abraham, who had a wife Catharine (his descendants are living in Ramapo); Leah, wife of Jacob Lent; Catharine, wife of Benjamin Benson; Rachel, wife of Abraham Cronk; William; and Tobias. The latter was born January 6th 1746 and died February 25th 1820. He had a wife Sarah, and children; Maria, born February 3d 1771, married Abraham Waldron, and died in 1864; Catharine, wife of Jacob Rose; and Sarah, wife of Nicholas Call. William De Ronde had a son, Hendrick, who had a wife, Sarah, and daughters Mary and Catharine, and sons Dennis and William; the latter has a son, Jacob, now living at Stony Point, and other children.

DANIEL R. WOOD.

The ancestor of Mr. Wood was Jonathan Wood, who was born August 31st 1720, and came to Orange county at an early date and settled in what is now the town of Ramapo. His wife, Joanna, was born October 6th 1725. Their children were: Joseph, born June 20th 1748; Mary, born 1749; Elizabeth, born 1750; Jonathan, born August 10th 1752; Martha, born 1755; Susanna, born 1757; Samuel, born April 29th 1760; Elandor, born 1762; Jonas, born July 1st 1764; John, born August 11th 1766; and Sarah, born January 26th 1769.

Joseph, the eldest son, married Esther, daughter of Joshua and Mary Conkling, May 6th 1776. She was born November 10th 1758, and died in 1791. After her death, Mr. Wood married Sarah, daughter of John and Charity Secor, January 16th 1800. She was born June 6th 1771. The children of these marriages were: Mary, born June 6th 1777; Joanna, born 1778; Sarah, born 1781; Nelly, born 1783; Martha, born 1785; John, born October 17th 1788; Jonas S., born January 20th 1801;

Jacob, born February 16th 1803; William, born 1805; Samuel, born November 19th 1807; Esther, born 1810; and Susanna, born 1813.

Jonas S. Wood married Mary, daughter of John Hess, of Herkimer county, August 4th 1829. Their children are: Angeline, wife of John Secor; Henry C.; Emily, wife of Andras Baisley; John; and Lena and Daniel R., born September 5th 1845.

Daniel R. Wood, whose name appears at the head of this article, has been, for the greater part of his life, a resident of Haverstraw. The early part of his life was spent on his father's homestead on the mountains, and he worked in the saw mills and on the farm. In 1864 he went to Oneida county and remained there a few years. He returned about 1870 and engaged in the lumber business. He was elected Commissioner of Highways in 1880. In 1883 he rented a large building which he fitted up as a warehouse for the sale and storage of carriages, harness, and farming implements, and carries on an extensive and profitable business. Mr. Wood is a member of Stony Point Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., and is now chaplain. In religious matters he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an active and faithful member. In politics he is a Republican, but is too strong a friend of the temperance cause to allow his political associations to prevent his giving his vote and influence on that side whenever an opportunity presents.

Mr. Wood has been the architect of his own fortunes, and is not indebted to other people's help for his success. One of his first ventures was the purchase of 250 acres of land in the western part of the town, and the difficulty of holding it through the financial panic which occurred at the time of his purchase, makes him value it the more highly.

Mr. Wood married Mary E., daughter of Abraham Waldron, February 13th 1873. They have three daughters: Mattie L., Lucy C., and Allie M.

JOHN D. NORRIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, March 5th 1841, where his boyhood was passed, and he received his early education in the excellent public and private schools for which that city is so justly celebrated. He sailed for the United States with part of his family in April 1854, arriving in New York the latter part of May, after a somewhat eventful passage of seven weeks and three days. Coming as he did in one of the sailing packets of those days, and encountering on the way the wreck of a large ship with several hundred passengers on board, who were rescued by his vessel and another from their peril and brought to New York, thus early was he brought face to face with that danger and difficulty which gives decision of character and self possession in the midst of peril.

On arriving at New York he came at once to Garnerville, to which place his father had preceded him by some six months, being employed in the Rockland Print Works, then quite in their infancy as compared with their pres-

ent development. Mr. Norris here enjoyed the advantages of the school kept by Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Trinity Church, and afterwards of Haverstraw Mountain Institute, of which Mr. Hardcastle was then principal; but at the early age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Rockland Print Works as an apprentice to the art of hand engraving. After having pursued that profession for nearly two years, he, like many an adventurous youth of that day, had his fancy inflamed by stories of California's golden promise, and he determined to prove their reality in his own person. His indentures having been canceled by mutual consent, he sailed from New York for San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, on the steamer *North Star*, in the fall of 1859.

Here again he was to meet a trial which tested his courage and endurance to the uttermost. The steamer ran aground on one of the many "Keys" which lie in the path of vessels making the voyage through the West India Islands, and death by storm or famine threatened the entire company. So highly was Mr. Norris esteemed by his fellow passengers that, on their being transferred to land in order to allow of efforts being made for the safety of the vessel, he was chosen to preside over the distribution of the provisions necessary for their subsistence, and to maintain such order and discipline as would assure the safety and well being of all—no light responsibility for one so young.

Any one at all conversant with the class of passengers at that time eagerly journeying to California, can easily picture the confusion, dismay, and desperation even, which prevailed among such a motley crowd, but can scarcely imagine the difficulty and danger that such an office imposed. After spending eight days in this trying position, the steamer was finally released from her perilous berth, and proceeded on her voyage, arriving safely at Aspinwall, from whence her passengers, crossing the isthmus, embarked for San Francisco. On arriving in California, Mr. Norris engaged in mining, stock raising, and other pursuits, with varying success, leading that fascinating life of enterprise and adventure which found its largest field in the California of that day, and which, with all its excitements, failures, and successes, was to the last degree fitted to develop, strengthen, and solidify a character already hopeful and self-reliant. After spending ten years in California, Mr. Norris returned in the fall of 1869, by the Pacific Railroad, and has since made his home in Garnerville, and has been constantly in the employ of the Rockland Print Works, of which Messrs. Garner & Company, of New York, are the proprietors, and to whom he has been a valued and trusted servant.

A natural politician, he has always been an ardent Republican, taking an active interest in town, State, and national politics, often a candidate for town offices in a town overwhelmingly democratic, his personal qualities have gained him such consideration, that, in spite of differing political beliefs, his townsmen have found him worthy of their confidence, and have shown it by electing him to various offices in their power to bestow. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1883, and has admin-

istered the duties of that office much to the public satisfaction. He has been foreman of the Samuel Johnson Steam Engine Company from its organization, and has always taken a lively interest in the volunteer fire department, and is at present one of the vice-presidents of the New York State Fireman's Association. A mason, he is one of the most zealous and devoted members of that ancient and honorable order, and is a member of Stony Point Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., and this year Worshipful Master of the same. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the establishment of the post office at Garnerville, and has been post-master since 1875. A born leader of men, of rare force and determination of character, with large and varied experience of men and affairs, concealing always the iron hand under the velvet glove; his great discretion, but unyielding tenacity of purpose, mark him emphatically as one on whom friends may safely rely, and whom opponents do well to fear. With troops of warmly attached friends, it is not strange that the future holds in its promise for him something more than ordinary in the councils of his party, and while devoid of all bitter partisanship, even his political opponents would never question his entire devotion to the best and truest interests of the public good.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

John Armstrong, an early resident near Stony Point, married Hannah, daughter of Captain James Lamb. He died before 1797. His children were James L., John, William, and Rachel, wife of John Cheeseman. James L. Armstrong married Mary, daughter of Thomas Smith, the owner of "Treason Hill House."

THOMAS PULLEN.

Thomas Pullen, whose wife's name was Elizabeth, was a resident here as early 1731. In that year he was complained of by John Allison and Thomas Hughes for saying that "the pope of Rome was a good Christian." "Pullen's Point," between Haverstraw and Grassy Point, was named after him.

HON. JOHN W. FELTER.

The ancestor of the subject of this sketch was William Felta, or "Velta," as the name was sometimes written, who appears to have been one of a company of Dutch or German settlers, who purchased the south part of Quaspack, or the Pond Patent, previous to 1750. He also had a farm not far from what is now known as Valley Cottage. John Felter, who was probably his grandson, was born in 1756 and died September 11th 1836. He came to Haverstraw in the early part of the present century, and had a house and store at the foot of Main street, where the Eagle Hotel now stands. He had a dock near by and was the captain and owner of a market sloop, which in early days was the means of communication with New York. Captain Felter married Martha Cooper, who was born November 19th 1770, and died December 11th 1843. Their son Gilbert was born January 12th 1788, and died September 5th 1820. He married Mary Ackerman, of



*Very Respectfully,
John Disraeli*

Saddle River, New Jersey. She was born January 28th 1791, and died May 25th 1875. They had two sons, Garret (who moved away and whose descendants are now in New York city), and John W., who was born June 14th 1808, and married Ann, daughter of Josiah Concklin. Like his father before him he was a farmer and a very prominent citizen. He was for several years Supervisor of Haverstraw, and Sheriff of Rockland county from 1837 to 1840. He held many other offices and positions of a public nature. Mr. Felter was the father of seven children: John W., Josiah, born May 5th 1845, (who married Annie, daughter of John Christie, and is a resident of Haverstraw and the present Supervisor of the town), Irving, Laura D. (who died unmarried), Franklin P. (who married Augusta, daughter of John Haring), George, and Warren. The father of this family died June 5th 1864 at the age of 56 years, 11 months and 21 days.

Hon. John W. Felter was born on the old homestead in West Haverstraw, August 22d 1843. In addition to the management of the extensive real estate belonging to the family, he is largely engaged in the manufacture of brick, having with his brothers large brick yards on the "old Denning estate" at Grassy Point. He is intimately connected with town affairs, having for five years been one of the Assessors of Haverstraw and for three years Commissioner of Highways. He is the present member of Assembly for Rockland county, having been elected by the Democratic party in November 1883.

The homestead of the Felter family at West Haverstraw is the farm formerly owned by Isaac Sherwood, supposed to be lot No. 5 in the east division of Kakiat. To this has been added a large tract which once belonged to the Concklin family. Upon this homestead Mr. Felter and other members of the family now reside.

ALONZO BEDELL.

The ancestors of Mr. Bedell, as far back as he is able to trace them were natives of Rockland county and were mostly residents of Orangetown and the southern part of Clarkstown. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. His father, William Bedell, was a native of Nyack. He died at Haverstraw in 1858. The maiden name of his mother, who is still living, was Matilda Campbell.

Alonzo Bedell was born at Nyack, October 21st 1848. In 1849 his parents removed to Haverstraw, which has ever since been his residence. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Haverstraw, and at the age of fifteen he graduated from the Mountain Institute at that village, Professor L. Wilson A. M., Principal. It is worthy of note that during the entire period of his attendance at school he was not an absentee for twenty days.

Immediately on leaving school he enlisted in the 17th Regiment of the New York State National Guard, and went to Fort Mc Henry, Baltimore, where the regiment did garrison duty during thirty-eight days. On his return in August 1863, he entered the shop of his step-father, John Turnbull, where he learned the trade of a tin smith. In 1866 he became the general superintendent of the shop and store of Mr. Turnbull, a position which he still retains.

From an early age Mr. Bedell has been an active political worker. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republicans in Rockland county for member of Assembly; and although the county is usually democratic by a majority of from 800 to 1,000, he was defeated by a majority of only seven. He is now serving his seventh term as treasurer of the village of Haverstraw.

He is an active member of the fire department in the village, and he has occupied the position of chief engineer in that department. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Knights of Pythias; and in this last order he has been one of the State grand officers.

On the 18th of November 1869, he was married to Agnes, daughter of Robert Smith, editor of the *Rockland County Messenger*. They have had but one child, a son, that died in infancy.

JOHN Q. DISBROW.

The subject of this sketch was of New England parentage and born at Newmarket, New Jersey, December 8th 1813. The boring of Artesian wells was the principal business of his life, and like most men who devote their time and talent to one particular thing, he achieved considerable celebrity in this field of labor. His home was in New York from 1829 to 1838. He came to Rockland county in 1838 and purchased a farm in Lot No. 10, Cheesecock's Patent, which was originally a part of the large tract purchased by Jacob Thiell, but was owned by Thomas King when bought by Mr. Disbrow. Here he built an elegant mansion in 1861, in the place of a small cottage which was on the farm before that time. Mr. Disbrow was a self-taught, mechanical genius, and held a good position among scientific men. It was under his direction that the wells were bored for Stewart's refinery, and at the United States navy yard in Brooklyn, and several for the New York city authorities before Croton water was introduced.

The farm in Haverstraw is nearly 200 acres in extent, and is now divided among his children, and the mansion is now occupied by Mrs. Disbrow and two of her daughters. Mr. Disbrow was married to Miss Emma S., daughter of Joseph D. and Sarah Gilpin, of Delaware, July 21st 1836. The children of this marriage were: (1) John Henry, who married Eveline S., daughter of Robert Knapp, and has two children, Josephine H. and Frank Irving, M. D., both now living in New York; (2) Cornelia A., wife of Edward W. Christie; (3) Joseph G. and (4) Charles (both of whom died young); (5) Emma Louise, wife of Duane F. Knapp; (6) Sarah M., wife of David C. Dutcher, deceased; (7) Mary Isabella, wife of Alexander W. Davidson, who died May 23d 1879; and (8) Lizzie, who, with her widowed sister, Mrs. Dutcher, is now living with their mother in the family mansion.

Mr. Disbrow departed this life, February 3d 1865. He was a liberal and open handed man, willing to assist the needy and unfortunate. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his religious preferences attached to the principles and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church. In his business he was ever solicitous for the welfare of those in his employ, and no one ever suffered from his neglect or want of care.

HENRY GARNER.

James Garner, the ancestor of the family which has been so intimately connected with the business interests of Rockland county, was a native of Leicester, England, and was born March 8th 1774. His wife, Sarah Gunten, was born June 5th 1790, and died March 24th 1860. Their children were: James G., Henry, Thomas, Amelia (who married Rev. George M. West, D. D., and died October 16th 1881), Eliza (wife of F. H. Clark), Sarah (wife of Isaac Maqueston), Edward, and Ann, wife of John C. Reick, who is now living in New York.

The older sons came to this country about 1828, and their father, with the rest of the family, came about two years later. Mr. Garner and his youngest son, Edward, went to Texas, where the latter, with Colonel Fanning and his regiment, fell in the massacre of Goliad, March 27th 1836, while bravely fighting for the cause of Texan freedom. Mr. Garner returned to Rockland county, where his sons had purchased valuable water privileges, and had established those extensive manufactories which have caused their name to be so widely known. Mr. Garner died at Haverstraw, March 17th 1860.

Henry Garner, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hinckley, Leicester, England, January 23d 1805. He married Caroline, daughter of Epenetus Wheeler, October 4th 1841. Their children were: Caroline, wife of James G. Scott; Mary J., wife of Albert J. Graeffe; and William Henry.

In company with his brother, Thomas, Mr. Garner was the founder of the extensive print works which formed so extensive a portion of the business of Haverstraw, and to the village which sprung up around their factories was justly given the name of Garnerville. He was a man of great popularity and a favorite with his friends and acquaintances. In addition to his connection with the print works he was largely interested in other business enterprises of the place, among which may be mentioned the marine railways, built by him about 1844. It was largely owing to his influence that the Central Presbyterian Church was built in Haverstraw and toward this object he was a very liberal contributor. Mr. Garner disposed of his interest in the factories, intending to remove to New York city. But this intention was frustrated by his sudden death, which occurred December 28th 1852, at the early age of forty-seven. The community united in deploring the loss of one who had been an ornament to society, and who was, in all the relations of life, a useful and honored man.

A few words may be added concerning the other members of the Garner family. James G., the oldest son, was a banker in the city of New York, where he died, leaving no children. Thomas, the third son, married Frances Thorn, and left children: Caroline (wife of Samuel Johnson), Frances (wife of Frederick Lawrence), Josephine (wife of L. Graham), Annie, William T., and Thomas. Of these William T. became the owner of the works at Haverstraw. From his having been the commander of the Yacht Club of New York he was generally known

as Commodore Garner. He was drowned by the upsetting of his yacht *Mohawk* in the waters of Staten Island Bay.

Caroline L., daughter of Henry Garner, married James Griffiths Scott, February 13th 1872. They have two children, Griffith Garner, born July 6th 1880, and Caroline Wheeler, born October 12th 1881. Mr. Scott and his family are residents of West Haverstraw.

ELISHA PECK.

Elisha Peck was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, March 4th 1789. His father, Elisha Peck, was a farmer and one of the representatives of the steady going yeomanry of New England. Leaving the paternal homestead at an early age, he went to Berlin, Connecticut, where he engaged in business for a few years and then went to New York. It was while engaged in extensive purchases of tin plate that he met with Anson G. Phelps, and the acquaintance thus formed laid the foundation for the active and prosperous business life that awaited him. He entered into a partnership with Mr. Phelps, went to Liverpool and established the foreign branch of the business. He remained about a year, then returned for his family and remained fourteen years the head of the firm of Peck & Phelps. In August, 1830, he returned to America, in the ship, *Samson*, bringing with him the machinery for a rolling mill. The water privilege of Minisceongo Creek and land adjoining had already been purchased by Mr. Phelps, and here they established their rolling mill, wire works, etc., and in honor of the ship which had brought him safely over Mr. Peck gave to the works and village which soon sprang up, the name of "Samsondale." At these works was manufactured the "E. P." brand of sheet iron which was well known in the iron trade for its superior excellence.

When the firm was dissolved, Mr. Peck retained the works at Haverstraw, and Mr. Phelps took the business in the city of New York, taking as a partner the late William E. Dodge, whose reputation as a merchant and philanthropist is known to all. About this time Mr. Peck erected a building for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemicals, also a screw factory. These large buildings stand near the bridge on the main road over Minisceongo Creek, and were built on what was known as the old Allison homestead, which was bought from heirs of Captain Peter Allison. In 1833 Mr. Peck opened the new road which is now the thoroughfare, from the bridge to the railroad station. The old farm house built by Samuel Smith was removed, and now stands on the south side of the main road below the railroad station. In its place Mr. Peck erected the elegant mansion now owned by his grandchildren. His son, Shubael, who was associated with him, under the firm name of E. Peck & Son, was of an inventive turn of mind and was killed by the explosion of the boiler of a small steamboat which he had built, and he then took his second son, John, into partnership.

About 1842 the tariff was changed unfavorably to the iron business in this country, and for a time the rolling



mill and iron works were suspended; but they were opened during the late war and an extensive business carried on. The screw factory and wire works were afterward used for various kinds of business, being at one time leased by Day, Newell & Day for manufacturing locks, and later were occupied as a manufactory of percussion caps. In 1844 the buildings were leased to Higgins & Company by whom a large business was carried on in manufacturing carpets, and about 250 hands were employed. A large store house on the north side of the road, near the bridge, used at one time by the chemical works and later as a dormitory for laborers, was blown down during a furious gale, on the afternoon of July 9th 1853, and several lives lost.

Mr. Peck was a genial man and a liberal contributor of his means for religious purposes, and when the Presbyterian church at Samsondale was built, he not only gave the land for a church lot but also a large sum of money for the building. In business affairs he was a man of uncommon sagacity and foresight. He was largely interested in various enterprises and especially in railroads. He was one of the original promoters of the Somerville & Easton and Elizabeth & Easton Railroads, which were afterwards consolidated with the New Jersey Central, in which company he was a large stockholder, and one of the directors. He was at one time the owner of the greater part of the stock of the Providence

Railroad, and under his management as president it became one of the best paying roads in the east. He was also a director in the Hudson River Road, and on his resignation was the recipient of eulogistic resolutions passed by the official board. He was also interested in many other enterprises, all of which he successfully managed, and during the whole course of his long business life he never failed.

Mr. Peck married Chloe, daughter of Shubael Pattison, of Berlin, Connecticut, June 30th 1814, and had six children: Shubael, born April 10th 1815, at Berlin; Harriet, born January 22d 1817, at Berlin; John, born November 12th 1818, also at Berlin, Connecticut; Edward, born at Liverpool, England, June 3d 1822; and Mary Ann, in West Darby, England, December 16th 1823.

Mr. Elisha Peck died at his residence in Fourth street, New York, in 1851, leaving but two surviving children: John, who married Marie Louise Gordon, October 8th 1845, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York; and Mary Ann, who married George Gordon. John succeeded to the property at Haverstraw, and died August 5th 1881, leaving five children: John jr., Theodore G., Gordon H., Edith L. (married J. Harsen Halsted), and Ernest H. The first four continue to reside at the homestead in Haverstraw, and offer this memorial as a slight tribute to their grandfather.

TOWN OF ORANGETOWN.

BY HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

PATENT RECORDED FOR THE INHABITANTS OF TAPPAN
IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THOMAS DONGAN Capt Generall Governor in
Cheife & Vice Admirall in & over the Province
of New York & Territorys Depending thereon in Amer-
ica under his most sacred Majesty James the Second by
the Grace of God King of England Scotland France &
Ireland Defender of the faith &c, To all whom this Pres-
ents shall come Sendeth Greeting, Whereas it appears
to mee that Cornelis Clauze Cooper Daniell De clerke
Peter Harni M Cattis Harni M Gerritt Stenmetts John
De Vries Senior John De Vries Junior Claes Maunde
Jan Stratemaker Staus De Groot Arean Lammeater Lam-
merts Ariavans Huybert Gerrits Jannes Gerrits Eide
Van Voorst Cornelius Lammerts have Lawfully Pur-
chased from the Native Indian Proprietors a certaine
Tract of Land lyeing on the West side of Hudsons River
in the County of Orange on the North side of Tappan
Creek Bounded as hereafter is Exprest (viz) beginning at
the mouth of Tappan Creek where it falls into the
Meadow & runing from thence along the North side of
the said Creek to a Creeple bush & falls into Hackinsack
River Northerly to a place called the Green bush and
from thence along said Green bush Easterly to the Land
of Claes Janse & Dowe Harmanse & from thence south-
erly along said Land upon the Top of the Hills to the
Aforemenconed mouth of Tappan Creek where it falls
into the meadow aforesaid And Whereas the said Corne-
lis Claes Cooper Daniell De Clerke Peter Harnick Cattys
Harnick Garrit Stymmetts John De Vries Senior John de-
vries Junior Claes Mainde Jan Straetmaker Staas De
Groot Arean Lamere Lamment Arianus Hybert Gerrits
Johannes Geritts Eide Van Vorst Cornelis Lammerts
have made Applycacon unto me that I would Grant &
Confirme the said Tract of Land unto them their Heirs
& Successors & Erect the same into one Township by
Pattent under my Hand & the seale of the Province Now
Know Yee that I the said Thomas Dongan by Virtue of
the Power & Authority Derived unto me from his Most
Sacred Majesty & in Pursuance of the Same in Consid-

eracon of the Quitt Rent hereinafter Reserved to his
Most Sacred Majesty aforesd his Heirs & Successors &
Divers other Good & Lawfull Consideracons me there-
unto moving have Given Granted Rattified Released &
Confirmed & by these Presents Doe Give Grant Rattifie
Release & Confirme unto the said Cornelis Claes Cooper
Daniell De clerke Peter Harnick Gerryt Stenmetts John
De Vries Senior John De Vries Junior Claes Mainde
Jan Stratmaker Staus De Groot Arean Lameater Lam-
merts Ariavans Huybert Gerrits Jannes Gerrits Eide
Van Voorst Cornelis Lammerts the aforesaid Purchasers
their Heires Successors & Assignes all the before recited
Tract or Parcell of Land within the Limitts & Bounds
aforesaid together with all & singular the Messuages
Buildings Tennements Houses Barnes Stables Orchards
Gardens Pastures fences Meadows Marshes Timber
Trees Woods Underwoods Mills Mill dams Rivers
Riv Letts Streams Quarries fishing ffloweing hawk-
ing hunting Mines Mineras (Royall mines Ex-
cepted) and all the Rights Members Libertys
Privilidges Jurisdiccons Royalties Hereditaments Prof-
fits advantages & appurtenances whatsoever to the
said Tract or Parcell of land belonging or in any
wise appertaineing or accepted Reputed or Knowne or
occupied as Parte Parcell or Member thereof to have &
to hold all the said Tract or Parcell of Land & Premis-
sess with all & every of the appurtenances unto the said
Cornelis Claes Cooper Daniell De Clerke Peter Harnick
Catis Harnick John Harnick Gerritt Stenmyts John De
Vries Senior John Devries Junior Claus Maind Jan Straet-
maker Staas De Gerryt Arrean Lamater Lament Ariavius
Huybert Gerrits Joannes Genuyberts Eide Van Voorst
Cornelis Lammerts their Heires Successors & assignes to
the Proper use benefitt & behoofe of the aforesaid Pur-
chasers their Heires Successors & assignes forever without
any manner of Lett Hindrance or Molestacon to had or
reserved upon pretence of Joynt Tenancy or survivor-
ship any thing contained herein to the Contrary in any
wise notwithstanding and moreover by virtue of the
Power & authority to me the said Thomas Dongan Given

& in me Resideing as aforesaid & for the Reasons & Consideracons above recited I have & by these Presents Doe make Erect & Constitute all the said Tract or Parcell of Land within the Limitts & Bounds aforesmenconed together with all & every the above Granted Premissess with the appurtenances into one Township to all intents and purposes whatsoever and the same from henceforth shall be called the Towne of Orange and I the said Thomas Dongan have also Given & Granted & by these Presents Doe Give & Grant unto Cornelis Claes Cooper Daniell De Clerke Peter Harnick Catis Harnick Gerrytt Stemmitts John de Vries Senior John de Vries Junior Claes Maund Jan Straetmaker Staas de Grooet Arian Lamm das Lammert Aravius Huybert Gerrys Joannes Gerrytts Eide Van Voorst Cornelis Lammerts the Purchasers of the said Towne of Orange their Heires Successors and assigns forever all the Priviledges benefits Customes Practices Preheminces & Immunities that are used or Exercised Practiced or belonging unto any Towne within the Governm't to be used exercised Imitated Practiced & executed by the said Purchasers their Heirs Successors & assigns forever to be holden of his most Sacred Ma'tie his Heires & successors in fee & Comon Socage according to the Tenure of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in his Majestyes Realme of England Yielding Rendring & Paying therefor Yearly & every Year on every five & twentyth Day of March for ever in Lieu of all services & Demands whatsoever as an acknowledgm't or Quitt Rent to his said Ma'tie his Heirs & Successors or to such officer or officers as shall bee from time to time appointed to receive the same sixteen bushells of Good Winter Merchantable Wheat att the City of New York in Testimony whereof I have caused these Presents to be Recorded in the Secretaries office & the Seals of the Province to be hereunto affixed this fouer & twentyth Day of March in the third Yeare of his Majestyes Reigne & in the Yeare of our Lord God 1686.

By Comand of his Excell'y.

THO. DONGAN.

Isswinton C. of C.

May it Please your Excell'y:

The Attorney Gen'll hath Perused this Pattent & finds nothing Contained therein Prejudiciall to his Ma'tie Interest.

Exam'd 24th March 1686.

JA. GRAHAM.

Att a Councill held in New York March 24th 1686, Present his Excellency the Governour Major Brockholls Major ffred Phillips Major Courtland Coll. Bayard.

This Pattent was approved off.

Isswinton C. of Councill.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Record. The words *practiced or belonging unto any Towne within this Government to be used exercised* being interlined between the 17th and 18 lines of page 156. Compared therewith by me.

LEWIS A. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY.

The early history of Rockland county is the early history of the town of Orangetown. The first settlers were sixteen farmers from Holland, who purchased from the Tappan Indians a tract of land bounded north by Greenbush swamp, east by the Nyack Mountains, south by the Dues Kill or Cross Creek (near the present Randall's Station on the West Shore Railroad), then supposed to be the north line of the province of New Jersey, and west by the Hackensack Creek, a tract about eight miles in length and from two to five miles in width. This purchase was confirmed during the governorship of Thomas Dongan of the province of New York, by an instrument in writing under his hand, sealed with the seal of the province of New York, in the reign of James the 2d, King of England, France, and Ireland, on the 24th day of March, 1686. The consideration for this grant was that the grantees, Cornelius Claes Cooper, Daniel De Clark, Peter Haring, Catye Haring, Gerritt Stemmitts, John Devries, sen., John Devries, jr., Clause Maunde, John Stratemaker, Staats De Groot, Arian Lammerts, Lammert Ariansen, Huyberts Gerrits, Johannes Gerrits, Eide Van Voorst and Cornelius Lammerts should pay sixteen bushels of good winter merchantable wheat every year to the representative of the Crown, in the city of New York. This grant was known both as the Tappan Patent and Orangetown Patent. As late as 1769 it was called the Navvasunk lands, probably from *na* and *unk*, Indian terms for "good land." One of the first sixteen settlers, Lambert Smith, known in the original grant as Lammert Ariansen, built a storehouse at Greenbush, near where the burying ground now is. This house was torn down after the Revolution, and a new one was erected, nearly on the same spot, by Gerret Smith. Lambert Smith had three sons. The oldest, Garret, was settled by his father south of the swamp, the second, Abraham, stayed on the old place, and the third, Cornelius, built on what was then called the ridge, just west of the present Erie Railroad. Garret, the oldest son, was great-grandfather of the late Cornelius T. Smith, father of Mrs. John L. Salisbury, and also of Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist and friend of the slave. Lambert's descendants soon grew so numerous, that it was necessary to distinguish one from the other, and as he was a smith by profession, it became convenient to designate him as Lammert Ariansen Smidt. This name continued for several years, when the Ariansen was altogether dropped, and the family was known as that of Smith. This is shown by the records of the old church at Tappan upon which Lambert Ariansen and his wife Margaret Blauvelt, and later Lambert Smith and the same wife stand as godfather and godmother to their numerous grandchildren. It also appears in the entries of his successive annual payments of ten shillings to the church, and in the draft of a deed made in 1728, but never signed, which was intended to be given by John M. Evans and Catharine his wife, and Lancaster Symes and Catharine his wife, all of the city of New York, for a certain portion of land which was claimed to be within the bounds of the patent

LIST OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE.—1702.

Males from 16 to 60.	Males men, above 60.	females women.	Males Children.	females children.	Males Negros.	females Negros.	Males Negros Children.	females Negro Children.
Daniel D. Clerge.	William Merrett.	Margry His Wif.			4 Men.	Women.	1 child.	2 Gerls.
Jaenb D. Clerge.		Geretje His Wif.	1 child.	1 Mayd.	1 Men.	1 Women.	1 child.	1 Gerl.
Abram Haringh.								
Thomas Van Howtten.		Trijntje His Wif.	1 child.	6 Mayds.		1 Woman.	1 child.	
Roeloff Van Howtten.								
Clas Van Howtten.		Mary His Wif.	3 Children.					
Hendrick Geritsen.								
John Hendrickssen.								
Herman Hendrickssen.								
Geridt Hendriessen.		Margrit His Wif.	2 Children.	4 gerells.				1 gerell.
Lambert Arianssen.								
Geridt Lambertzen.								
Lowie Reynerssen.	Royl Janzen.	Lysbeth His Wif.	1 child.	1 gerell.				1 gerell.
Thomas Tielman.		Brechtje His Wif.		3 gerells.	2 Men.			
		Direkje A Widow.				1 Women.		
Casper Janssen.		May His Wif.	3 Children.					
John Classen.		Trijntje His Wif.		3 gerells.			1 child.	
Johannes Gerissen.		Cathrin His Wif.	5 Children.	2 gerells.				
Jacob Cool.		Barbara His Wif.	2 Children.					
Coenraet Hanson.		Leuntje His Wif.	1 Child.	1 gerell.				
Reijnier Mijnerssen.		Mary His Wif.		1 gerell.			1 Child.	
Direk Straat.		Tryntje His Wif.	1 Child.	1 gerell.		4.	1 Child.	
Cornells Haringh.		Cathe His Wif.	1 Child.	4 gerls.	1 Men.			
Cosyn Haringh.		Mary His Wif.	2 Children.	2 gerls.		1 Women.		
Jacob Fierboom.		Marij His Wif.		1 gerl.				
Samuel Cornklin.		Hanna His Wif.	1 Child.	3 gerls.	1 Men.			
Abram Blauvelt.		Gritje His Wif.	4 Children.	3 gerls.				
John Vande.		Gritje His Wif.		3 gerls.				
Isaac Gerissen.		Mary His Wif.	1 Child.					
Ploter Haringh.		Gritje His Wif.	1 Child.	5 Gerls.	1 Men.			
Jeremiah Conit.		Anna His Wif.	3 Children.	3 Gerls.				
John Druy.		Janneke His Wif.	3 Children.	3 Gerls.				
John d'ries.		Arianje His Wif.	2 Children.	2 Gerls.				
Gerritt Huijbrecht.								
John Mejer.		Antje A Widow.	2 Children.	3 Gerls.	1 Men.			1 Gerl.
Poulus Thureksen.								
John Hey.		Trijntje A Widow.		2 Gerls.				
Melchoert Caspersen.		Gertruyt His Wif.	2 Children.	2 Gerls.				
Jurian Melgerissen.								
John Perre.		Sara His Wif.	1 Child.	3 Gerls.				
James Weller.		Bethe His Wif.	3 Children.					
Isaac Brett.		Magdalen His Wif.		1 Gerl.				
Will: Juell.		Sara His Wif.	2 Children.	4 Gerls.				
Will: Juell Juner.								
Willem Crom.	floris Crom.	Lyne His Wif.	1 Child.	2 Gerells.				
Arian Crom.		Geritje His Wif.	1 Child.					
Gysbert Crom.								
Albert Mimelay.		Meenske His Wif.		5 Gerls.	1 Men.		1 Child.	
Cornelis Cooper.		Altje His Wif.	4 Children.	7 Gerls.	1 Men.	2 Women.		
		Sara Crab Widow.	2 Children.	1 Gerl.				
Edward Mek.								
	frans Wey.	Indian W. His Wif.						
	Direk Storm.	Mery His Wif.						
Comes to 49 men.	Coms to 5 men.	Coms to 40 Wiffo.	Coms to 57 Childr.	Coms to 84 gerls.	Coms to 13 men.	Coms to 7 Women.	Coms to 7 Childes.	Coms to 6 gerls.

In the Countij Orange the 16th Day of Junij 1702. This is a Trew ACount off all the Males and females off Men Women and Childeren.

Witness ouwer hand

Per Order of the Justices
the paes

D. STORM Cl.

WILL MERRETT
DANIEL DE KLERCK
Dit is TR het marck van
THEUNIS ROELOFFZEN VAN HOWTEN
CORNELIS CLASEN

Jus-
ti-
ces.

(Endorsed) This is a Triefw Account of the County Orange.

of Captain John Evans, and which covered a large portion of Rockland as well as some of Orange county, but which was afterward canceled on the grounds of magnitude, uncertainty, and want of consideration. This intended deed was made out in favor of Daniel De Clarke, Johannes Blauvelt, sen., Lambert Smith, Peter Haring and Cosyn Haring; and the consideration was five hundred pounds current money of New York. There are still some of the Auryansens in this locality. It was not, however, an unusual thing, in the olden times among the Dutch, to make a break in the family by a portion taking a new name. This was notably the case in the Verbryck family. At one time it was known as Garretson, and was a part of that numerous line.

The first school was taught by Hermanus Van Huysen,

from Holland, soon after the organization of the church in 1694.

The first inn was kept by Casparus Maybee in the old '76 stone house. The first mill was probably at Piermont, located on the site where Mr. Haddock's store now is. Abram Maybee, at an early date, built a mill on the Hackensack. His son, Cornelis Maybee, still owned this mill during the Revolution, but he having espoused the cause of the British his property was confiscated. It is believed, however, that in later years it was restored to his son. This mill is still in existence. There was also at an early date a mill located at Greenbush on the head waters of the Sparkill. For one hundred and fifty years the Blauvelts, Smiths, Harings, and other early settlers increased and multiplied in Green-

bush, and many of their descendants, even at this day, may be found on the lands which their forefathers occupied. The Holland farmers of 1686 in due time concluded to build a town on their patent. Here were the church, the school, the Court House, the tavern and the blacksmith shop, with such other establishments as enter into the formation of a town. They chose for this purpose the most central location and called their metropolis Tappantown, by which name the post-office is still known.

It is probable that a few of the first grantees never settled on their lands, but sold their rights to others, as they cannot be traced in the enumeration of the inhabitants which was taken in 1702 under royal mandate, or in any subsequent enumeration. Many of the names are still represented in Rockland county, but some of them have become extinct during the present century.

By the first census, taken in 1693, Orange county had no more than 20 families and 219 inhabitants, and all of them lived in Orangetown. In 1702 the families numbered 40, and the entire population 268. The enumeration in 1702 with the names of men and women above the age of 16 is given on page 199.

While the English characters are used in this table, the names are in Dutch. One of the justices makes his mark. The boys in the enumeration are recognized as children, while the female children seem to be regarded as a lower order of beings, and are termed "mayds" or "gerrells." The negroes in every instance are attached to some family. They were slaves, and from their number the relative wealth and standing of each family can be learned. The families who had the largest landed possessions required the greatest number of slaves. It would not at the present time be considered a formidable work to take the enumeration of so few families located in an area no larger than Orangetown. Yet Lord Cornbury complained to the Lords of Trade and Plantation that the Council had projected the extirpation of the English here.

"This appears to have been their design by several instances, particularly turning the English out of all the commission of the peace and militia throughout the Province, and putting Dutchmen in their places, who were generally the meanest of the people, were extremely ignorant of all things, few of them understanding the English tongue, much less the laws. The sheriffs were of the same stamp, most of them so ignorant that they could neither read nor write. This appear'd to me when I ordered the Clerk of the Council to write circular letters to the Sheriffs to give me an account of the number of people in their several counties. In answer to which they write that it will 'take a great time to doe,' but they will 'endeavour it;' and when they come to sign their letters it is said 'the Marke of Theunis Talman Esquire High Sheriff of the County of Orange,' and so of several others; and in truth they are such fellows that they know not how to go about business themselves and those that do, think not themselves obliged to teach them. So that I shall not be able to give your Lordships an account of

the number of inhabitants in this Province till I have a new set of Sheriffs which shall be in the middle of the next month, at which time I will take care to appoint such persons as I have already put into the commissions of the peace, 'men' (according to the 12th paragraph of my instructions) 'of good life and well affected to her Majesty's Government and of good estates and abilities and not necessitous people or much in debt;' then I shall be able to give such accounts as are required."

Lord Cornbury arrived as the Governor of the Province of New York in May 1702. On the 16th of June following, "the Justices of the paes," as they call themselves, made their return of the inhabitants in the county of Orange, and they are as Cornbury says, "men of good estates and not necessitous people or much in debt," as will be seen from the fact that most of them had a fair number of slaves or negroes. They were not rich in children, however. True, Theunis Roeleffzen Van Houten had six "mayds," but for all that he was nearly childless, as he had only one son; and as for "abilities," it must be conceded that few men in these modern times could compare with them in writing such Dutch English as they wrote. Theunis Talman, Esquire, high sheriff of Orange county, for whose learning and ability Lord Cornbury does not seem to have had the highest regard, appears to have been a man of substance, for he had two negro men, but was to be compassionate, as he had only three "gerrills," and consequently was childless.

In 1712 the population had increased to 439. According to the next census, in 1723, it had increased to 1,244, and had spread beyond the confines of Orangetown. In 1731, the population had become 1,969, and had passed beyond the mountains which divided Orange county south of the mountains from Orange county north of the mountains, for in 1727 Goshen had been made a county seat and in 1737 a new Court House had been built at that place. The population of Orange county was, in 1737, 2,840; in 1746, 3,268; in 1749, 3,874; and in 1771, 9,430. According to the census of 1880 the town of Orangetown alone contained a population of 8,077, a number almost equal to the entire population of Orange county one hundred years ago. In Orangetown at the commencement of the eighteenth century there were two or three hundred inhabitants and only a few clearings in the valleys. The surface was covered with timber and wild animals were abundant. The houses of these early settlers were generally log cabins, but there are specimens remaining at the end of nearly two centuries which must have been royal homes. One of these is the old Washington headquarters at Tappan, a stone structure, which was built in 1700 and is still standing. The log house, which was more pretentious than the cabin, did not fully disappear until about a hundred years ago, and usually its place was occupied by a more pretentious stone mansion with its overhanging beams, which can still be seen in a few rooms of these old homes, and on which the work of the broadaxe is almost equal to that of the plane in the hands of the modern carpenter.

CUSTOMS OF THE EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS AT ORANGE-TOWN.

Early interments were here made mostly in the old Tappan burying ground, though there were a few local burying places. Their funerals were quite different from those of the present time; wines and liquors and cold collations were provided for the guests, and often linen scarfs, gloves, funeral cakes, etc., were distributed among them. Funerals were thus made very expensive and often bore a strong resemblance to joyous feasts. It was the business of the chorister to invite the people to funerals. This he did by going from house to house within a certain distance and giving notice of the time and place.

The chorister was called the *voorsenger* (fore singer) and inasmuch as it was his duty to read the psalms and hymns he was also called *voorleser* (fore reader). Added to these duties were those now discharged by the sexton, such as ringing the bell and keeping the church in order.

In early times it was not unusual for the young people to walk to church. On their way they often carried their shoes and stockings in their hands till they reached a creek near the church where they washed their feet and put on their shoes and stockings before entering the sanctuary. No fires were kept in the church in winter. The old ladies kept their feet warm by the use of foot stoves, and clothed themselves warmly in their woolen short gowns and ample petticoats. During service they derived what comfort they could from their well filled snuff boxes, flavored with vanilla beans, which they passed to each other. To aid in keeping them warm the men, before and after service, often visited *Mabie's* tavern, drank hot gin, and smoked. In summer they collected in groups on the lawn in front of the church where they smoked, exchanged civilities, talked of their domestic affairs, their crops, and their horses, of which they were great lovers. They often engaged in racing, with their favorite animals, as soon as they were a short distance from the church. The *Perrys*, who were noted for their bald heads, were great lovers of this sport. The dress of the men in those days would now be regarded as less peculiar than that of the women. They wore what are now termed "swallow tailed" coats, and their overcoats, or "great coats," had, apparently, half a dozen or more capes each.

In very early times the services at the Tappan church were altogether in the Dutch language. As late as 1830 they were, on alternate Sundays, held in the Dutch and English.

Before the abolition of slavery the slaves, who were never treated with severity, always attended church with their owners. They were seated in the gallery on the left of the minister. At the close of his sermon old *Dominie Lansing* would often turn to them and say: "Now niggers and nigger wenches I have a word for you." He would address to them some general precepts concerning their Christian duties, and conclude by admonishing them of their duty faithfully to serve and obey their masters.

Courtship among the early Dutch here was often conducted on horseback, the lady being seated on a pillion behind her admirer. When they had become engaged the proposed bride announced the fact to her parents, and informed them that at a certain time he would visit them and ask their consent to the marriage. On the occasion of this visit the parents retired to their couch, near the side of which they left a chair standing. This they rattled on the floor, to signify their readiness to receive him, hearing which he walked demurely into their bedroom, seated himself in the chair, and modestly made his request. The matter had, of course, usually been predetermined, and the answer was, "Yes! Yes!" and the happy swain went his way.

Marriages among these people were not expensive. The bridegroom usually took to the minister a letter from his father, a specimen of which is here given:

"September the 21st 1798.

"Sr: It is my Will and Concent that my Son, Garret Ackerman, Shall be marred.

"JOHN ACKERMAN."

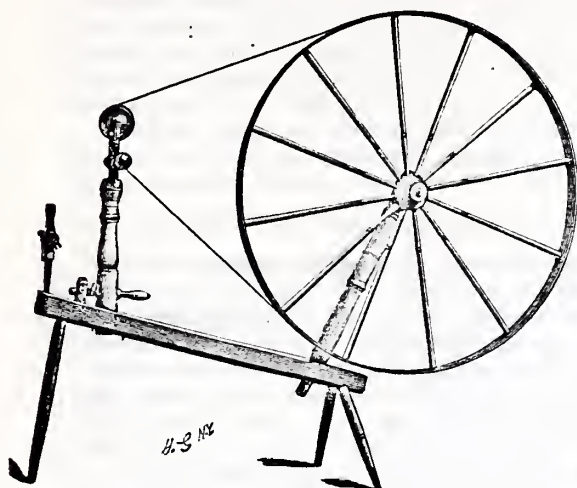
Armed with this permit, he, with his intended wife, repaired to the clergyman's house, where the "twain were made one flesh."

The universal practice among these people of attending church made the church door the available place for posting notices. Often would be found there a notice of the impounding of a pig, with a description of the animal, and a particular description of the yoke, if any, that he wore. A specimen of the town ordinances with regard to pig yokes is given elsewhere.

The style of their houses has changed as time has sped on. At first they erected simple log cabins, with immense fire-places for heating the rooms and cooking their food. These were succeeded by houses of stone with pitched roofs, and "stoops" or verandas, with seats at each end. They had two rooms, each with a door opening in front, and often a "lean-to" in the rear increased the number of rooms to four. The garrets to these houses were used for the storage of grain, dried herbs, etc., and the cellars were filled with vegetables.

These houses were succeeded by larger ones, with gambrel roofs, projecting eaves, and halls through the center, into which the different rooms opened.

Not only did these people toil; they also spun. The large wheel, for the spinning of wool, and the "little wheel" for spinning flax, were found in every house. The domestic manufacture of cloth was then a necessity, for there were no woolen or cotton mills in existence here then. The wool was prepared for spinning by the use of hand cards, and the female members of every family became expert spinners. Often a son in the family did the weaving, and the cloth thus manufactured was very strong and durable. Of linen cloths large quantities were spun, woven, and bleached on the lawns by the Dutch housewives, who stored them away for use when they were required. The people were not then, as now, dependent on the "outside world" for the necessities of life, but by the system of domestic manufactures then practiced, the

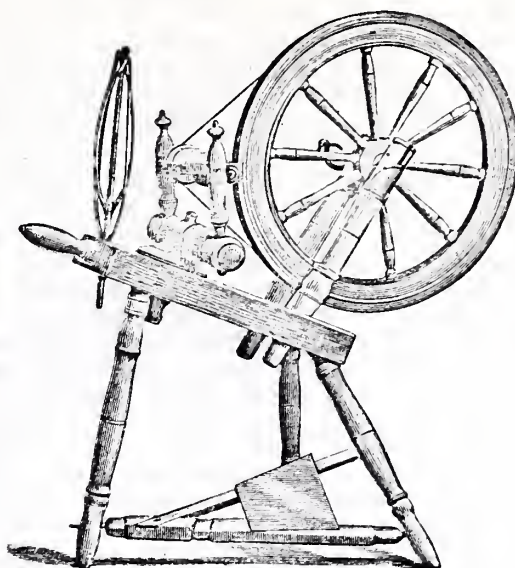


people in every town, and even in every neighborhood, were able to maintain an independent existence.

In the absence of shops or manufactories, which have since so universally come into existence, every farmer was his own mechanic. The houses in their interior were then quite different from those of the present day. White floors, sprinkled with sand, high backed chairs, ornamented with brass nails along the edge of the cushioned seat and leathern back, pewter and wooden plates and dishes—which were preferred by the conservative old Knickerbockers long after the introduction of crockery, because they did not dull their knives—and silver plate among the wealthy were the common articles of furniture. This silver plate was in the form of massive waiters, bowls, tankards, etc., and it had usually descended in the family from former generations in Holland as an heirloom. Sometimes china plates were seen hanging around as ornaments, holes having been drilled through their edges and ribbons passed through by which to suspend them. Punch was drunk from a common bowl of china or silver, and beer or cider from a tankard.

What was termed samp porridge (from the Indian sea-ump—pounded corn) was made by long boiling corn that had been pounded in a wooden mortar—a process that was learned from the Indians. What was known as supawn was made in the same way from more finely ground meal. The same dish was called suppawm by the Palatines, who afterward settled in the Mohawk valley. These mortars, or pioneer mills, as they were sometimes called, were at first the only means the settlers possessed of converting their corn into coarse meal, and the process was called niggering corn, because the work was usually done by negro slaves.

Many of the amusements, sports, and fireside enjoyments of the people here, as well as their religious customs and superstitions, were transplanted from the native countries of the original settlers. The origin of many of these in the remote past is lost; but customs often out-



live the ideas which gave birth to them. On the annual return of Christmas the yule log and Christmas candles were burned among the English as in ancient times in "merrie England" and the Dutch celebrated the holidays with still greater zest after the manner of their forefathers in the Netherlands. St. Nicholas, or "Santa Klaas," was regarded among the Dutch children as a veritable personage, and they had a hymn in the Dutch language which they sang on the occasion of their Christmas festivities, the first line of which was, "Sanctus Klaas goet heylich man" (St. Nicholas good holy man.) The practice which was introduced by these Dutch settlers of having their children's stockings hung up to be filled by Santa Klaas is far from being extinct. New Year's eve and the first of January were formerly celebrated in a noisy way by firing guns at the doors in a neighborhood, when the neighbors thus saluted were expected to invite their friends in to partake of refreshments and then join them to thus salute others till all the men were collected together, when they repaired to a rendezvous and passed the day in athletic sports and target firing. When the style was changed the Dutch here at first refused to recognize the change in their celebration of these festivals. New Year was never celebrated with greater cordiality and hospitality than by these people, and their old customs are plainly traceable in the manner of keeping the day still in vogue here.

St. Valentine's day, called among the early Dutch here "Vrouwen dagh," or women's day, was a time of great hilarity among the young people. One peculiarity in their manner of celebrating it was as follows: "Every girl provided herself with a cord without a knot in the end, and on the morning of this day they would sally forth, and every lad whom they met was sure to have three or four smart strokes from the cord bestowed on his shoulders. These we presume were in those days considered 'love taps' and in that light answered all the purposes of the 'valentines' of more modern times."

Easter day, or "Pausch" (pronounced Paus), was observed by religious services as well as merry makings, and these continued through Easter week. Among their customs was that of making presents to each other of colored eggs, called Easter eggs, and this still prevails among some of their descendants.

"Pinckster dagh," or Pentecost, was once celebrated by the Dutch here by good cheer among neighbors, among whom soft waffles were peculiar to this festival.

SUPERVISORS OF OLD ORANGE COUNTY.

The first recorded meeting of the Supervisors of old Orange county was held March 29th 1723, in Orangetown. On that occasion, the account of Dirck Straat, allowed for meals, drink, and lodging to the Supervisors, comes to 19s. 7½d. At that date there were only three Supervisors. It took two days, however, to do very little work. James Osborn, from the precinct of Goshen, spent four days in going to and from the place of meeting. In 1728, they were no longer recorded simply as Supervisors, but as Supervisors representing certain precincts, as Orangetown, Haverstraw, Goshen, and Miniscinct. Many of their meetings were held in the Court House in Orangetown. For the first time they met in 1757, at the house of Casparus Maybee, and continued to meet there till 1774, when they met at the house of Stephen Slott, in the Ramapo Clove, now Sloatsburgh. What was then Slott is now Sloat. Their next meeting was held at Goshen. Orangetown, in those days, was too near the enemy's lines to be agreeable. At that meeting it was voted, that, "On account of the distress the inhabitants on the south side of the mountains have sustained by the enemy, there be taken off the quotas as they stood, fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars from the two precincts of Haverstraw and Orangetown." At the next meeting, in 1780, on account of the continued distress, there was taken off the quotas of Haverstraw and Orangetown, as they stood, \$20,000. In each instance the above sums were divided among the towns north of the mountains. In 1782, £110 were taken off for the same reason. In 1783, £30 were taken off. In 1787, the precincts of Haverstraw and Orangetown, by a law of the State, are directed to raise £125 to repair the Court House at New City, that Haverstraw pay £90 14s. 6d., and Orangetown £34 5s. 6d. These sums were reported in the particulars of these towns as having been raised at the meeting of Supervisors in 1787. They met at New City in 1790 and 1792, but nothing is said about meeting in the Court House. In 1793 the Supervisors met at New City Court House. So they did in 1794, 1795, and 1796. The last meeting of the old Orange county board was held at the house of Stephen Slott, October 2d 1798. At this date the towns had increased from three in 1793 to eight; Orangetown, Haverstraw, Clarkstown, and Hempstead (now Ramapo) south of the mountains, and Goshen, Miniscinct, Cornwall, and Warwick north of the mountains. These records establish the fact that courts were held in 1727, and afterward, till the division of Orange county in 1798; that

by an act of the Provincial General Assembly, in 1737, a Court House was directed to be built at Goshen; that the old Court House was burned at Tappan in 1774, as no mention is made of it after that date; and that a Court House was built at New City to take its place, as the towns of Haverstraw and Orangetown are directed to raise £125 to repair it as early as 1784.

When Rockland county was set off from Orange, in 1798, a new Court House was built at New City, to take the place of the first one erected there, and this was succeeded by the present one in 1827. The jail was added in 1856. The whole cost was about \$16,000. At a later date still, the Surrogate's and other offices were added, at a still further cost of \$8,000.

FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

"At a Town Election held the first Tuesday in April, 1744, Pursuant to an act of assembly;

"Henry Ludlow, Town Clerk and Supervisor; John Cornelius Haring and John Akerson, overseers of the fence; Dolph Lent, constable; John Ferdon, John Nagle, John Perry, Commissioners of the highways; Overseers of the high road: Robert Holley for the Greenbush, J. Bartus Blawfilt for the wagon road, Daniel Vervelia for Closter, Thomas Van Houtten for Skeairecloy, Daniel Blawfilt for John Clows Land, Johannies Bogart for the mill road. Johannies Meyer, pound master; Renier Wortendyke, Dirck and Tisa Bogard, assessors; John — Peter Dau to rec'd the quit rent; Daniel Skureman and Cornelius Tallman, overseers of the poor; Abraham Smith, collector."

The above is a copy of the original record.

The following is copied from the town records:

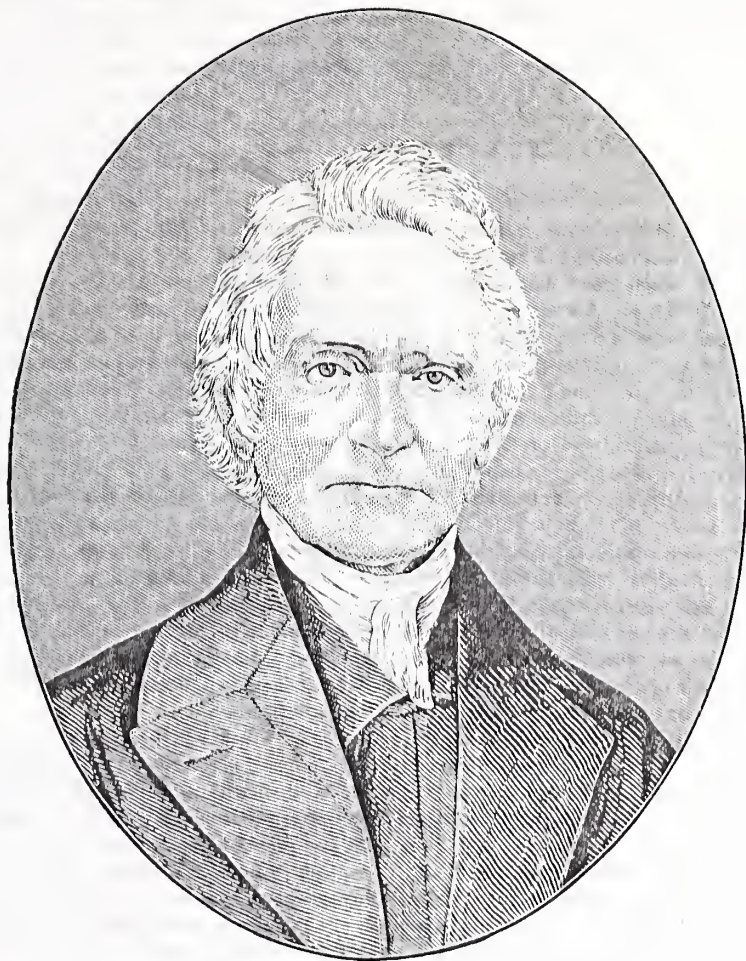
"At the town Election held at Orange town the first tuesday in April Annof Domini 1783 Unanemously Agreed that No Swine having their noses well ringed and yoked with yokes the length of the pieces runing up and down being below the Lower Cross piece at Least five inches and above the Upper Cross peace at least Six inches Shall be liable to be impounded Swine not so ringed and yoked Who shall get into any persons inclosure may be impounded and unless the owner Redems them in four days after notice Shall be given by advertisement be put up at the Church Dore of Such impounding by paying the damages & Costs and three shillings for each Swine So impounded then the Swine so impounded to be Sold at publick Vendue and the residue of the money arising by such sale after Such damages Cost and pounding Shall be paid to be delivered to the overseers of the poor.

"Recorded by me

"M. HOGENKAMP, Town Clerk."

The following is a list of the Supervisors of Orangetown from 1722 and Town Clerks from 1744 to 1884, inclusive, with year of election:

Supervisors.—Rinear Kisarike, 1722; Cornelius Haring, 1723-28; Cornelius Smith, 1729-31; Barent Naugell, 1732, 1733; Gabriel Ludlow, jr., 1734-38; Henry Ludlow, 1740-46; John Ferdon, 1747; Adolph Lent, 1748-57; David Blauvelt, 1758, 1759; Daniel Haring, 1760-



C. P. Hewitt

63; Abraham Haring, 1764; Johannes Blauvelt, 1765; Thomas Outwater, 1766-74; John M. Hogencamp, 1779, 1780, 1783-1796; Jonathan Lawrence, 1782; James Perry, 1797-1800; James Demarest, 1801; Samuel G. Verbryck, 1802, 1803; James Perry, 1804, 1805; Samuel G. Verbryck, 1806-19; John Perry, 1820; Samuel G. Verbryck, 1821, 1822; Richard Ellsworth, 1823; William Sickles, 1824-27; Samuel G. Verbryck, 1828, 1829; Isaac I. Blauvelt, 1830-34; Benjamin Blackledge, 1835-38; John Haring, jr., 1839-41; John J. Haring, 1842; John T. Blauvelt, 1843-45; John S. Verbryck, 1846, 1847; Simon D. Demarest, 1848, 1849; William E. Smith, 1850, 1851; John C. Blauvelt, 1852-54; John J. Lawrence, 1855; M. M. Dickinson, 1856, 1857; James S. Haring, 1858-63; William Dickey, 1863, 1864; James S. Haring, 1865-71; Isaac M. Dederer, 1872, 1873; Daniel D. Demarest, 1874, 1875; Henry A. Blauvelt, 1876-79; George Dickey, 1880, 1881; Hagaman Onderdonk, 1882; George Dickey, 1883.

Town Clerks.—Henry Ludlow, 1744, 1745; Robert Hallett, 1746, 1747; John De Wint, 1748-52; Thomas Outwater, 1754, 1755; Andries Onderdonk, jr., 1758-60; Thomas Outwater, 1761-73; Jan Myndert Hogenkamp, 1778-91; James Demarest, 1792-97; Teunis Smith, 1798; Richard Blauvelt, 1799-1817; Cornelius Sickles, 1818-20; Richard Elsworth, 1821, 1822; David Clark, 1823, 1824; Richard Blauvelt, 1825-27; Cornelius I. Blauvelt, 1828, 1829; James J. Demarest, 1830-38; John B. Blauvelt, 1839, 1840; Abram House, 1841-45; George Van Houten, 1846; Jeremiah Youmans, 1847; John S. Verbryck, 1848, 1849; Henry A. Blauvelt, 1850-54; Richard P. Eells, 1855, 1856; A. Thompson Blauvelt, 1857, 1858; John W. Blauvelt, 1859-67; James S. Haring, 1868; Henry A. Blauvelt, 1869-72; John H. Blauvelt, 1873; John A. Haring, 1874-82; William B. Slocum, 1883.

Justices of the Peace.—There were Justices of the Peace prior to 1830, but no record has been kept of them. The following is the list of justices from 1830 to 1884, inclusive: Peter Smith, 1830; Adolphus L. Mabie, 1831-35; James J. Demarest, 1832-36; Albert Lydacker, 1834; Jacob Ackerson jr., 1834; John McGahagen, 1836; Tunis Cooper jr., 1836; Garret Tallman, 1836-38-42; John Haring jr., 1837; Nicholas Brown, 1839; Cornelius Dickinson, 1839-41; John C. Blauvelt, 1840; Abram House, 1841-44-47; John J. Lawrence, 1842-45; Stephen H. Lawrence, 1843; James J. Demarest, 1845-48-52; Isaac Blauvelt, 1846-50-54; C. I. Haring, 1847; John S. Verbryck, 1849-53; John McGahagen, 1849; Henry E. Sloat, 1850; M. M. Dickinson, 1851; Isaac M. Dederer, 1855; Tunis I. Blauvelt, 1856; John V. B. Johnson, 1857; Daniel Burr, 1857; Abram B. Stephens, 1858; John A. Bogart, 1860-64-68-72-77; John J. Lawrence, 1860; Peter Stephens, 1860-62-66-70-74; John S. Verbryck, 1861; John Van Orden jr., 1863-67-71-75; Henry A. Blauvelt, 1865-69; Sylvanus B. Huested, 1873-79; Jacob Horn, 1876; James S. Haring, 1877; Charles H. Meeker, 1878; John C. Haring, 1879; Albert O. Bogart, 1880; John J. Lawrence, 1881; Orlando Humphrey, 1882; John Van

Orden jr., 1882; William B. Slocum, 1883; Edward H. Cole, 1883.

List of town officers elected at the annual town meeting held in and for the town of Orangetown, March 18th 1884: George Dickey, Supervisor; Eugene C. Fisk, Town Clerk; A. O. Bogert, Justice of the Peace; James H. Smith, Assessor; William N. Sickles, Commissioner of Highways; Cornelius De Baun, Poor Master; Henry Quidor, Collector; William H. Conklin, David Shakspear, William Campbell, Charles F. Kirkpatrick, W. H. Harris, Constables; Harry D. Towner, Game Constable; Abram Blauvelt, Excise Commissioner.

NYACK.

EARLY HISTORY.

It may be a matter of interest to the modern Nyackers to know how their predecessors lived two hundred years ago, and what advancement has been made in their manners and customs since that period. In the "Journal of a voyage to New York in 1679-80," by Jaspas Dankers and Peter Sluyter, there is a careful description of a house of the Nyack Indians of Long Island, an Algonquin tribe affiliated linguistically with the Virginia Indians. "We went from hence to her habitation," these authors said, "where we found a whole troupe together, consisting of seven or eight families, and twenty or twenty-two persons, I should think. Their house was low and long, about 60 feet long and fourteen or fifteen wide. The bottom was earth, the sides and roof were made of mud and the bark of chestnut trees; the posts or columns were limbs of trees stuck in the ground and all fastened together. The top or ridge of the roof was open about half a foot wide, from one end to the other, in order to let the smoke escape in the place of a chimney. On the sides of the walls of the house the roof was so low that you could hardly stand under it. The entrance or doors, which were at both ends, were so small and low that they had to stoop down and squeeze themselves to get through them. The doors were made of mud or flat bark. In the whole building there was no lime, stone, iron, or lead. They build their fires in the middle of the floor according to the number of families which live in it, so that from one end to the other, each of them boils its own pot and eats when it likes, not only the families by themselves, but each Indian alone, according as he is hungry, at all hours, morning, noon, and night. By each fire are the cooking utensils, consisting of a pot, a bowl or calabash, and a spoon, also made of a calabash. These are all that relate to cooking. They lie upon mats with their feet towards the fire on each side of it. They do not sit much on anything raised up, but for the most part sit on the ground or squat on their ankles. Their other household articles consist of a calabash of water, out of which they drink, a small basket in which to carry and keep their maize and small beans, and a knife. All who live in one house are generally of one stock or descent, as father and mother, and

their offspring. Their bread is maize, pounded on a block by a stone, but not fine. This is mixed with water and made into a cake, which they bake under the hot ashes. They gave us a small piece when we entered, and although the grains were not ripe, and it was half baked and coarse grains, we nevertheless had to eat it, or at least not throw it away before them, which they would have regarded as a great sin or a great affront. The giving of maize or bread to a stranger when he first enters the house, was in obedience to a usage universal in the Indian family."

On a map of New Netherland, according to the charters granted by the States General of Holland in 1614 and 1621, which accompanies Brodhead's History of New York, Nyack Bay is located near New Utrecht on Long Island, back of Coney Island. It is referred to once as the place where the West India Company made a purchase of land. It is again referred to as the place where the English anchored their ships when they came to drive out old Peter Stuyvesant and his Dutch adherents and rob them of their possessions in New Amsterdam. On our modern map is found the name transferred from the old Utrecht Bay to that place on the Hudson where Nyack now is. It can easily be imagined that some of the early settlers, having discovered the beauties of this place, packed their household treasures, gave an extra rubbing to the ruddy faces of their children and at an early hour on some propitious day, embarked on a Dutch sloop, and with favoring wind and tide, landed before night on this shore where they pitched their tents and founded the new settlement. Since then, in order to prevent geographical confusion, the old Nyack has been dropped out of the maps altogether, and the new home inserted in its place. The records also show that the Cornelisons once bought lands from the Indians on old Nyack Bay. Some of these very Cornelisons located where South Nyack now is and erected that dignified and substantial stone mansion, with its quaint surroundings, now occupied by John L. Salisbury and his family.

"Seventy-five years ago the spot where the village of Nyack now stands was little more than an unbroken forest. The hills were heavily wooded, while the rest of the land was grown over with brush and cedars, forming a tangled and almost impenetrable mass, with here and there a space cleared for the planting of wheat.

"The entire district, from Hook Mountain on the north to Wayside Chapel on the south, and from the river to the summit of the Nyack hills, was divided into ten farms. Beginning at the south was that of Michael Cornelison sen., which reached up to De Pew's bridge. Then came that of Abram Tallman and Tunis Harman Tallman, reaching from De Pew's bridge to the present line of Garret Sarvent. North of this was the farm of Garret Sarvent, next that of John Van Houten, and then that of Benjamin Knapp, covering the property at present owned by Hon. Hugh Maxwell. Next came the farm of Henry Palmer, and then that of Jeremiah Williamson; the last two, reaching up to the Hook Mountain, were those of Aury Smith and his brother, Major John Smith."

*** * * * * * * * * * *

"The first grant of land was in 1671, under King James, from Philip Carteret, Governor of the Province of New Jersey, under the Right Hon. Lord John Berkeley, to Claas Jansen von Purmarant, and extended from the brook near the residence of the late Dr. Hasbrouck, to the creek crossed by the bridge near the residence of Peter De Pew, at a yearly rental of one peppercorn per year. Michael Cornelison sen., having some time previously married a daughter of Claas Jansen, succeeded, in 1765, in buying out the respective shares of all the other heirs, which, with the share inherited by his wife, constituted him sole proprietor of the original grant from Philip Carteret."

In 1790, a road two rods wide was laid out between the houses of William Bell and Widow Sarah Onderdonk, with sufficient swinging gates, of which by proof one had been previously allowed to Hendrick W. Bell. A private road passed through the farms between Piermont and Nyack, and then, for the first time, it was recognized as a public road. But the farm lines were not disregarded. The commissioners at that date were Cornelius C. Smith, Colonel Johannes Bell, and Major Johannes Blauvelt. Nyack did not have full access to the back country till 1827, when, by an Act of the Legislature, the Nyack Turnpike was opened. This, together with the building of the steamboat *Orange* at the same period, gave the little hamlet quite an impulse toward growth, so that in 1830 its population had increased to about 300. Since then the increased facilities for travel between it and the metropolis, and the establishment of manufactories, have caused a rapid growth, so that the little town that had but 300 inhabitants fifty years ago, has now a population of at least 4,000. Its situation, too, must be admitted by unprejudiced observers to be the most favorable of any on the river. Its form is that of an amphitheatre, with a gentle ascent from the shore of the river to the mountain top.

The first patent in Nyack which can be found is given below. The reader will observe, however, that two tracts in this region were already possessed by earlier patentees.

"William III, by the grace of God, King of France, Holland, England, and Scotland.

"Whereas, Cornelius Clausen, by petition to Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the precinct of New York; that his father, Claus Jansen from Permerant below Pauws (or Paulus) Hook, owned a tract of land in Orange county in Orangetown, granted to him by patent from Philip Carteret, Governor of East Jersey, before the line between the States was well distinguished, lying on the Hudson River at the north end of Tappan, at a brook, thence northeasterly along the river 40 chains, thence northwesterly 60 chains to the foot of the mountains, thence south-southwest above the mountains 40 chains, thence south-southeast to the river at the point of beginning, containing 240 acres. April 16th 1671.

"Also another tract lying on the north side of the above, beginning at said brook, running northerly along the river 80 chains, then west-nor'west 50 chains to the

top of the mountain, thence south-southwest over the mountains 80 chains, thence east-southeast to the river 50 chains at the place of beginning, containing 400 acres. A. D. 1671.

"Also a piece of meadow 160 acres lying on the north side of Claus Jansen's and south side of Tunis Paulson's, west and north by the high hills and east by the river.

"Also 20 acres of meadow and bogs; west-southwest 20 chains and 13 chains wide; north by Harmanus Dows, by Claus Jansen van Permerant; west by the hills and east by the river, with a creek running through it to the river; the whole containing 180 acres.

"By General George Carterett, Baronet, &c.

"October 20th 1678.

"Also at the same time another meadow and bogs, west-southwest 20 chains to the hill, thence along the hill 14 chains to a great rock; thence east-northeast 20 chains to the river; thence along the river to beginning; containing 28 acres. Bounded south by Herman Dow's, west by the hills north of Thomas Paulson, east by the river. All the said lands being defended to Cornelius Clausen.

"And whereas Cornelius Clausen hath purchased from Tunis Paulson a piece of land 150 acres; beginning at a red oak stump that parts Claus Van Permerant's land from said lands; thence west by north 50 chains; thence north along the foot of the mountain, 40 chains; thence along the river to the stump at beginning. Bounded north by Cornelius Clausen, south by Claus Jansen's, west by the mountains, and east by the river, leaving a highway to pass through the same. A. D. December 6th 1694."

The following indenture is added, not because it is the next transfer of property (there were many changes in the ownership of real estate in the period of forty-two years that elapsed between these two papers), but because of its antiquity and curious wording when compared with the legal documents of to-day:

"This Indenture made the 26th day of March in the ninth year of the Reinge of Ower Sovering Lord, George, Kinge of Great Britian, France and Ireland, Kinge Defender of the faith, Ano Domini One thousand seven hundred and thirty and six, Between Ayre Smith of the Township of Toppon in the County of Oringe of the one part and Gerret Onderdonk and Abraham Onderdonk, both of Longe Island, of the town of Heinsted and colony of New York.

"Yeomans witnessed that the said Ayre Smith, for and in consideration of the sum of 350 pounds of good and lawful money of the Province of New York, to him well and truly in hand paid before the ensealing and delivery of these preasants, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and myself there width fully satisfied and thereof and therefrom and of and from every part and parcel thereof doth hereby acquit exonerate and forever Discharge the said Gerret Onderdonk and Abraham Onderdonk, to them their heirs, executors, administrators, and every one of them hath given, granted, baregained, solde, alinated, rewised, released, conveyed and con-

farned, and by these presants doth give, grant, baregain, sell alinate, rewise, release, convey unto the said Gerret Onderdonk and Abraham Onderdonk, to them their heirs and assigns forever, All a certain farm or tract of land or meadows, situate laying and being at the North River on the west syde of said river in the bounds of Toppan in Oringe County, beginning at the north by a black oak sappling with a west line to the top of the hill and so along the said tell it comes to Gabriel Ludlow's to a certain stone there standing and so down to the kreeck or brook and so along the kreeck or brook or sloot till it comes to the river and west along the said till itt comes to the first station, being bounded on the north by Tunis Dowse Tallman, west top of the hill, south by the creek or sloat, together containing three hundred and twinty accors, being the same more or less of it lyek width — all and singular houses, barns, stables, orchards, gardaing, meadows, fansings, ways, patches, passages, watter or watter courses, benefits, comoditys, previldges belonging to the same premises hereby granted, and reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the esteate, right, tittle, interest, possession, property, claim and demand, whatsoever of him the said Ayre Smith of in or to the said tract of land or any part or parcel thereof. To Have and to hold the sd. farm and all and singular other the premises with the appurtenances herefore mentioned or intended to be hereby granted and released and every part or parcel thereof unto the said Gerret Onderdonk their heirs and assigns forever.

"And the said Ayre Smith and Yannetie his wife, the aforesaid tract of land and all and singular other the premises with their appurtenances before mentioned, and all the estaet right tittle unto the said parsons Gerret Onderdonk and Abraham Onderdonk unto their heirs will well and truly warrent and forever defend by under and from all manner of person or persons that shall lawfully claim the same or any part thereof, and will well and sufficiently sowed keept harmless and endemefia by the sd. Ayre Smith and Yannetie his wife, and that the said Gerret Onderdonk and Abraham Onderdonk may pacebley enter into the possession widhout any hinderance or molestation or Denyal of him the said Ayre Smith and Yannetie his wife have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

"Sigened sealed and Delivered in the presants of us

his

"JAN + HOLDRUM,
mark

AURI SMITH,

"REM REMSEN,

JANNETIE SMITH "

"Oringe County June 21st day in the year of our Lord Christ 1755 then personally appeared before me Cornelius Cuyper, one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the County of Oringe, the within named Jan Holdrum and was sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, and saith that he saw Ayre Smith and Jannety his wife, sign, seal and deliver the within instrument as their voluntary act and deed for the uses

therein mentioned, and I having examined the same allow the same may be recorded. "CORNELIUS CUYPER."

"This transfer of land by Ayre Smith and his wife Janety, made in 1755 to Gerret Onderdonk and Abraham Onderdonk embraced that part of the river shore lying between what is now known as South Nyack and the Sparkill Creek at Piermont.

"The reader has probably noticed * * * the changes which took place in names of individuals and families. * * * In the original patent we have Cornelius Clausen, son of Claus Jansen; we have Claus Jansen, then Claus Jansen van Pernierant, Claus Van Pernierant. We have in the patent Harmanus Dow and in the indenture his son Tunis Dowse Tallman, or more correctly Tunis Dows Tallman. The most remarkable change of name, however, is in a map surveyed in 1738 by Charles Clinton, in which the names of the two sons of Cornelius Clausen are given as John and Hendrick Cooper, instead of John and Hendrick Clausen. * * * They were coopers by trade and so obtained the name of Cooper, or in Dutch, Cuyper."

VILLAGE CORPORATIONS.*

The State Legislature, April 20th 1870, enacted general laws for the incorporation of villages, and during the same year certain citizens of Nyack, in the town of Orangetown, deeming the place large enough and of sufficient growing importance to require changes not easily effected under the town government, such as the improvement of streets and sidewalks, organization of police, lighting streets, sewerage, etc., called a public meeting of the inhabitants to vote upon a proposition to incorporate a village. This original proposition included the land from the Hook Mountain on the north, and extended southerly along the Hudson to below the southern boundary line of the present village of South Nyack, a distance of about three miles. The movement failed, a large majority of the citizens voting adversely.

In a very short time thereafter the village of Upper Nyack was, by a vote of its inhabitants, duly incorporated, its limits being the Hook Mountain on the north, and the line separating the towns of Clarkstown and Orangetown on the south. Its first officers were: Garret Sarvent, President; Peter Voorhis, Charles A. Fellows, and John G. Tallman, Trustees; and Daniel M. Clark, Clerk. Its present officers (1884) are: Garret Sarvent, President; Isaac V. Smith, William H. Jersey, and Francis J. N. Tallman, Trustees; James H. Blauvelt, Treasurer; Daniel Younians, Collector; and Thomas Gilcrest, Clerk.

Within two years after the first meeting in Nyack above described, another public meeting took place, October 23d 1872, when the original movers in the matter were successful, and Nyack was duly incorporated.

Its first officers were Daniel D. Demarest, President; Isaac Vervalen, David L. Crane, and Charles E. Hunter, Trustees; William B. Collins, Treasurer; Isaac W. Canfield, Collector; and William T. B. Storms, Clerk.

*Furnished by Charles H. Meeker.

During the existence of the village differences arose between the incorporated authorities or officers and the people. A great deal of dissatisfaction was manifested by taxpayers, who complained that their money was not impartially expended, certain districts and streets receiving an undue share of attention, and others being almost totally neglected. The boundaries of the village were diminished, by the inhabitants of the extreme southern part petitioning the Supervisors of the county to exclude their portion of the territory embraced within the incorporated village. Finally, in the early part of the year 1875, the disaffection resulted in the formation of an organization in opposition to the continuance of the corporation, and a number of old and prominent citizens, and the largest taxpayers, among others Commodore William Voorhis, Cornelius T. Smith, Tunis De Pew, Richard De Cantillon, and Azariah Ross, were identified with the movement.

A petition, signed by the requisite number of electors under the law, was presented to the Trustees, praying them to call a meeting to determine whether the village should remain an incorporated village, which petition was denied by the board. The petitioners then applied for and obtained a mandamus from the Supreme Court to compel the Trustees to call the meeting. On the day called for the meeting, however, as the citizens were about to vote, an injunction was served on the Trustees to prevent the election.

Trouble and litigation continued for nearly two years, and, after failing in the courts, the baffled corporationists repaired to the Legislature, and attempted to accomplish the repeal of the law by which the citizens were allowed the right to vote upon the question of a continuance of the corporation. But all their efforts failed, and, finally, the public meeting was called by the Board of Trustees, and in the year 1876 Nyack ceased to be an incorporated village, by a vote of nearly four to one.

The last Board of Trustees were: William B. Collins, President; Abram L. Smith, Calvin C. Powell, and John A. Sickels, Trustees; and Charles H. Meeker, Clerk.

On May 25th 1878, the citizens of South Nyack decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to incorporate the district bounded on the north by Cedar Hill avenue, south by the southern boundary line of Mr. Cornelius T. Smith's property, and west by the old Nyack Patent line, a little less than one square mile in extent. The first election was held June 22d 1878. Garret Van Nostrand was the first President; John G. Perry, Richard J. Iyeth, and Grenville D. Wilson, Trustees; William C. Moore, Treasurer; Tunis D. Seaman, Collector; and Charles H. Meeker, Clerk. The present Board of Trustees of the village (1884) are: James Winterbottom, President; Isaac M. Van Wagner, Henry De Baun, and James W. Blauvelt, Trustees; and Charles H. Meeker, Clerk.

During the winter of 1882-3, an attempt was made by the inhabitants of a portion of the district bordering the northern line of the incorporated village of South Nyack, to be included in such corporation, and a petition was presented to the county Supervisors to that ef-

fect, but such influences were brought to bear upon them, and such opposition to the movement manifested by certain persons in Nyack, that the effort failed, the Supervisors denying the right of petition.

This seems, however, to have hastened the incorporation of Nyack, for very shortly thereafter, namely, on February 27th 1883, the village of Nyack was incorporated, its northern limit being the Clarkstown line and southern line of the incorporated village of Upper Nyack, and its southern limit the northern line of the incorporated village of South Nyack, containing a territory of about one square mile, and a resident population of 3,256 persons.

Its first officers were: William De Groat, President; John A. Burke, Edwin B. Sippell, and George F. Morse, Trustees; Nicholas Blauvelt, Treasurer; Garret W. Hart, Collector; and Edward H. Cole, Clerk. The Board of Trustees are unchanged (1884), with the exception of John A. Sickels for Trustee, in place of John A. Burke, who removed from the State.

Thus where it was originally intended that one incorporated village should exist, there are now, within the same area, three healthy and flourishing corporations.

MANUFACTURING.

The first manufacturing industry in Nyack was the shoe shop of William H. Perry, opened July 12th 1826, at the upper village. Mr. Perry, afterward removed to Main street. In 1832, ten or twelve men were employed.

The next to engage in this business was Daniel Burr, who soon afterward associated with him Edward and Nathaniel Burr, under the firm name of Burr & Company. One year later Nathaniel withdrew from this firm and started a new shop. Daniel and Edward remained together for a time, and then separated, each starting for himself.

In 1855, the business of Edward Burr was purchased by the firm of Austin & Burr, consisting of T. Austin and John Burr. This firm opened a shop in Union Hall, and afterward admitted as a partner, Frederick Dezen-dorf, changing the firm name to Austin, Burr & Company. They soon afterward bought out the business of Daniel Burr, and in a short time Mr. Dezen-dorf withdrew from the firm to start alone. In 1863 or 1864 Mr. Dezen-dorf was succeeded by Mr. Cooke.

In 1857, the firm of Ketchel, Caywood & Burr was formed. Two years later John Burr withdrew from this firm, began business for himself, and continued it till 1863 or 1864.

At about the same time Smith & Baker started business in William Perry's shop.

Daniel Burr was the first in Nyack to use sewing machines in the shoe business. His shop was on Hillside avenue, near the present residence of James Winterbottom. He afterward removed to Main street.

About 1867, Ketchel & Caywood began business. They built the factory at the corner of Railroad & De Pew avenues. They were the first to use steam power in

the business here. The firm subsequently became Ketchel & Purdy. The latter firm afterward failed. In 1876, Messrs. G. T. & C. Morrow began to manufacture shoes in this building, and continued for three years. During their occupancy, the building was nearly doubled in size by the addition of a large wing. The main building is 25 by 75 feet, the wing is 30 by 60 feet. The first floor is occupied by C. B. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy began the manufacture of shoes in 1875, on Broadway; in 1881 he moved to his present location. He employs fifty persons, manufacturing about 1,100 pairs of ladies', misses', and children's shoes per week. The second floor is occupied by Conrad Doersch, who began business here in August 1878. He employs thirty hands and produces about 1,000 pairs of fine sewed shoes per week. M. A. Morrell occupies the third floor, employing forty persons, and manufacturing 900 pairs of shoes per week. Mr. Morrell first engaged in the business here in 1876, and moved to his present location in 1881.

William E. Tuttle & Company began to manufacture shoes in Nyack, in 1876. Their factory is a two story frame structure, 30 by 70 feet, at the corner of Railroad and Hudson avenues. They employ twenty men and make 800 pairs of fine shoes per week.

Charles Theis began to manufacture shoes January 10th 1879, in Ernst block, corner of Main and Franklin streets. He employs about seventy hands and makes about 1,750 pairs of shoes per week.

Jacob Siebert began business here in August 1879. He occupies a two story frame building, 40 by 80 feet, on Main street. He employs about forty hands, making about 300 pairs of shoes per day.

Morrow's shoe manufactory is on the corner of Railroad and Cedar Hill avenues, near the new depot. It is a brick structure, three stories high above the basement, 40 by 125 feet. It was erected in 1879 at a cost of \$20,000. The manufacture of shoes was begun January 1st 1880. About two hundred and twenty-five hands are employed and 3,500 pairs of shoes are made per week.

The shoe manufactory of A. H. Jackman is the largest concern of the kind in the village of Nyack. Mr. Jackman established this enterprise in 1876 and has been uniformly successful in business. The factory is a fine brick structure, three stories in height, 40 by 181 feet in size. During his eight years' experience Mr. Jackman has gained a reputation for first-class fine goods and a uniform system of dealing as well as for the excellent quality of all work produced by him, and is not surpassed by any other manufacturer.

Glenn & Hadley, shoe manufacturers, Main street, Nyack, began the manufacture of ladies', misses', and children's fine sewed shoes, January 1st 1884. This company gives employment to 40 males and 30 females, who produce on an average 1,800 pairs of shoes per week. The machinery is run by steam power.

G. W. Tremper & Sons opened a shoe factory on Main street, February 1st 1884. They employ eighteen persons, making 100 pairs of shoes per day.

The ship yard of James E. Smith is at the foot of

Fourth avenue, Nyack. It was established in March 1867. Among the large number of vessels built in this yard may be mentioned the yacht *Gracie*. She was built in 1868, and for more than five years was the swiftest boat of her kind in America. Her owner, Commodore Voorhis, won a number of races with her. Mr. Smith afterward enlarged her. Mr. Smith changed the yacht *Madeline* to a schooner. In 1873 this boat sailed from Newport to Block Island and returned, a distance of 40 miles, in three hours and sixteen minutes. The little yacht *Storm King* was built in this yard in 1868, the schooner *James Dunbar* in 1870, the yacht *Republic* in 1879, and the steamer *Meteor* in 1882. The business furnishes employment for 30 men.

In 1832 the business of piano making was begun in Nyack by John Tallman, afterwards Tallman & Randall. Their first shop was on Main street. They afterwards moved up to "The Lane," erected a new shop, and continued the business for a number of years. After Tallman & Randall ceased from business, Mr. Thompson, a former apprentice of that firm, started a small shop on Piermont avenue. The firm of Thompson & Ross was formed in 1850, and the business was continued till 1853, when Mr. Thompson died. This firm built the factory at the corner of Broadway and Third avenue. After Mr. Thompson's death the factory lay idle for about four years, when Sumner Sturtevant began manufacturing pianos here. He afterward built a large addition to the factory. The building is a frame structure 40 by 60 feet. Mr. Sturtevant and his son, Joseph W., are well known as manufacturers of superior instruments.

A Frenchman, named Dimfelt, carried on the business of making sulphur matches in Nyack for a number of years previous to 1850.

Henry and Abram Storms began the manufacture of wooden ware at the corner of Burd and Cedar streets. They afterward occupied an old grist mill, soon adding a brick engine room, and using steam power. In 1856 the factory burned. A new building was erected. At one time the business was quite extensive.

The Nyack Foundry was established in 1850 by William Crumie & Sons. Captain Isaac P. Smith afterward joined the firm, and for several years an extensive business was carried on. In 1863 Thomas Magee purchased the business and it has since been carried on by him. The variety of manufactures embraces boilers, tanks, smoke stacks, and steam pipes of every description.

Aaron L. Christie began making carriages here in 1835. In 1871 he was succeeded by A. E. & J. H. Christie. The factory is on South street between Church and Elm. The proprietors are well known and highly respected citizens of Nyack.

E. L. Wright began the business of carriage making in Nyack in 1843. Besides a variety of carriages, wagons and harness, he makes twenty-seven different styles of sleighs.

The Rockland Car Head Lining and Decorated Ceiling Works were established in 1869 by George W. Griffen, the present proprietor. Eight men are employed.

Coplestone's straw hat factory is at the foot of Burd street, Nyack. It is a three story brick structure, 32 by 96 feet, built in 1876. Mr. Coplestone began manufacturing hats in this building in November, 1881. Upwards of forty persons are employed and 200 dozen hats are made per week.

The Rockland County Straw Works are on Piermont avenue, a short distance below South Nyack. The factory was built in the fall of 1879 and was originally 18 by 35 feet and three stories in height. In 1881 a wing, 18 by 50 feet was added, and in 1882, this was extended 25 feet. About 36 dozen straw hats are made per day. The proprietor, Nelson Puff, was the first manufacturer of straw goods in Rockland county.

The flock mill of D. A. Grant was established in Nyack in 1881, in the buildings formerly used by Henry and Abram Storms, as a wooden ware manufactory. The buildings are of brick, two in number, 100 by 30, and 32 by 20 feet. They are situated on Piermont avenue, near foot of Hudson avenue. The power is supplied by a 45-horse power steam engine. From sixteen to eighteen persons are employed, and about 1,000 pounds of raw material are consumed daily. The goods produced here are used in the manufacture of woollen cloths and wall paper.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company was incorporated March 31st 1883. The first officers were: W. F. Storms, president; E. B. Sippell, secretary and treasurer. The officers in 1884 were: Charles A. Lockwood, president; Joshua F. Hazard, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Lockwood, J. F. Hazard, and D. D. Smith, directors. The business is the manufacture of wrought iron railings. The factory is at the foot of Main street.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Nyack stood on a lane leading from the village to the Kings road, and was erected before 1800. It was built of unhewn logs, and the interstices were filled with mud. The seats and desks were of rough slabs. The first teacher was a Mr. Davenport.

A new two-story building was erected in 1806, on ground now owned by heirs of Aaron L. Christie. The lower floor was used as a school-room, the upper as a hall. This building was burned in 1827, and was rebuilt, one story in height. A new building was erected in 1851, and Archibald Stewart was the first who taught in it. A large addition was built in 1867, and fourteen teachers were employed. The expense of enlarging and rebuilding was \$17,745.35, and that of furnishing was \$7,047.11. Union Free School District No. 4 was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, passed in 1859, and amended in 1866. L. B. Antisdale has been principal since September, 1879. The number of children of school age (5 to 21) in the district, September 30th 1883, was 1,170.

The school-house in District No. 9, at Upper Nyack, was built in 1845. The first teacher was N. G. Spencer. The building was enlarged and repaired in 1867. It is still in use, but a new building is soon to be erected.

The Rockland County Female Institute was opened August 28th 1856. The first principal was Rev. B. Van Zandt. This gentleman was succeeded in 1858, by Rev. Delos Mansfield, and his brother, Charles, who died in his place as one of the principals. The institution was beautifully located, on a lot of ten acres, on the bank of the Hudson. It was supplied with pure spring water from the mountains. It had accommodations for one hundred boarding pupils, and owed its origin largely to the late Simon V. Sickles, of Nyack, who gave \$25,000 toward the erection of the building. For several years it was a successful school, with ample patronage; but, through financial trouble, it became the private property of Mr. Mansfield. He, in turn, became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and the Rockland County Female Institute ceased to exist. It has become a summer boarding resort, and for several years has been known as the Tappan Zee House.

In 1858, Christopher Rutherford started a private school in Nyack. The Military Academy was soon afterward built for him. Mr. Rutherford died in 1870, and the school was closed.

Rockland College was founded in 1876, by Professor W. H. Bannister A.M., who is still its principal. It occupies the building formerly used by Mr. Rutherford as a boys' school, but which has been greatly enlarged and improved by Mr. Bannister.

It was incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in 1878, the following named gentlemen constituting the Board of Trustees: Judge George M. Van Hoesen, President; Merritt E. Sawyer, Secretary; D. D. Demarest, Treasurer; Richard De Cantillon, Isaac W. Canfield, William H. Jersey, Matthew W. DeBaun, Hageman Onderdonk, James E. Smith, David F. Ackerson, Edmund Ehlers, Andrew Fallon, and John H. Edwards.

Under the skillful management of the Principal, assisted by this able Board of Trustees, the facilities of the college have been greatly increased, the buildings have been extended until they can accommodate more than three times the number of the original building, and the number of students has increased correspondingly; so that Rockland College is now a fully equipped institution, with an able corps of teachers, and all necessary appliances. It has seven departments, viz.: those of Philosophy and Literature, Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, English, Music, and Art.

It is liberally patronized by residents of the county, and has a very large number of students from various States of the Union, and from foreign countries.

The leading idea of its management has been to establish a popular school at popular rates, with individual instruction by close attention of the teachers, as opposed to large classes with little personal attention to individuals. The success of the school justifies the wisdom of the plan pursued. Professor Bannister is providing for further enlargement of the premises, and will make the college still more attractive in its surroundings. He has the best wishes of all who appreciate education for still

greater success in carrying out his broad and comprehensive plans.

William Henry Bannister was born in Phelps, Ontario county, New York, in 1824. He was a brother of Professor Edward Bannister, president of the University of the Pacific, and cousin to Professor Henry Bannister, of the Garret Biblical Institute, Illinois. His preliminary education was received at Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, New York. He was then, during a year, a student at Wesleyan University, Connecticut, after which he entered Union College, New York, from which he graduated in 1848. He subsequently received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*.

In 1850 he became principal of Johnstown Academy, New York. In 1855 he was one of the founders and the first principal of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New York. In 1857 he became principal of the Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, at Fort Plain, New York. In 1861 he was sanitary commissioner at Washington, D. C. During several years he was engaged in business in New York. In 1876 he became principal of Rockland College, which position he still occupies.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the success which Mr. Bannister has achieved as a teacher, and to the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Willistine Hall, a home boarding and day school for young ladies and misses, is beautifully situated on elevated grounds at Upper Nyack. This institution was started in 1881 by Misses J. A. & J. Kempshall, who are the present proprietors. The number of pupils is limited to thirty. There are four instructors and four departments. The branches taught embrace higher English, French, German, Latin, music, drawing, and painting.

The Nyack Kindergarten and Primary school for children was started June 10th 1878, and it is under the guidance of Miss S. C. Robinson. The school is pleasantly located on the corner of Gedney street and Second avenue. The studies consist of primary English, designing, drawing, etc., as taught by the Kindergarten system.

THE PRESS IN NYACK*.

The Rockland County Journal, of Nyack, is edited and published by John Charlton. It first appeared on Saturday, August 3d 1850, and as a twenty-eight column paper, 19 by 36 inches, bearing the motto: "Light, more light."

William G. Haeselbarth, the founder of the enterprise, was then a young man, and sanguine of success in his venture. After having three issues printed in New York city, he brought his presses to Nyack and opened an office on Main street, near Broadway. The *Journal* was then an independent paper, sold at 6¼ cents per copy. Able writers contributed to its columns, and its circulation and patronage steadily increased. A careful study in the preparation of departments of interest was noticeable, and the course of the *Journal* was upward and onward till the breaking out of the Civil war. In the campaign

*By Adam C. Haeselbarth.

immediately preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Haeselbarth was active in the interests of Douglass, and probably had then no thought of severing his alliance with the Democratic party. But when the reverberation of the thunders of Moultrie and Sumter reached the Hudson valley the *Journal* halted not between two opinions. It espoused the cause of the Union in no vague terms, and, as a consequence, enraged the believers in the doctrines of nullification and State rights.

Threats of razing the office were made, and curses, loud and deep, were freely uttered. The bitterness of feeling was exhibited in numberless ways, and precautionary measures to insure the safety of the establishment and of the proprietor's family were necessarily taken.

Staunch friends, however, stood by through the storm, and the *Journal* did not go under.

In 1863, Mr. Haeselbarth was appointed to duty at the Provost Marshal's office, Tarrytown, New York, but continued to exercise editorial control of the columns of the *Journal* till after peace had been declared. Since the day of its change, it has fearlessly advocated the principles of the Republican party.

In 1867, Mr. John Charlton purchased the paper and made marked improvements in its typographical appearance. Soon afterward he enlarged it to an eight page form, and during 1882 and 1883, the pressure on his advertising columns compelled the issuing of sixteen pages weekly. The *Journal* now has a just claim to excellence in all respects. Mr. Charlton has well sustained its standing from the day he assumed control. The office, now located in De Pew place, is one of the finest in the State. Power presses and the latest machinery only are used. The moral tone of the *Journal* is irreproachable, a fact that has done much toward making it welcome in many homes.

Alike identified with the history of Rockland county and of Nyack, is the story of the rise of the *City and Country*, of which its editor and proprietor, Mr. Eugene C. Fisk, has no reason to be ashamed.

Early in 1859, Robert Carpenter, foreman of the *Journal* establishment, left that paper, and on May 19th of the same year, brought out the first issue of a sheet termed the *People's Advocate*. The second number bore the same title, but before the third was issued, he formed a partnership with William Wirt Sikes, and the heading has since been *City and Country*. Mr. Sikes had editorial charge, and Mr. Carpenter was business manager. For a year these two worked together, but the partnership was dissolved May 1st 1860, and Mr. Carpenter assumed entire charge. The paper became the exponent of Democratic principles, and increased both in business and size with the growth of the Democratic party. Mr. Carpenter conducted the *City and Country* until his death, which occurred suddenly October 13th 1880, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

From that date until January 1st 1881, Mr. Fisk managed the paper, and then purchased it, with Mr. Joseph J. Hart as business partner. On September 20th 1883, Mr. Fisk became sole proprietor.

The *City and Country* is an excellent local sheet, and is now so firmly established that a long and prosperous future is assured.

Another newspaper venture, which has held its own for over half a decade, is the *Nyack Chronicle*. It originated in the office of Millard F. Onderdonk, a young printer, on St. Valentine's day, 1879, as the *Rockland Advertiser*, with four pages, fourteen inch columns. Few persons predicted its success. Then Horace Greeley Knapp took charge, and with the assistance of his father, Martin Knapp, a writer of local prominence, conducted the paper as the *Rockland Advertiser and Chronicle* till September, 1881. During the Knapps' control its size was increased and its typographical dress greatly improved. In politics it was neutral. When they resigned their charge the burden was assumed by Mr. Lafayette Markle, a Pennsylvania gentleman, who at once made known the fact that he was a Republican, and that the paper, which he now named the *Nyack Chronicle*, would promulgate the doctrines of the great political body with which his sympathies were enlisted. The journal grew stronger, larger changes were soon ordered, and finally the recognition of the *Chronicle* by the Board of Supervisors gave it a foothold with the fraternity and the public, a position there is now no danger that it will lose.

These papers comprise the press of Nyack. There have been a score of ephemeral publications during as many years.

No change is probable in the near future in the management or status of the press of Nyack. Its nearness to the metropolis and the facility with which the great city dailies are brought to the people's doors preclude the establishment of a daily issue, but there is no danger of a retrograde movement.

NYACK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Orangetown Fire Company No. 1, is the oldest fire company in the county. It was organized October 4th 1834, with Cornelius P. Smith as captain, Henry Remsen, clerk, and sixteen members. The engine house is on Jackson avenue. The old bucket engine formerly used by this company is still in their possession. A new Button steam fire engine has been recently bought at a cost of \$2,900. The erection of a new engine house is anticipated. The charter of this company bears date March 29th 1865. The number of members at that time was twenty. The company now numbers fifty members. The officers (1884) are: Charles Seymour, foreman; John Kane, chief engineer; O. A. Davis, 1st assistant; Charles Wootton, 2d assistant; Eugene Morrell, 3d assistant.

Mazepa Fire Company, No. 2, was organized December 27th 1852, with nineteen members. The present number of members is fifty. The first officers, were: William Perry, foreman; James Marks, assistant; J. H. Oliver, secretary; Henry Jones, treasurer. The present officers (1884) are: Edward Phillips, foreman; John H. Blauvelt, treasurer; A. Garrison, secretary; C. Haines, first engineer. The company first used a hand engine which was purchased at a cost of \$1,000, and was named



J. O. Polhemus M. L.

in honor of the old Mazeppa engine of New York city. A new engine (Silsby) was bought in January, 1884, at a cost of \$3,200. The company purchased a hose carriage June 14th 1876, at a cost of \$250. The engine house is a fine brick building on Main street near Broadway. The site, building, and furniture cost about \$3,000.

Jackson Engine Company, No. 3, was organized May 9th 1867, and reorganized May 2d 1882. The first officers were: Charles G. Crawford, foreman; James E. Smith, assistant; Orlando Humphrey, secretary; Nicholas Blauvelt, treasurer. At the reorganization, the following officers were elected, and they still hold their respective offices: George Gurnee, foreman; James H. Christie, assistant; Orlando Humphrey, secretary; Nicholas Blauvelt, treasurer. This company has thirty-four members. The engine house is on Jackson avenue, and a hand engine is used.

Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized January 29th 1863, with twenty-eight members. The first officers were: George W. Baker, foreman; Henry Palmer, assistant; Thomas F. Tasman, secretary; Robert Hart, treasurer. The officers in 1884 were: Frank D. Colsey, foreman; William B. Gates, assistant; John W. Pitt, secretary; William R. Colsey, treasurer. The house of this company, which cost \$250, is on Broadway, Upper Nyack. The truck cost \$1,000. The number of members is thirty-one.

Jackson Hose Company was organized in September 1880, with twenty-four members. The first officers were: Frank Outwater, foreman; Henry Strack, assistant; Charles Harris, treasurer; Joseph Siebert, secretary. The present officers (1884) are: George E. Hubbell, foreman; Conrad Snider, assistant; Daniel J. Buckley, secretary; August Gross, treasurer. The carriage was purchased in 1883, at a cost of \$1,000.

The chief and assistant engineers of the Nyack Fire Department are elected for a term of two years, commencing May 1st succeeding their election. The present chief engineer is George Dickey; 1st assistant, John Foley; 2d assistant, August Gross.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Oneko Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized as Lodge No. 346, March 28th 1848. In August 1867 the number of the lodge was changed to 122. The first officers and charter members were: James N. Johnson, N. G.; S. Gesner, V. G.; John Turnbull, secretary; W. B. Collins, treasurer; Henry Gesner, Albert A. Lydecker, P. Baker, and W. Bedell. The present officers (1884) are: Daniel Youmans, N. G.; August Gross, V. G.; N. G. Barritt, secretary; Jacob E. Demarest, permanent secretary; N. Blauvelt, treasurer. The meetings were first held in a room over a carpenter shop on Burd street. The present membership is 80. Meetings are held every Monday evening in the lodge rooms in Commercial Building.

Rockland Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 21st 1867, with the following charter members, including first officers: Thomas Lawrence, C. P.;

W. B. Collins, H. P.; Nelson Puff, S. W.; John H. Blauvelt, scribe; N. Blauvelt, treasurer; George H. Cook, Oliver H. Dutcher, L. W. Coats, C. D. Snedeker, and Theodore Campbell. The present officers (1884) are: James Swartwout, C. P.; Frederick Mence, H. P.; August Gross, S. W.; Edward Campbell, J. W.; A. G. Garrison, scribe; N. Blauvelt, treasurer. The lodge numbers 24 members, and meets the second and fourth Friday evenings in each month, in Masonic Hall, Nyack.

Ruth Rebekah Degree, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was organized December 30th 1869, with the following charter members: George H. Cook, Nelson Puff, R. P. Eells, A. Taylor, J. E. Smith, L. W. Coats, A. A. Scank, J. Ketchell, W. Salter, D. F. Ackerson, Jacob Siebert, N. Blauvelt, J. N. Perry, Robert Puff, Christina Geisner, Patience E. Cook, C. A. Smith, L. A. Ketchell, Margaret Perry, Julia Taylor, Caroline Upperheimer, and Ella Siebert. The first officers were: Nelson Puff, N. G.; Mrs. J. Perry, V. G.; Mrs. James Ketchell, secretary; Patience E. Cook, treasurer. This society numbers 24 members. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall the first and third Friday evenings of each month. The present officers are: Mrs. J. H. Blauvelt, N. G.; Mrs. Charles Theis, V. G.; Mrs. J. G. Rose, secretary; Mrs. N. Blauvelt, treasurer.

Rockland Lodge, No. 723, F. & A. M.—The first communication of this lodge was held July 16th 1872. The charter was granted June 6th 1873. The first officers were: Charles H. Wessels, W. M.; Charles H. Meeker, S. W.; T. R. Smith, J. W.; James H. Blauvelt, treasurer; George H. Cook, secretary; Stephen De Clark, tyler. The successive worshipful masters have been: Charles H. Meeker, Henry Perry, James H. Blauvelt, James E. Smith, Edwin Stilwell, Charles Haines, and George Dickey. The officers in 1884 were: James E. Smith, W. M.; C. De Baun, S. W.; S. E. Gardner, J. W.; John H. Blauvelt, treasurer; D. De Graff, secretary; K. M. Hoffman, tyler. The regular communications are held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, in the lodge rooms, in Commercial Building.

Nyack Division, No. 203, S. & D. of T., was instituted June 12th 1867. The charter members were: Alexander Hudson, Garret Ackerson, Andrew Coddington, Joseph H. Bennett, John W. Towt sen., Thomas S. Dutcher, Rachel Gesner, Burdett Wheeler, Abbie Dezendorf, Dennis Frost, Emma Wootton, Howard Cadmus, Solomon Parsons, Thomas Austin, Louisa Parsons, William G. Haeselbarth, Augusta Smith, Mrs. A. Barlow, Sarah A. Smith, Christopher Rutherford, Eugenia Smith, John Purdy, Ann Archer, Thomas Hines, Viola Coddington, Richard Genung, Lizzie Collins, Hasbrouck Ten Eyck, Sarah Wheeler, Robert Brice, C. M. Eells, Charles Ross, Alice M. Eells, Grant Morris, R. P. Eells, George Ennis, Louisa Ennis, Henry Ernst, David Rogers, and Edwin Turnure. The first worthy patriarch was Christopher Rutherford. The present officers (March, 1884) are: Adam C. Haeselbarth, W. P.; Mrs. C. W. Storms, W. A.; A. W. Van Keuren, R. S.; Irene Lewis, assistant R. S.; William R. Wiley, F. S.; Mrs. W. R. Wiley, treasurer; E. Lewis, chaplain; George Sniffen, conductor; Jennie

Nichols, assistant conductor; Henry Kirk, inside sentinel; Edward Johnson, outside sentinel. A. W. Van Keuren has held the position of D. G. W. P. for several years. The meetings of Nyack division are held every Wednesday evening in their hall, corner of Broadway and Burd street.

Waldron Post, No. 82, G. A. R. May 24th 1867, Waldron Post No. 27 was organized at Nyack. This post was named in honor of Towt J. Waldron, who died from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run. The first commander was James H. Christie. About 1875 the charter was surrendered. The post was reorganized as No. 82, and a new charter was granted January 30th 1879. The present officers (1884) are: Carrol S. Waldron, commander; Jacob Westervelt, senior vice; David Baker, junior vice; William Salters, quartermaster; William E. Tuttle, adjutant; William Handy, sergeant; Matthew Glenn, officer of day; George Phillips, officer of guard; L. L. Robbins, chaplain. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings in each month in the Post rooms over DeGraff's drug store.

John Hancock Post, No. 253, G. A. R., was organized in January, 1882, with George F. Morse, commander, and thirty members. The regular meetings are held every Thursday evening in their hall, corner of Broadway and Burd street. The present (1884) officers are: Henry De Baun, commander; Charles E. Goodrich, senior vice-commander; John W. Locke, junior vice-commander; John De Baun, quartermaster; James H. Christie, chaplain; William J. Jordan, O. D.; Edward G. Thompson, O. G.; Robert C. Walker, surgeon; Charles McElroy, sergeant major; George F. Morse, past commander; Abram Merritt, past department commander.

Nyack Council, No. 248, American Legion of Honor, was organized January 26th 1880, with Abram Merritt, commander; J. S. Lydecker, vice-commander; Seth B. Cole, orator; Edward J. Townsend, secretary and treasurer; Howard Garner, collector; E. Phillips jr., guide; Robert Carpenter, warden; J. C. Gregory, chaplain; William Best, sentry. The remaining charter members were: J. O. Polhemus, M. D., L. B. Couch, M. D., J. H. Blauvelt, Edwin Stillwell, D. De Graff, Elijah Lewis, George Burkhardt, J. P. Taylor, Theodore V. Smith, E. H. Maynard, J. Salisbury jr., and J. H. Gunning. The present officers are: E. I. Townsend, commander; D. De Graff, past commander; Howard Garner, vice-commander; George Martine, orator; Adam Haeselbarth, secretary; Charles G. Townsend, collector; George A. Sturtevant, treasurer; A. E. Taylor, guide; Monroe Dutcher, warden; Elijah Lewis, chaplain; August Wesel, sentry; E. H. Maynard, M. D., medical examiner. Meetings are held in the rooms of John Hancock Post, the first and third Mondays of each month. The number of members is 37.

The Jewish Society of Nyack was instituted in March 1870. The first and present officers are: A. M. Brown, president; Isidore Senigaglia, vice-president; Robert Seigel, secretary; Nathan M. Kosch, treasurer. The society numbers twenty members, and meets on the last Sunday of each month in its hall on Piermont avenue.

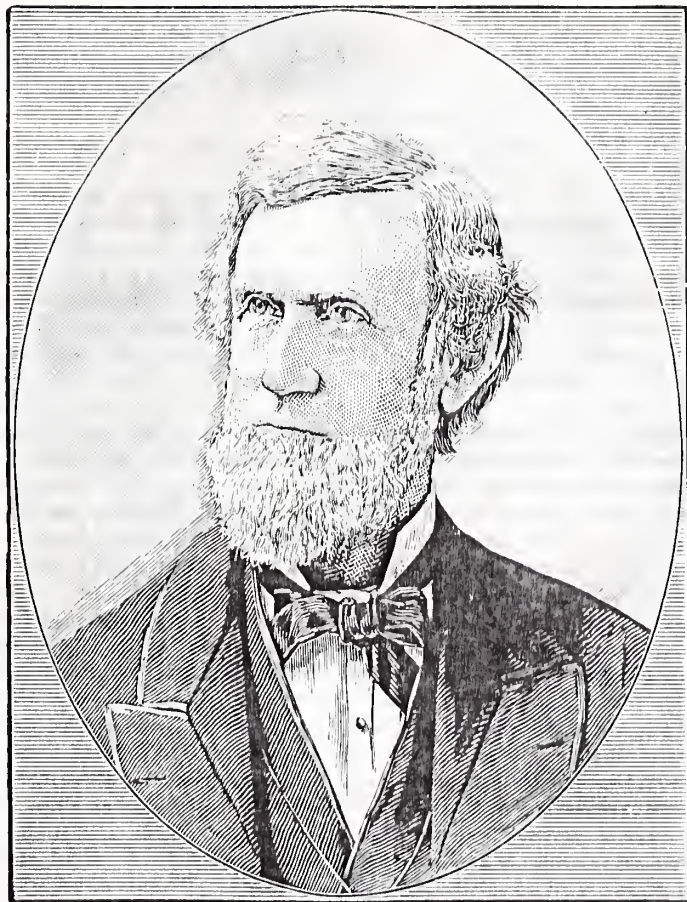
The Nyack Choral Society was organized January 12th 1880, and the following officers were then elected: William C. Moore, president; Q. McAdam, vice-president; William F. McCorkle, secretary and treasurer; Professor G. D. Wilson, conductor; Mrs. G. L. Mann, Mrs. J. O. Polhemus, John A. Burke, James B. Simonson, and George O. Martine, directors. The officers in 1884 were: W. C. Moore, president; Q. McAdam, vice-president; George O. Martine, secretary; W. C. Moore, treasurer; Professor G. D. Wilson, conductor; Thomas L. Dutcher, librarian; Mrs. G. L. Mann, Mrs. J. O. Polhemus, James B. Simonson, James H. Blauvelt, and John A. Burke, directors. The society has seventy-five members, and meets every Thursday evening in Commercial Building.

The National Provident Union was instituted at Nyack, May 2d 1883. The charter members and officers are: John P. Taylor, president; Ferdinand Rath, vice-president; M. F. Onderdonk, secretary; Charles Theis, treasurer; J. H. Gunning, chaplain; A. H. Gunning, counselor; Edward Phillips jr., collector; E. H. Maynard, surgeon; George A. Ennis (not a charter member), marshal; George F. Morse, organist; Charles Risch, guard; Sumner Sturtevant, M. M. Dickinson, A. E. Taylor, John I. Nutter, and George Caywood. Meetings are held in Commercial Building, on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

Rockland County Branch, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was organized September 24th 1875. The first officers were: William Voorhis, president; D. J. Blauvelt, John S. Bedford, J. R. Mallary, James H. Blauvelt, A. Voorhis, P. A. Hawes, D. De Graff, James C. Springsteel, J. O. Polhemus M.D., D.W. Sherwood, A. D. Morford, and John Eckerson, vice-presidents; John S. Bedford, treasurer; William C. Moore, secretary; R. J. Henderson, counsel. The present officers (1884) are: William C. Moore, president; D. Ullman and R. Lexow, vice-presidents; C. A. Chapman, treasurer; D. De Graff, secretary; Robert J. Henderson, counsel; F. L. Nichols, G. Van Nostrand, George Stephens, Q. McAdam, John Charlton, executive committee; W. T. Garrabrant, agent; M. Kline, veterinary surgeon.

The Orangetown Law and Order Society was organized February 19th 1884. The officers are: Garret Van Nostrand, president; Seth B. Cole, 1st vice-president; William Best, 2d vice-president; Howard Van Buren, secretary; John H. Blauvelt, treasurer; Howard Hasbrouck, James H. Christie, James E. Smith, W. H. Bannister, Cornelius De Baun, Nicholas Blauvelt, John H. Gesner, executive committee; Quentin McAdam, M. W. De Baun, George Caywood jr., committee on public meetings.

The Nyack Rowing Association was organized in May, 1881. The first officers were: General James H. Blauvelt, president; Alexander Pollock, vice-president; Edward Merritt, treasurer; Arthur Merritt, financial and corresponding secretary; A. M. Voorhis, recording secretary; W. L. Voorhis, captain; J. O. Davison, lieutenant; Arthur Merritt, coxswain. The boat house was built in 1882, and opened June 15th the same year. The



D J Blauvelt

cost of building and furniture was \$8,500. The boat house is near the foot of Burd street, and is conceded to be the finest on the river. The lower floor is used for storing the boats, etc. On the second floor are an office, and the ladies', judges', smoking, and reception rooms. The reception room is 65 by 54 feet in size, and elegantly finished and furnished. The building has a trio of cupolas, French roof, and is nearly surrounded by a broad piazza. The association also has a neat, commodious, and tastefully furnished club room in the brick building corner of Broadway and Burd street. The present officers (1884) are: Alexander Pollock, president; George M. Hard, vice-president; J. J. Jackman, treasurer; George A. Sturtevant, financial and corresponding secretary; D. P. Hays, recording secretary; J. O. Davison, captain; S. W. Sturtevant, lieutenant; R. H. M. Dickinson, coxswain.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

The Rockland County National Bank was opened for business June 23d 1860. The first officers were: J. P. Smith, president; A. D. Morford, cashier; directors: Isaiah Milburn, Tunis Smith, Charles A. Morford, George Conklin, David J. Blauvelt, William Skelly, John Peck, D. D. Smith, William Voorhis, William R. Knapp, Abram J. Storms, Henry L. Haight, Isaac M. Dederer, Charles A. Fellows, E. V. Haughwart. The bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1878.

The Nyack National Bank is on the corner of Broadway and Burd street. It was organized in March 1878. The capital stock is \$50,000; surplus \$11,000. The officers are: William C. Moore, president; S. R. Bradley, vice-president; C. A. Chapman, cashier; W. C. Moore, S. R. Bradley, William Voorhis, Quentin McAdam, J. H. Weddle, Rudolph Lexow, George C. Stephens, C. A. Chapman, and Peter K. Knapp, directors.

The Nyack and Warren Gas Light Company was incorporated in November 1859, with a capital of \$85,000. The officers are: William Voorhis, president and treasurer; William M. Voorhis, secretary. The office of the company is at the corner of Broadway and Main street.

The Nyack Water Works.—This company was chartered March 28th 1873, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The first and present officers are: William Voorhis, president and treasurer; A. M. Voorhis, secretary. The water is conveyed in pipes from four reservoirs on the hill west of the village.

The Westchester Telephone Company, E. E. Blauvelt, manager, began business in the village of Nyack, October 28th 1823, with fifteen subscribers. The office is at the corner of Broadway and Burd street.

The Nyack Cornet Band was organized in November 1879, with Frederick Noll as leader. The instruments cost \$455, and the uniforms \$290. The officers are: Philip Doersch, leader; Richard Gurnung, secretary; Martin Schupner, treasurer. There are fifteen members. The band meets every Monday evening at their hall on Burd street.

Nyack Opera House is owned by Louis Hoffer. It was

built early in 1873. It is a frame building, two and one-half stories in height, and is located on De Pew avenue, near Franklin street. The hall is 40 by 90 feet, and has a capacity for seating 600 persons. The ground floor is used for mercantile purposes.

Voorhis Hall, corner of Broadway and Main street, was built in 1881, by the present owner, William Voorhis. The building is principally of brick, and is situated near the central part of the village. The first floor is divided into stores. The hall is 40 by 100 feet, with a ceiling 23 feet high. It has a commodious stage, and a seating capacity for 585 persons. The interior fittings cost \$4,000.

CHURCHES OF NYACK.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. The first effort to organize a Methodist Episcopal church at Nyack was in 1812. Nicholas Williamson, William Palmer, and John Green met at Mr. Green's house and passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, that this be regarded as a meeting to organize and build a Methodist Episcopal church; Resolved, that we begin to build the church tomorrow morning. Carried." Accordingly, on the next day, the work of building the stone church at Upper Nyack began. One of the above named gentlemen gave the ground, the second the stone, and the third the money. The church was opened in 1813. The pulpit stood at the north end, was completely enclosed, was raised six steps from the floor, and was entered through a door. A gallery extended across the end opposite the pulpit. The church was heated from a cast-iron wood stove, and lighted from a copper oil lamp, suspended from the center of the ceiling, and a few candles. The seats were straight-backed and hard. The pulpit was supplied for many years by local preachers and circuit riders. The society increased in numbers and strength. Revivals occurred and many members were added. Two attempts have been made to sell the old stone church, but these attempts were frustrated by the defenders of the old landmark. A Sunday school was connected with the church as early as 1835 under the superintendence of Mr. Clement. The second church edifice was built in 1843. It is situated on Piermont avenue, near the foot of Remsen street, and is valued at \$7,000. The parsonage is on Broadway, and is valued at \$6,000. The present pastor, Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D. D., began his ministry here April 8th 1883. He was preceded by Rev. S. M. Hammond. The present membership is 315. The Sunday school numbers 275 scholars and is superintended by Henry Ernst.

First Presbyterian Church of Nyack.—This church was organized in 1816, and on the 8th of April, in the same year, was taken under control of the Greenbush Presbyterian Church. For some years previous to this time occasional meetings had been held. A lot of land was given to the society by Mr. De Pew, the deed bearing date March 18th 1816, and a neat church edifice, of red sandstone, was built where the present church stands. The pastor of the Greenbush church, Rev. Andrew

Thompson, also preached to the people of Nyack. At first he preached at Nyack only one-fourth of the time; but as the congregation at Nyack increased, it came to share more equally the services and support of the pastor. In 1834 Rev. Jared Dewing was called to the pastorate of the churches of Greenbush and Nyack. He was installed April 24th 1834. The two churches were transferred to the Presbytery of New York, March 26th 1835.

In 1839 the old stone church was torn down and a new wooden structure was built on the same site. This building, enlarged and greatly improved, is the present church.

Rev. Jared Dewing continued to supply the two churches until 1841, when a request was made to the Presbytery of New York to dissolve the union between the two societies. This request was granted, and the church at Nyack became a separate organization. Rev. Charles M. Oakley was installed as pastor, October 25th 1841. He continued with the church for three years, and was followed by Rev. Joseph Penny, D. D., who was installed November 30th 1843. Dr. Penny's pastorate continued till April 1847, when, at his own request, it was ended. Next came the pastorate of Rev. Isaac S. Davison, who began his labors here October 26th 1847. He is said to have been "an excellent preacher, a faithful pastor, a sincere Christian." During his pastorate a parsonage was built and the church was repaired and improved.

"In 1848, the church sustained a great loss in the death of Elders John Van Houten and Robert Hart, two of the original and most prominent members of the Session. Elder Hart is especially mentioned as a man of considerable learning, excellent ability, extensive acquaintance with Scripture, and of devoted piety."

The pastorate of Mr. Davison terminated October 19th 1852. His successor, Rev. Joseph Cory, was installed May 31st 1853. Mr. Cory remained in charge of the church for a period of fourteen years. November 25th 1867, Rev. Francis L. Patton was duly installed as pastor of the church. Under the care of this eloquent young man the congregation grew rapidly, and soon became so large as to require a larger house of worship. The building was raised and enlarged, and the basement was fitted up for a Sabbath school and lecture room. Mr. Patton remained with the church for three and one half years. He became pastor of a large church in Brooklyn, afterward accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Chicago, and is now a professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey.

The next pastor was Rev. A. M. Wylie, who was installed in May, 1872. During his pastorate he labored assiduously to increase the interest in church work. The parsonage was enlarged at an expense of \$4,500, and many additions were made to the membership of the church. September 19th 1876, Mr. Wylie was dismissed from the pastorate at his own request.

After this the church was for some time without a pastor. During this time Sunday services were sustained

and the prayer meetings were well attended. A new organ was purchased and placed in the church at an expense of over \$2,000.

Rev. George H. Wallace, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, was installed as pastor, October 3d 1877, and remained with the church three years.

Rev. J. Elwy Lloyd, the present pastor, is a native of Wales. He came to America in 1868, was graduated from Princeton College in 1874, and from Princeton Seminary in 1877. He was installed pastor of the church at Nyack, June 14th 1881. The ruling elders are: D. D. Demarest, Seth B. Cole, George G. De Witt, Merritt E. Sawyer, William H. Jersey, and Edmund Hyatt. The deacons are Thomas Tasman and John A. Sickles. The church and parsonage are valued at about \$25,000. The Sunday school numbers about 160 scholars, and is under the superintendence of E. H. Cole.

*The First Reformed (Dutch) Church.**—For many years after the settlement of Nyack its inhabitants were included within the bounds of the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church of Clarkstown, then known as the Church of New Hempstead. The people were thus compelled to traverse a distance of about ten miles, in going and returning, in order to enjoy the services of the sanctuary.

At the regular spring session of the Classis of Paramus, held at Paramus, Bergen county, N. J., April 30th 1811, a number of families residing in the vicinity of Greenbush, now Blauveltville, belonging to the congregations of Clarkstown and Tappan, presented a petition requesting the Classis to organize them into a congregation. In order to obtain fuller information concerning the matter, the Classis adjourned to meet at Greenbush on the first Tuesday of June to confer with the Consistories of the churches of Clarkstown and Tappan, and, if practicable, to obtain their consent for the organization of a Reformed Dutch Church at Greenbush.

The meeting was held, according to appointment, on June 4th, when the Consistories of the churches of Clarkstown and Tappan reported that at a meeting of the united congregations of those churches, held May 27th 1811, it was decided that the request of the people of Greenbush could not be granted.

"The following reasons were assigned for the refusal:

1. That a congregation ought not to be erected in the midst of two organized congregations, to the detriment or loss of either of the others.

2. That if this application should be granted to the people of Greenbush, similar applications may be brought forward from other quarters of the congregations, for organizing them also, and thus ruin the churches of Tappan, and New Hempstead, at Clarkstown.

"Signed,

"NICHOLAS LANSING,
"WILLIAM SICKLES."

From the second of the reasons here assigned, it seems probable that there was uneasiness in "other quarters of

*Prepared by Rev. William H. Clark, Pastor.

the congregation," and that this uneasiness was manifested by the people of Nyack. For after endeavoring in vain to secure consent for the organization of the church at Greenbush, the Classis enjoined it upon the Consistories of Tappan and Clarkstown "to furnish said people with the preaching of the Word as often as practicable, and that the supplies be rendered at the Academy at Greenbush, and at Nyack equally, and in the English language." The Classis further directed, "that the turns at Greenbush shall not be when there is stated service at Tappan, nor at Nyack when the stated service is at New Hempstead."

The various ministers of the Classis were appointed to preach in turn at these places.

The appointments for Nyack were as follows: The Rev. Nicholas Lansing for the first Sabbath in July; the Rev. Solomon Froeligh for the second Sabbath in September; and the Rev. Samuel Bogart for the third Sabbath in November.

This arrangement failed to give satisfaction, and at the spring session of the Classis, held at Ramapo, on Tuesday, April 28th 1812, the people of Greenbush again presented a petition, requesting the organization of a church.

This was met by a communication from the combined Consistories of Tappan and Clarkstown, stating that they had instructed their delegates to the Classis "to oppose the request from Greenbush with all their might."

In view of this radical difference of opinion, the Classis determined to refer the matter to the Particular Synod of New York, for decision. This body met in the city of New York, on May 5th, and after careful consideration of the case, advised the Classis to endeavor to prevail upon the Consistories of Tappan and Clarkstown to grant the petitioners from Greenbush and Nyack as many supplies as they wish. And in case of the refusal of said Consistories, the Classis was advised "to proceed to the organization of the people of Greenbush and Nyack, and furnish them with supplies."

At a special meeting of the Classis, held July 16th 1812, the matter was again brought up, Mr. Abraham Blauvelt, representing the Greenbush and Nyack petitioners, called the attention of the Classis to the action of the Particular Synod of New York. A motion that the petition of these people be granted was offered, but the opposition was so strong that the measure was defeated. Thus the Classis refused to heed the advice of the Synod, and grant the request of the people of Greenbush and Nyack. In consequence of this refusal, a Presbyterian church was at once organized at Blauveltville, and a Methodist church at Nyack.

For many years after this there is no record of any attempt to organize a Reformed Dutch church at Nyack.

In the year 1830, some of the members of the church of Clarkstown, residing at Nyack, in consequence of the inconvenience occasioned by their remoteness from the church, began holding religious services at Nyack on the afternoons of the Lord's Day. At first these services were held in the Presbyterian church, and afterwards at private residences, or at the Mansion House.

In the year 1835, it was determined to erect a church building, and a meeting was held on June 1st, to take steps for the furtherance of that object. At this meeting the following action was taken:

"Whereas, A number of the inhabitants of the village of Nyack, and friends of the Reformed Dutch Church consider it necessary that a House of Public Worship be erected in said village for the accommodation of the Reformed Dutch population and others who may associate with them,

"Resolved, that we do hereby promise and agree to pay the sums of money, or work the days of labor, or both, set opposite our respective names, for the building of said house."

Among those who were most active and earnest in the effort to build the church was Peter Smith, Esq. He donated a valuable plot of ground, being that on which the church now stands, for the erection of the house of worship; being moved thereto, as he says in the deed conveying the property, "in consideration of the affection he hath for the Reformed Dutch Church, and also for the better encouragement of said Church."

At a meeting held June 20th, Tunis Smith, John Lydecker, Abram A. Tallman, and Cornelius F. Smith were appointed Trustees to receive and hold the property, and these gentlemen, with Peter Smith, were also constituted a committee to superintend the erection of the church building. A sufficient amount having been pledged to warrant the commencement of the work, ground was at once broken and the foundation laid.

The corner stone was laid by the Rev. John Knox, D.D., one of the pastors of the Collegiate Church in New York city.

The building committee made a contract with Mr. Thomas Burd to do all the carpenter's work upon the edifice for \$1,550, and the structure was completed within a year from the time of its commencement.

In June 1836, the church was dedicated to the service of the Triune God, the Rev. Dr. Knox preaching the sermon and conducting the services of dedication.

There was as yet no attempt to organize an independent church at Nyack, and for nearly two years the enterprise was carried on as a branch of the church of Clarkstown.

The Rev. Alexander H. Warner was at this time the pastor of that church, and he preached regularly in Nyack on the afternoon of each Lord's Day.

In January 1837, Mr. Warner resigned his charge at Clarkstown and became pastor of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack, N. J.

In April 1837, the Rev. Peter J. Quick became pastor of the church of Clarkstown, and he continued the services at Nyack which had been instituted under his predecessor.

In 1838 the congregation at Nyack became strong enough to support a minister, and at a meeting held at the house of Simon Van Antwerp on February 9th of that year, it was resolved to make application to the Classis for the organization of a church. Abram A. Tallman, Henry House, and Cornelius T. Smith were ap-

pointed a committee to consult with the Consistory of the church of Clarkstown, and also to present to the Classis the petition for organization. The Consistory of the church of Clarkstown seem to have been men of more liberal ideas than their predecessors of twenty-five years previous, for at a meeting held in March 1838, "upon mature deliberation, they unanimously agreed that it would tend to the advancement of the Dutch Church to have a congregation organized in the village of Nyack."

The Classis of Paramus, at a meeting held April 10th, granted the request of the people of Nyack, and appointed a committee, consisting of the Revs. W. Eltinge, Isaac D. Cole, and Peter J. Quick, to carry their action into effect. These clergymen visited Nyack, April 24th 1838, organized the church, and ordained the following persons as officers:

Elders.—Tunis Smith, Peter Smith, Abram A. Tallman.

Deacons.—Henry House, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, Edward Felter.

In September, the church called the Rev. Philip M. Brett to be its pastor. He was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the church on Wednesday, September 12th. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D., the grandfather of Mr. Brett, and the president of Rutgers College.

The ministry of Mr. Brett continued till August, 1842, when a bronchial affection compelled him to resign his charge, and seek a residence in a milder climate. He removed to St. Thomas, one of the West India Islands, and became pastor of the Reformed Dutch church there. In 1846, he returned to the United States, and took charge of the Mount Pleasant Reformed Church, a new enterprise in Fiftieth street, New York city. In 1851, he became pastor of the Reformed church, in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where he remained until his death, in 1860.

After the resignation of Mr. Brett, the church of Nyack sought another pastor without delay. At a meeting of the Consistory, held August 31st 1842, it was resolved to call the Rev. Charles S. Hageman, who had just completed his theological studies at Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. Hageman accepted the call, and was ordained to the ministry, and installed as pastor of the church, September 28th 1842.

Under his ministry the church was greatly prospered. The congregation increased till it became necessary to enlarge the church building. This was resolved upon at a meeting of the Consistory, held February 20th 1850.

The edifice was rebuilt, a new front being added, and the building enlarged laterally, affording two additional rows of pews. The work was completed during the year, and the new edifice was dedicated January 7th 1851. The Rev. George W. Bethune D.D., pastor of the Reformed church on the Heights, Brooklyn, preached a most impressive sermon on the occasion, from Psalms, XXVII, 4.

In November, 1852, Mr. Hageman resigned his charge,

and removed to Poughkeepsie, having received a call to the Second Reformed Church of that city. In 1862, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his *alma mater*, Rutgers College.

Dr. Hageman remained in Poughkeepsie till 1870, when he removed to Freehold, New Jersey, and became the pastor of the Second Reformed Church. Resigning this charge in 1878, he returned to Nyack, where he now (1884) resides.

In January, 1853, a call was extended to the Rev. Benjamin Van Zandt, who at that time was the pastor of the Reformed church at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York.

Mr. Van Zandt accepted the call, and was installed as pastor of the church on the evening of Tuesday, April 19th 1853. In June, 1856, he resigned his pastoral charge, and became president of the Rockland Institute, a seminary for young ladies, at Nyack. He remained here for two years, after which he again engaged in ministerial labor.

In 1862, he became pastor of the Reformed Church of Canajoharie, New York. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Union College, in 1866.

In 1869, he became pastor of the Reformed Church of Leeds, New York, remaining there till 1878, when he removed to Catskill, New York, where he now resides.

After the resignation of Mr. Van Zandt, the church of Nyack remained without a pastor for nine months. Calls were presented to the Rev. G. H. Mandeville, of Flushing, Long Island, and the Rev. Cornelius Van Cleef, of New Hackensack, New York, but neither of these clergymen was willing to leave the church where he was then settled.

In January 1857, the Rev. Daniel Lord was invited to become pastor of the church.

Mr. Lord had been pastor of the Reformed Church of Piermont from 1847 till 1850, but at this time was settled in Henderson, Herkimer county, New York.

He accepted the call, and was installed as pastor on the evening of Wednesday, March 11th 1857.

The deep religious interest which prevailed throughout the land was felt at Nyack, and on April 10th, the first communion season after the installation of Mr. Lord, twenty-nine persons were received to the communion of the church on confession of their faith, and seven by certificate.

In February 1860, Mr. Lord, having received an urgent call to return to his former charge in Henderson, requested to be released from the pastorate. His request was granted, and he terminated his labors in Nyack, May 1st. Returning to Henderson, he labored there till 1864, when he removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he became pastor of the South Congregational Church. In 1869, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and was settled over the Calvary Presbyterian Church. He resigned this charge in 1873, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago.

In 1878, he returned to Henderson, and for the third time assumed the charge of the church in that place. He

still resides there, and continues the practice of medicine in connection with his ministerial labors.

On April 21st 1860, a call was presented to the Rev. Uriah Marvin, then residing in Brooklyn, New York, to become pastor of the church. Mr. Marvin accepted this call, and was installed as pastor on the evening of June 19th. He continued his labors in Nyack for more than ten years, resigning his pastorate September 16th 1870. Shortly afterward he removed to Troy, New York, where he has since resided.

During the year 1870, the church was again repaired and enlarged. To do this it was necessary to purchase additional ground. The premises adjoining the church had for several years been occupied as a residence by the pastor. This property was purchased, and thus the space necessary for the proposed alteration obtained. The edifice was enlarged by an addition of eighteen feet in the rear, and the work was completed in the spring of 1871.

The Rev. Henry V. Voorhees was called to the pastorate in November 1870. He accepted the call and entered upon his labors in January 1871, though his installation did not occur till the spring session of the Classis of Paramus, which was held in Nyack, April 21st.

The ministry of Mr. Voorhees continued till April 1st 1878, when he resigned his pastorate and removed to North Branch, Somerset county, New Jersey. In April 1881, he removed to Princess Anne, Maryland, where he has since resided as pastor of the Presbyterian church.

In September 1878, the Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, was engaged as a stated supply. He ministered to the church in this capacity till April 1881, when he removed to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place.

On May 31st 1881, a call was extended to the Rev. William H. Clark, who at that time was the pastor of the Broadway Reformed Church, of Paterson, New Jersey. Mr. Clark accepted the call, and was installed as pastor on the evening of Thursday, June 30th; the Rev. George S. Bishop, D. D., the pastor of the Reformed Church of Orange, New Jersey, preaching the sermon on the occasion.

The relation then formed, which still continues, has proved most happy, and is attended with great prosperity, both temporal and spiritual.

Such, in outline, is the history of the First Reformed Church of Nyack. Although its organization was postponed for a quarter of a century by the short sighted policy of those who should have been most prompt and earnest in seeking the establishment of a new church of their own order, and, notwithstanding the vicissitudes which it has witnessed, it has been brought in safety through all perplexities and perils. Its growth has been healthy and constant. At the present time it is stronger than at any previous period in its history. It is thoroughly harmonious, and has bright prospects for continued prosperity and usefulness.

Nyack Baptist Church. The services of this denomi-

nation were first held in Nyack in 1806, in the old school house and were conducted by Elder Daniel Steers, at that time pastor of the Baptist church at Middletown. After Elder Steers' death little was done in the church until 1838. In that year a consultation was held by Elders Williams of Hempstead, Torbit of Piermont, and Griffiths of Middletown, and it was resolved by them that a Baptist church be established at Nyack. For about two years after this, meetings were held in a building which stood where Union Hall was afterwards built. The work was abandoned because it was feared that the establishment of a church here would injure the one already established at Piermont. For some time afterwards only occasional meetings were held in private houses.

On Monday evening, December 19th 1853, a meeting was held at the residence of William Miller, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Baptist church in Nyack. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Joseph W. Griffiths, and resolutions were passed favoring the organization of the First Baptist Church of Nyack. Thursday February 2d 1854, the church was duly constituted with 13 members, viz.; Rev. Joseph W. Griffiths, Jeremiah Youmans, Abraham Ackerman, William Miller, William Emeny, John V. Burr, Maria Ackerman, Susan Skidmore, Jane M. Emeny, Rachel Miller, Sophia Smith, Phebe Skidmore, and Sarah C. Burr.

The church continued to meet in Union Hall for about three years, Elder Griffiths officiating in the morning and Elder Martin in the afternoon. In December 1854, the church called Elder Martin as its resident pastor. In 1854 also, a lot on Broadway was purchased of Smith Tallman, for \$350. In course of time a church edifice, costing about \$3,000, was built. This building was dedicated August 19 1857. The first deacons were William Miller, Jeremiah Youmans, Abraham P. Campbell, and William Emeny, and the first regular board of trustees consisted of Jeremiah Youmans, Abraham P. Campbell, and John V. Burr. The pastorate of Elder Martin continued until October 1st 1857. While here he baptized 11 persons and received by letter, 20.

The Rev. Thomas T. Devan became pastor December 2d 1857, and remained till June 1862, during which time he received by baptism 36, and by letter 25. The first death of a member of this church was that of Dr. Whipple, which occurred in December 1859.

From November 30th 1862, to May 1864, Rev. B. H. Benton occupied the pulpit. He was followed, March 18th 1865, by Rev. Frederick Greaves, who remained until April 1867. Next came the short pastorate of Rev. James W. Fraser, from October 13th 1867 till March 1868. Rev. R. T. Middleditch became pastor in August 1868, and remained till July 1869.

In October 1869, Rev. Frederick Greaves again became pastor. During his stay here, the church enjoyed great prosperity and many new members were added. The first baptism in the church building occurred March 6th 1870, six persons being baptized at that time. Mr. Greaves resigned in April 1873.

Rev. N. B. Thompson became pastor, May 28th 1873,

and remained until June 1875. After this the church was without a pastor for one year, when Rev. J. K. Wilson accepted a call. He remained till February 1878. The pastorate of Rev. J. G. Shrive began in 1878, and ended one year later.

October 1st 1879, Rev. J. H. Gunning commenced his labors as pastor of the church. Under the able efforts of this earnest and eloquent speaker a decided change in the condition of the church occurred. A great revival took place and continued for more than two years, many new members being received. Attendance at the church services rapidly increased in numbers, and the little church was soon inadequate for the accommodation of the congregation. In 1881 it was rebuilt at a cost of about \$10,000. The present edifice—a handsome brick structure—was dedicated January 12th 1882. The pastorate of Mr. Gunning closed December 28th 1883, when he resigned, and accepted a call to the Harvard Street Church, Boston.

A short time after the resignation of Mr. Gunning the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. J. L. Campbell, of Cheltenham, Ontario. Mr. Campbell accepted the call, and became pastor of the church, March 1st 1884.

The present membership of the church is nearly 300. The Board of Trustees is as follows: George F. Morse, President; Charles Theis, Secretary; William H. Baldwin, Henry Kessler, and George Caywood.

The Sunday school connected with the church was in existence previous to 1853. The first superintendent was John V. Burr. In September 1878, George F. Morse was chosen as superintendent, and continues to hold that position. The school is in a very prosperous condition under his superintendence, and numbers about 250 scholars.

Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal), Nyack.—Episcopal services were first held in Nyack in Union Hall, early in 1859, by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Piermont. The establishment of an Episcopal church was effected through the efforts of Rev. Franklin Babbitt. He came here from Tarrytown with a determination to make this place the field of his labors, and began the work of building up a congregation. In October, 1861, he began to hold regular services in the school room of Professor Rutherford's Academy, now Rockland College. A neat chapel with a seating capacity for 200 was soon completed, and was first occupied in February, 1862. Through the earnest and well directed labors of the rector the congregation steadily grew in numbers and strength till the little chapel was too small for its accommodation. August 25th 1869, Bishop Potter laid the corner stone of the new church edifice. The building was consecrated by Bishop Potter, May 30th 1882. It was designed by the rector but it is still incomplete. When finished it will be by far the handsomest church edifice in Nyack. It is of stone and of the early French style of architecture. The church property is valued at \$50,000, and consists of two buildings and six and one-half lots. The church has no debt. Mr. Babbitt began work here in 1861 with a congrega-

tion of about a dozen. From this nucleus the church has grown to be one of the most prosperous in the county and numbers 180 communicants. Mr. Babbitt is the only rector the church has ever had. The Sunday school is held in the chapel adjoining the church and is in a prosperous condition under the superintendence of Edward Merritt. The school numbers 115 scholars.

The Universalist Church of Nyack.—As early as 1853 services were held in Van Houten's mill at Orangeville by a Mr. Rainor, a Universalist minister, who preached there once in two weeks. Universalist services were held at Nyack, in private houses, in 1859. They were afterward held in the Wigwam, which stood on the corner of Broadway and Church street. In 1867-69 the church was supplied by Revs. Shepard and Gordon. The first board of trustees, elected November 15th 1870, consisted of Cornelius D. Snedeker, James Cooper, and John H. Blauvelt. The church edifice, a neat little frame structure, on Broadway, was built by M. W. De Baun. The total cost of building and furniture was about \$5,000. The lot cost \$1,350, and was presented by Mrs. Mary Gunn Partridge. Services were first held in this church, in 1871, in the basement. Rev. W. P. Payne preached for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Seitz, who remained for a year and a half. Rev. J. C. Partridge supplied the pulpit for three years. The last minister who preached in this church was Rev. Fordyce Hitchcock, who preached once a month until his death in the fall of 1883. Since this time the church has been without a pastor. Conference meetings are held every Sunday morning.

Wayside Chapel and Sabbath School of South Nyack.—This is situated on Piermont avenue, one mile south of the village of Nyack.

On the 22d of January 1860, a Sunday school was organized at the house of Mrs. Hester Onderdonk. During the first year of its existence it was removed to a building furnished by the village Sunday school. In the early years of its existence it was greatly assisted by some scholars of the Rockland Female Institute.

The Wayside Chapel was the outgrowth of this school. In 1866 it was resolved to raise funds for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building. Accordingly the sum of \$775.65 was realized by the sale of stock, at ten cents per share, to 508 friends; \$724.81 in donations; \$263.09 from a fair by the ladies of Nyack; \$4.20 from a children's fair; and \$625.17 from lectures by John B. Gough, Anna Dickinson, and Rev. Drs. Thompson and Willets, in all, \$2,392.92. On the 4th of November 1866, a lot on which stood a wooden building, used as a roadside grog shop, was purchased, and the building was temporarily fitted up for the school. It was soon determined to erect a permanent building, and the corner stone of this chapel was laid on the 17th of November 1867. The building was dedicated on the 7th of February 1869.

It is a tasteful brown stone structure, nestled in a luxurious growth of ivy, its interior finished in walnut and chestnut, and ornamented with suitable mottoes, en-

gravings, etc. The desk, Bible, organ, and cushions with which it is furnished were gifts from friends, and the bell "COME" was a memorial gift of the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Dean, of St. Marks, New York, who was one of the first donors.

In this building Sunday school services are held on Sunday afternoons, and on Sunday evenings services of praise, preaching, or reading, have been held by friends, residents, or visitors in the neighborhood.

The school and building have, from the first, been under the general superintendence of Mr. John L. Salisbury and his family.

The cost of the chapel was \$5,000, and a mortgage of \$2,500 for the balance of this cost was assumed by the Reformed Dutch Church of Nyack.

The West Nyack Chapel.—The chapel at West Nyack is a neat little wooden structure, and it was dedicated June 2d 1878. It is used by the different denominations of the village, in common. A flourishing Sunday school is held here.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

The first cemetery at Nyack was on C. T. Smith's point. When the first interment occurred is unknown. The last burial was in 1834. The bodies interred here were removed to Oak Hill Cemetery in 1873. In 1800 the Presbyterian Cemetery was started. It stood west of the Baptist church, and in 1869 the bodies were removed to Oak Hill Cemetery.

The propriety of establishing a larger cemetery at Nyack was talked of in 1847, and a meeting of the citizens was called in February 1848, to consider the matter. At this meeting a resolution was passed to formally dedicate the ground for burial purposes. Accordingly, in June 1848, Oak Hill Cemetery was dedicated with appropriate religious ceremonies. March 17th 1865, the cemetery received its charter by a special act of the Legislature. Most of the other cemeteries in the vicinity have been merged in this. It is beautifully located on the hill west of the village and commands a magnificent view of the village, the river, and the beautiful landscape beyond. The superintendent is T. F. Tasman.

PIERMONT.

NAVIGATION.

To the early settlers in the vicinity of Tappan, and in the surrounding region, an outlet and a market for their surplus produce was of the utmost importance. The great land thoroughfares that now exist along the borders of the Hudson had not then been dreamed of, and the shores of the river in this vicinity were too rocky and precipitous for landings to be available except at long intervals. The mouth of the Sparkill, however, offered facilities for landing, and the valley of that stream gave easy access to the river; and these were early made available by the inhabitants. Sloops could enter the Sparkill, if lightly laden,

at high tide, through what, from its resemblance to a ditch, was called the "Slote," and ascend as far as the location of Mr. Haddock's store. When the sloops were laden with fruits, vegetables, and other produce that they wished to send to market, the men hauled them through the Slote to the river and returned to their work. The women, clad in their peculiar dresses, poke bonnets, and heavy shoes, went, on board the sloop, to New York, where they disposed of their produce, purchased the few necessities which they required, and returned the next day. They were met at the landing on their return by the men, who conveyed them, with their purchases, empty barrels, sacks, etc., to their homes. This method of travel and transportation between this region and New York continued till the advent of steamboats, about 1827. After the establishment of steamboat navigation, Tappan Slote, as it was called till the time when the Erie Railroad was built, continued to be a point of shipment. The construction of the Nyack Turnpike, and the establishment of a landing at Nyack, however, diminished, to some extent, the importance of the landing at Tappan Slote.

The Nyack people were the first to establish steamboat communication with New York. The *Orange*, a boat seventy-five feet in length, first began to run between Nyack and New York, stopping for passengers and freight at Tappan Slote. On one occasion the *Orange* failed to stop at this landing, and this so angered the Tappan Dutchmen that they resolved to build a steamboat of their own. This resolution they carried into effect, and built the *Rockland*, one hundred feet in length. Not to be outdone, the Nyack people then added a false bow and stern to the *Orange* (which the Tappan people had nicknamed the "Pot-cheese"), making it apparently of the same length as the *Rockland*. The first captain of the *Rockland* was David Clark, who was succeeded by Captain Mausell. An interest in the *Rockland* was sold to the people in Haverstraw, and in 1834 a new boat, the *Warren*, a flat-bottomed boat, was built. In 1836, the Nyack people built the *Arrow*. Both these boats were burned, but were rebuilt, and run as one line. They came to be the property of some men named Smith, and what remain of this line are the *Chrystenah* and the *Tappan Zee*, the latter of which is used as a ferry boat between Tarrytown and Nyack.

The establishment of steamboat communication with New York effected a great change from the previous order of things. The trip to and from New York became one of definite length, and during many years the steamboats were the means of travel between the region here and that city. Captain Mausell continued in command of one of these boats for many years. In an interview with him, in the 84th year of his age, his eyes brightened and he became animated as he talked of the old days of steamboating. When he spoke of the people residing along the river, who were his passengers in those days, the old captain sat down and wept. "They were gentlemen," he said. "They always had a very nice way of dressing; they had great talks and chats with each other;

there was much visiting done on the boat; they were greatly interested in the welfare of things which transpired around them. But they were quite exclusive; it was necessary to know them well. It was not an uncommon thing for old Dominie Lansing to stand in the doorway between the gentlemen's 'and ladies' cabins and preach, by invitation of the passengers."

There was no church at Tappan Slote till about 1817, when the Baptist society was organized. The place never acquired any importance beyond that of a landing on the river till the construction of the Erie Railroad, which, at first, had its terminus here. Its name then became Piermont, from the pier that was extended into the river, and the mountain which rises from the shore on the west.

VILLAGE CORPORATION.

The village of Piermont was incorporated in 1850, under the general act of 1847. The first meeting of the trustees elected under the charter was held July 1st 1850. These trustees were: Peter H. Taulman, J. G. Blauvelt, James A. Hopson, S. S. Post, and J. I. Walsh.

The presidents of the village have been: Peter H. Taulman, elected 1850; James Westervelt, 1853; J. G. Blauvelt, 1854; John R. Baker, 1856; David Clark, 1857; Andrew Fallon, 1858; John W. Blauvelt, 1865; Andrew Fallon, 1866; Marcus Hoffman, 1867; John B. Wandle, 1868; Richard V. D. Wood, 1871; John Van Orden, 1873; and the present president, Roger Haddock, 1882.

The clerks have been: Cornelius Hoffman, 1850; J. W. Blauvelt, 1851; H. Moore, 1854; Thomas J. B. House, 1856; J. W. Blauvelt, 1857; Alfred Mabie, 1861; John Van Orden, 1865; John W. Blauvelt, 1866; George W. Hendrick, 1873; J. Westervelt, 1876; and the present clerk, Alonzo Jewell, 1878.

The corporate limits of Piermont include an area about two miles in length and one and a half miles in width westwardly from the river, including the end of the pier. Sparkill Railroad station is near the southern limit of the corporation, and that of "Piermont-on-the-hill," nearly opposite the old New York and Erie Railroad pier, is about midway between the northern and southern bounds. It has one principal street along the Sparkill and the shore of the river, at the base of the mountain that rises on the west.

The Sparkill enters the village from the south, and discharges its waters into the Hudson here. The place is accessible through the valley of this stream, and here was established a landing on the river at a very early date. This was the only outlet for the produce of a wide region back from the river till the construction of the Nyack Turnpike made the river accessible at Nyack. When the New York and Erie Railroad was built the valley of the Sparkill was utilized for access to the river, and for a time Piermont had an importance, as the eastern terminus of that great thoroughfare, that it of course lost when that terminus was changed to a point opposite New York city.

Although its nearness to New York, and the easy rail-

road communication between the country around and that great commercial metropolis preclude the possibility of its ever becoming a place of great commercial importance, the beauty of its situation and the ready access to it from the West and from New York, render it a desirable place in which to reside, and as time goes on these advantages will attract hither a large summer population.

The business here is limited to the supply of the wants of the people in the village and its immediate vicinity. The village has one large general store, one dry goods' store, four groceries, two drug stores, two millinery stores, one clothing store, one shoe store, one hardware store, two bakeries, four meat markets, a number of confectioneries, and several saloons. It has also the usual mechanics' shops required for a place of its size. It has five churches, two public schools, one parochial school, and one private school. The streets of the village are macadamized and the walks are flagged. The New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad, and the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, afford access to the outer world, and the road along the river affords one of the most beautiful drives in the country.

On the main street, a short distance south from Haddock's store, a spring of excellent water issues from the mountain through what appears to be a small cave. This little cavern is commonly known as the "Mine hole;" and tradition says it was originally a drift that was run for some distance into the mountain in search of some kind of mineral, probably iron. By whom this was excavated is not known, and "the memory of man runneth not" to the time when it was done.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In April 1884, the Dominican Sisters purchased about thirty acres of land, on which to establish an orphan asylum. On this land, which is half a mile distant from Sparkill station, on the road toward Blauveltville, stood farm buildings which could readily be made available for the desired object. The necessary alterations of the house were made, and on the twentieth of June 1884, about fifty orphans of both sexes were removed to it from the asylum in New York city, of which it is a branch. Here the orphans can be cared for in a place surrounded by the most desirable sanitary conditions, away from the inconveniences and embarrassments by which such institutions in the city are surrounded.

SCHOOLS AT PIERMONT.

District No. 2, Orangetown.—The first school house was built in the beginning of the present century. The first story was of stone, and white washed. The upper part was of wood, painted red. In 1832, Robert W. Weir,* then a young artist, executed a painting of the old school house at Tappan Slote, as it was then called, to distinguish it from the metropolis of this locality, Tap-

*Mr. Weir is still living at the advanced age of 81. His most noted picture is the "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," now in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. He also painted the "Landing of Hendrick Hudson," and "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca."

pantown. Mr. Weirs painting was engraved for the *New York Mirror*, a magazine of that day. In 1883, this engraving was photographed, and once more transferred to canvas by Mrs. Tompkins, of New York city. The painting represents the school as out, and boys and girls on their way home after their day's study. The girls are especially noticeable for the style of their dress. Their bonnets are large and projecting, their collars are immensely wide, and their aprons nearly as long as their dresses.

Some of the famous old teachers who wielded the ferule in those olden times were Mr. Bortex, Mr. and Mrs. Childs, and John McGahagen. On the 22d of February 1845, the taxable inhabitants of the district met to take into consideration the propriety of building a new school house, or repairing the old one. By vote the majority decided in favor of a new building. The old school house was sold to John Blanch for the sum of \$5, and was removed by the purchaser. A new building of wood was erected, on nearly the same site, at an expense of about \$500, and was afterward enlarged at a further expense of \$300. Since it has been in existence, some of the teachers have been Eben Lane, T. H. Gemmell, F. B. Crossett, William Van Wagenen, and F. W. Bauer.

The present teachers are: Cyrus E. Smith, principal, and Miss E. Stephens, assistant. The latter has been a teacher here for the past nine years.

In 1866, the inhabitants determined to form a Union Free School District, and dignified the board of Trustees by calling it the Board of Education. The first board consisted of A. W. Haring, I. M. Dederer, John W. Fardon, C. Auryansen, C. Tracey, and R. R. Weylen.

In the present year (1884), a new building has been erected on a new site, with ample grounds, at an expense of \$5,000.

The present Board of Education are: John W. Fardon, president; R. V. D. Wood, William L. Lawrence, F. W. Bauer, Charles W. Miller; and John C. Walsh, clerk.

In the summer of 1881, Miss Helen Blake established in Piermont a select school for children and youth of both sexes. The curriculum of study embraced the common and higher English branches and modern languages. The school continues quite successful, and it may prove to be the foundation of a permanent institution.

PIERMONT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of the village of Piermont was organized in the summer of 1852, with James Westervelt as chief. The engine, Empire No. 1, and house were the property of the Erie Railroad Company. The fire company consisted of 30 members.

The present officers of Empire Company are: John A. Folsom, chief; Alonzo A. Jewell, assistant chief; Captain Cornelius Ackerman, foreman (since 1868); J. A. Styles, assistant foreman; C. V. Styles, secretary; Gilbert Lydecker, treasurer. The company has 50 members.

Protection Company No. 1, was organized in 1856, with David Cole as chief, and 30 members. The company disbanded in 1878.

PIERMONT LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Piermont Lodge, No. 83, I. O. of O. F., was instituted February 1st 1843. The first officers were: William Devoe, N. G.; D. A. Mabie, V. G.; John J. Lawrence, secretary; John B. Wandle, treasurer. The present officers (1884) are: Thomas W. Davis, N. G.; John Gorman, V. G.; Lewis Looser, secretary; J. C. Walsh, treasurer. The lodge has fifty-six members, and meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Wayteayanda Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., was organized in June 1853, with the following first officers: David B. Parsons, W. M.; Robert H. Black, S. W.; E. G. Bennett, J. W.; John Randall, treasurer; D. C. Noe, secretary; Levi F. Ward, S. D.; John R. Bakerm, J. D. The officers in 1884 were: E. G. Cook, W. M.; C. E. Monroe, S. W.; John A. Folsom, J. W.; Jacob Hart, secretary; David W. Kipp, treasurer; Isaac Gillies, S. D.; W. S. Requa, J. D.; David Potter, tyler. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Rockland Chapter, No. 204, R. A. M., was organized in April 1867. The first officers were: John Van Orden jr., H. P.; W. L. Lawrence, K.; William S. Van Houten, S.; S. Sturtevant, C. of H.; John W. Hutton, P. S.; D. Cranston, R. A. C.; Andrew Smith, M. 3d V.; John W. Vervalen, M. 2d V.; S. D. Clark, M. 1st V.; John J. Lawrence, secretary; A. D. Onderdonk, treasurer. The officers in 1884 were: William Hutton, H. P.; Jacob Hart, K.; W. S. Requa, S.; D. W. Kipp, secretary; William L. Lawrence, treasurer; John H. Folsom, C. of H.; Peter W. Waring, P. S.; Joseph M. Tait, R. A. C.; James E. Smith, M. of 3d V.; Henry Dobbs, M. of 2d V.; J. L. Voorhis, M. of 1st V.; R. Haddock, sentinel. The chapter numbers twenty-five members. Meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

American Legion of Honor, Rockland Council, No. 491, was organized in April 1881, with the following first officers: F. B. Wright, commander; L. G. Clark, vice-commander; Isaac E. Gillies, secretary; George Pierson jr., collector; George A. Knapp, treasurer; Ward Phillips, guide; C. V. A. Blauvelt, warden; John W. Adriance, sentry; E. G. Tucker, past commander. The present officers (1884) are: I. Gillies, commander; A. Kreuder, vice-commander; T. A. Knapp, secretary; Ward Phillips, collector; George A. Knapp, treasurer; C. V. A. Blauvelt, guide; George Pierson jr., warden; A. C. Kittle, sentry; F. B. Wright, past commander.

Piermont Rowing Association.—This association was organized in October 1879. The officers first elected still hold their respective positions. They are: E. N. Whiton, president; L. G. Clark, vice-president; F. B. Wright, secretary; G. A. Knapp, treasurer; J. A. Styles, captain; A. X. Fallon, lieutenant.

During the winter of 1879-80, a neat and commodious boat house was built at a cost of \$3,000. This house is on the Tappan Zee, a short distance north of the village, and it commands a fine view of the bay and river. The first floor is used for storing boats, etc., and on the sec-



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ond floor are a neatly furnished reception room and ladies' parlor. The association owns 13 boats valued at \$2,000.

Law and Order Association of Piermont.—This was organized in February 1884. The officers are: John W. Ferdon, president; Isaac M. Dederer and Cornelius Auryansen, vice-presidents; R. Haddock, treasurer; T. M. Peck, secretary; Executive committee: Thomas Ward, John Conover, G. W. Littlefield, John Gorman, C. W. Miller, John C. Haring, A. X. Fallon, B. D. Wood.

CHURCHES OF PIERMONT.

First Baptist Church, Piermont.—About the year 1817 Elder Joseph W. Griffiths, pastor of the Middletown (now Nanuet) Baptist Church, began to preach at Piermont. Meetings were first held in the school house. This was soon found to be too small to accommodate the increased number of attendants, and through the efforts of Elder Griffiths and some of the leading members a church, similar to that at Middletown, was built. This was dedicated on the second Sunday in November 1819. Elder Griffiths remained in charge of the church till 1839. During this time it continued a branch of that at Middletown. In 1828 and 1835 extensive revivals occurred.

May 25th 1839, letters of dismissal were granted to John Ackerman, John Manning, Abram Sarvent, Edward T. Kitchel, Elizabeth Briggs, Elizabeth Ackerman, Elizabeth Manning, Elizabeth Sarvent, Jane Kitchel, and Isabel Brown. These, with Abram, Sophia and Maria Ackerman, and A. M. Torbit, were constituted the First Baptist Church of Piermont, August 21st 1839.

Elder A. M. Torbit was ordained on the next day and became the first pastor of the church. His pastorate terminated in November 1842. During this time fifty-one persons were added to the church by baptism, and nine by letter. The next pastor was Elder David Logan. He was succeeded in 1844 by Rev. Andrew Hopper, who remained with the church until October 1847. From this time till August 1849, the church was without a pastor. At this time Rev. Charles W. Waterhouse was called and he remained till January 1852. In August, 1853, Rev. G. P. Martin became pastor, and remained till December 25th 1854, when he was called to the pastorate of the Nyack Baptist Church. From March till June 1855, Rev. Joseph W. Griffiths had charge of the church, after which Rev. B. Slaight was ordained and called to the pastorate. In May 1857 Rev. William A. Bronson became pastor and faithfully served the church till his death, May 14th 1858. He preached his last sermon May 1st 1858. The next pastor was Rev. Alfred Earle, who remained till February 1860. He was followed by Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, who continued to serve the church till May, 1863. From this time till the spring of 1864, the church was closed the greater part of the time. The next pastor was Rev. Robert Fisher. He was followed by Rev. J. W. Taylor, who came March 14th 1866, and remained till May 1867. During his pastorate the church edifice was rebuilt and

enlarged at an expense of \$3,595.75. Rev. William I. Loomis was the next pastor and remained till August 1868. Rev. Joshua Wood preached for about six months, when Rev. B. Lounsbury was ordained and settled as pastor in January 1870. He resigned June 19th 1873. He remained after his resignation till April 1874. From this time till October 1876, the church was without a pastor, although meetings were regularly held. The next pastor was Rev. James S. Carr. He remained till April 1877, since which time the church has had no regular pastor, but has been supplied mostly by students from the Bible Workers' College of New York. At present the pulpit is occupied by Eugene B. Hughes.

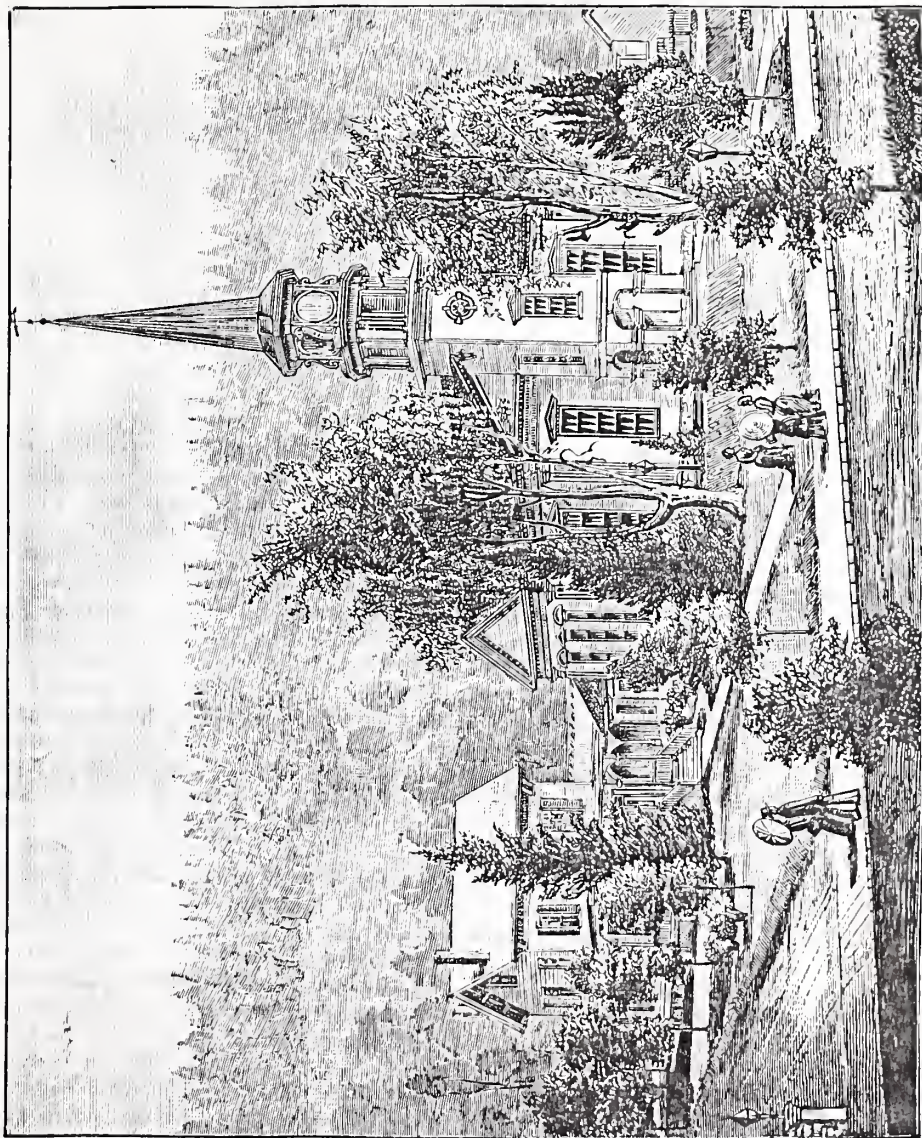
The number of members is 43. A Sunday school has been connected with the church since its organization.

The First Reformed Church of Piermont. The first Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Piermont was organized January 27th 1839, by ordaining the following persons to their respective offices, viz.; Elders, Abraham D. Vervalen, William Laurence; Deacons, Eleazar Lord, Cornelius I. Blauvelt.

Rev. Cornelius C. Vermeule D. D., having accepted an invitation as a stated supply for said church, began his labors May 19th 1839, and continued there till September 1742, when the Rev. Cornelius E. Crispell was ordained and installed pastor of the church at a salary of \$400 per annum. Mr. Crispell was followed, in succession, by Rev. Daniel Lord in 1847, Rev. J. Romeyn Berry in 1850, Rev. Jacob West, 1852, Rev. A. D. Laurence Jewett, 1855, Rev. Henry E. Decker, 1860, Rev. Augustus F. Todd, 1865, and the present faithful pastor, Rev. William C. Stitt, 1872. Several of these ministers, since the date of their pastorate, have become venerable Doctors of Divinity, and are still living.

The first members of the church were by certificate from the old church of Tappan: Eleazar Lord and Ruth Thompson his wife; Hezekiah C. Seymour and Mary Sherrie, his wife; Abraham D. Vervalen, his wife, William Laurence, John S. Verbryck and Eleanor Vervalen, his wife; John I. Blauvelt and Ann Blanch, his wife; Nathan Lord, Margaret Copeland wife of David Clapp, Ann Eliza Blauvelt wife of Isaac M. Dederer; and Eleanor Blauvelt wife of John I. Blauvelt. Martha Sickles wife of Garret I. Blauvelt, united on confession of her faith. Rachel Haring, wife of John McGahagen, Mrs. Dederer, and John S. Verbryck are all of the first members still among the living.

The first church edifice erected for the use of the congregation was of a temporary character and was located on a beautiful slope of ground in sight of the river, just below the hill station of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. This served the people for the first ten years as a place of worship and they were happy in their simplicity. In 1850 a new church edifice was erected on the present site at an expense of \$5,000. In 1873 this building was enlarged at a further expense of \$11,000. The minutes of the church of this date, December 30th 1873, read: "The building was completed, the money paid, and the house opened for divine service. All the old pastors and



BUILT 1850.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

PIERMONT, N. Y.

the living members were invited to a grand opening on that occasion."

In 1879 the church was still further enlarged by the erection of a commodious lecture room in the rear, at an expense of \$3,000. The first parsonage was erected on the hill in sight of the river in 1847, enlarged in 1849, and sold in 1857 to John Quackenbos, its present owner. In 1860 the present parsonage was built at an expense of \$3,000, so that the entire amount expended by the Reformed congregation of Piermont for buildings and grounds is \$25,000.

The first child baptized was Louisa, daughter of Hezekiah C. Seymour and Mary Sherrie, born November 22d 1838, and baptized September 8th 1839. In after years she became a member of this church. She has lived a useful life and is an honored member of society.

The first recorded marriage was that of William H. Whiton to Sarah Lord, October 21st 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Whiton are still members of this church.

The present officers of the church are: Elders, I. M. Dederer, J. W. Ferdon, S. A. Jessup, J. W. Blauvelt, C. W. Miller; Deacons, C. Clark, F. W. Bauer, C. Voorhees, J. W. Littlefield, J. Westervelt.

Episcopal Church, Piermont.—The first services in this parish were held by the Rev. William Walker, in Mr. Lord's lime kiln building, in the year 1847. At a meeting held at the old stone house of Dr. James Hopson, Piermont, March 1st 1848, the parish of Christ Church, Piermont, was duly organized by the election of Edward Marriott and John Quackenbos, wardens, and Thomas E. Blanch, George Hoogland, William E. Smith, Henry Ayers, William Armstrong, Zira Trowbridge, J. B. Gerard, and S. S. Post, vestrymen. The act of incorporation was recorded in the County Clerk's office, New City, April 10th 1848. In the summer of the same year Mr. Walker resigned and the Rev. John Canfield Sterling was called. In the autumn of 1849 Mr. Sterling resigned and retired from the ministry. The Rev. Solomon G. Hitchcock, a native of Amenia Union, was called to fill his place and began his duties on the first Sunday in Advent, 1849. Mr. Hitchcock's field of labor comprised the whole of Rockland county, to which he was appointed missionary, as well as rector of Christ Church. These duties he fulfilled most faithfully and cheerfully during his long rectorship and the parishes of this county owe their origin to him. During Mr. Hitchcock's rectorship the parish received a gift of land from Thomas E. Blanch and the present stone church was built and entirely paid for. Mr. Hitchcock remained in charge of the parish till his death, which occurred September 14th 1877, having passed twenty-eight years of active and faithful self sacrificing labor in the parish for the good of the people and the glory of God. His name is still loved and honored in the homes of the poor. The Rev. Joseph M. Waite was called to the rectorship, and began his duties January 1st 1878. Mr. Waite remained in charge of the parish till May 1st 1883, when ill health caused him to resign.

The Rev. Theodore M. Peck, a deacon just from the

seminary, was called to fill the vacancy and began his work the 1st of June, 1883. He is still in charge.

ROCKLAND CEMETERY.

This cemetery is situated on the west side of the Hudson, in Rockland county, New York. On its southeast lies Piermont, with Sparkill on its southwest. It is on a part of the romantic Palisade range, which attains at this point a height of 500 feet. On the east, facing the Tappan Zee, it presents a bold front, covered with native forest. From the entrance gate it rises in gentle slopes, with graceful curves, terraces, and plateaus, apparently formed by the hand of nature, for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The cemetery contains about 200 acres, and was founded by the late Eleazar Lord, LL.D., in the year 1847, for the purpose of providing New York city with a permanent resting place for its dead. At that time the Erie Railroad terminated at Piermont, and it was expected that there would be frequent and rapid communication on the river between New York city and Piermont, thus affording facilities for reaching the cemetery. The terminus of the road being changed to Jersey City, the growth of the cemetery was for a time checked.

In the spring of 1880, William H. Whiton, in connection with Andros B. Stone, George S. Coe, José M. Muñoz, John W. Ferdon, and other gentlemen, resolved to revive the project originating with Mr. Lord, and to put the cemetery in a condition suitable for interments. Under the direction of Mr. Whiton, miles of broad macadamized avenues have been built, and bridges, drains, vaults, arbors, seats, and other conveniences necessary for a first-class cemetery, have been constructed. This has been done with the aid of engineers, surveyors, gardeners, mechanics, and a hundred or more of laborers, at a cost of over \$50,000.

The officers of the association are: John W. Ferdon, president; George S. Coe, vice-president; William H. Whiton, secretary and treasurer; John W. Ferdon, Charles W. Miller, George S. Coe, José W. Muñoz, Andros B. Stone, William H. Whiton, trustees. J. Martine & Son are superintendents of interments. The city office is at 69 Liberty street, New York.

PALISADES.

Palisades (formerly Snedens Landing), the southernmost village of Rockland county, is prettily located on the northern slope of the Palisades ridge, and in part on the elevated plateau of the foot of the same slope, which extends about two miles along the river, ending at Tallman's Mountain, Piermont. Owing to its elevation of two hundred feet above the river, and of about half that height above the valley toward Tappan, the drainage of the region is excellent and the locality notably healthy. From the wooded heights south of the village, which are ascended by the new Highland avenue in picturesque curves with easy grades, the view is very extensive to-

ward the west, north, and northeast, embracing an unusual combination of river, mountain, and valley scenery. Among the most striking views to be obtained are those from the premises of Dr. C. R. Agnew and Mr. Mulligan.

There are some objects of interest connected with Revolutionary history in the vicinity of Palisades. The old military road from the ferry below the village through the dells of the Palisades to Fort Lee, New Jersey, may still be traced in the old wood road, east of the point where the Boulevard crosses the State line. Washington's spring, which lies to the left of the road to the landing, is of interest as being the one used by the little force stationed on the slightly knoll below to watch the movements of the British fleet, when they were expected from New York, on their way to West Point. In the old stone house now occupied by E. M. Taft Esq., Washington and Lafayette are said to have dined together in Revolutionary times. This landmark was erected by William Corbett, about the year 1729, and though subsequently burned down, was rebuilt by his successor, one of the Lawrences. The original walls were used as they stood before the fire. It has always been called the big house, because it was the largest house in this locality for the first hundred years of its existence.

The original patent from the British government, granted in the reign of King James the Second, of England, to George Lockhart, for three thousand four hundred and ten acres of land, which is that portion extending from Piermont on the north to a point near Closter on the southeast of the Sparkill, and bordering on the Tappan Patent on the west, and which included the present site of Palisades, was dated the 20th of February 1685. It is recorded among the Orange county records, in the Secretary of State's office, at Albany. The point of beginning of the survey was on the hill south of Dr. Agnew's residence, at the northeasterly corner of lands belonging to R. L. Simonson, which spot was then marked by a large white oak tree, with a bent trunk like an Z in outline. When this patent was granted by the British government, the forest along the Palisades, south of the tract, was called the King's woods, as appears by reference to the records above referred to. The present population of Palisades (1884) is about 400. The place has two churches, a Methodist Episcopal and a Presbyterian, and a well conducted school. The nearest railway stations on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey are Tappan and Sparkill, which are each about a mile and a half distant, and the station of the West Shore Railroad at Tappan.

The center of the village is laid out in wide avenues which were planted with fine elms and maples several years since. A public park, containing a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees, occupies the open area at the intersection of Corbett and Lockhart avenues. In the early part of the last century Gabriel and Henry Ludlow bought from George Lockhart and his successors all that part of his patent lying along the Sparkill, including Closter, to the then State line and the lower part of Rockland. The Ludlows lived in this locality. Some

of them were baptized in the old Tappan church.* Gabriel Ludlow jr. was a Supervisor of Orangetown as early as 1734. The Lawrences at an early day in the last century occupied the lands in and about the present village of Palisades, and some of their descendants died here at a very recent date. The Lawrences intermarried with the Snedens and thus came the name of Lawrence J. Sneden, who owned, when he died, the landing at the bottom of the hill, which was for many years known as Snedens Landing, and was a place of embarkation for New York.

The ferriage across the Hudson at this point was carried on a hundred or more years ago by a man named Dobbs, who lived on the east side and owned the wharfage on both sides, together with the ferry right. Papers still existing show that the name Dobbs Ferry, properly belonging to the ferry franchise only, was during the Revolution applied indifferently, sometimes to one and sometimes to the other of the shore points on the east and west, which formed the termini of the ferry route proper. Very early, however, after the Revolution, the west shore point received the name of Snedens Landing, which it held for almost a century, while the name Dobbs Ferry became the designation of the east shore point, and has now long been the name of the thrifty village that has grown up upon it.

CHURCHES AT PALISADES.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Palisades.†—As nearly as can be learned the first Methodist preachers came to Piermont about 1810, and preached in the school house on week day evenings. On one occasion after the services in the evening, the preacher (whose name is not known) was invited by a Mr. Ackerson, a miller, to pass the night at his house. The invitation was accepted, and ever afterward the preacher found a hearty welcome there.

How long this appointment was continued there are now no means of knowing.

Some time after this Moses Taylor and his family removed from New York city to this vicinity. He had attended Methodist preaching in the John street church, and learning that there was Methodist preaching at Nyack he on one occasion attended the services there. He invited the preacher, a Mr. Sherwood, the assistant of Peter Van-nest, to make an appointment at his house, which he did, and during a number of years thereafter Mr. Taylor's house was one of the regular appointments on the Haverstraw circuit.

About 1820 there was formed here a class consisting of Mary Taylor, Zebulon Woolsey, Sarah Woolsey, Samuel Sneden, and Elizabeth Sneden. The leader of this class was Garret D. Onderdonk. Soon afterward Moses Taylor, Hannah Onderdonk, Robert Sneden, Jane Sneden, Catharine Mann, Joshua Marten, Susan Marten, Jacob Sneden, and Cornelia Sneden were added to this class.

*Henry Ludlow married Sarah, the daughter of William Corbett, previous to the year 1734, as the old Tappan church records bear witness that they had a daughter Mary baptized in that year.

†Furnished by Rev. W. C. Nelsou, pastor.

After a time the project of building a church was formed, and through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor a site was secured. A building was erected thereon, mostly by Mr. Taylor, except the windows, which were furnished by other parties. The house was dedicated in 1832 by Rev. John Dow, of Belleville, N. J. A Sabbath school was organized soon after the completion of the church, with Zebulon Woolsey as superintendent.

This church was occupied till 1859 when a new one was erected at a cost of \$3,500. The old building is still standing on the original site. It was converted into a dwelling, and it has, at different times been occupied by the pastors. It is now the property of the Palisades Church.

Some of the preachers who have traveled on this circuit were as follows: Benjamin Collins, Joseph Lybrand, Peter Vannest, Charles Pitman, Manning Force, George Banghart, I. N. Felch, A. Atwood, J. H. Dandy, A. Mallison, Mulford Day, W. H. Stirr, L. R. Dunn. Till 1844 it was known as Haverstraw circuit. In that year Rockland Station was formed, and for a number of years it embraced Closter (now Alpine) Old Tappan, and Tappan, and later Piermont.

The first pastor after it was detached from Haverstraw was Fletcher Lummis. Following him in order were S. D. Lougheed, J. C. Summerill, A. E. Bollard, D. E. Framber, J. O. Winner, Thomas Walters, B. Day, C. C. Winans, W. Chamberlin, D. E. Framber, G. B. Day, J. G. Crate, and W. C. Nelson.

In the spring of 1857 Rockland and Closter were made a separate charge, and Piermont, Tappan, and Washingtonville another. T. C. Carman was appointed to Rockland, and T. J. Williams to Piermont. The following have been the pastors since, in the order of their names: J. Mead, R. B. Collins, S. D. Jones, H. J. Hayter, G. O. Carmichael, A. Vandeusen, I. W. Cole, W. Stout, N. Brooks, W. W. Vanderhoof, C. R. Snyder. The present pastor (1884) is W. C. Nelson, who was also the pastor in 1856 and 1857, when the church at Piermont was built. The present church at Palisades was built in the years 1858 and 1859. The contractor was John Henning, of Tappan. The pastor was T. C. Carman. The corner stone was laid in the summer of 1858 by Rev. J. B. Wakely, of New York, and the building was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sabbath, May 15th 1859, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Janes.

It is due to the family of Moses Taylor to state that for half a century he was the principal contributor to this church. He departed this life in 1869 at the advanced age of ninety-eight, full of years and full of hope. The surviving members of the family removed to Michigan, and as no Methodist families have come in to strengthen and increase the number, the membership is quite small, and the resources are quite limited. The officers of this church are as follows: Pastor, W. C. Nelson; Trustees: Abner Conklin, Charles L. Du Bois, David D. Mann; Stewards: J. J. Hemingway, Abner Conklin, Rachel Mann, Robert Morrow, W. D. Sherwood; Superintendent of Sabbath School, W. D. Sherwood.

*The Palisades Presbyterian Church.**—The Palisades Presbyterian Church was formed as follows: On the 23d of April 1863, five gentlemen met at the house of the late Charles F. Park, 7 East Thirty-eighth street, New York city, and resolved to erect a church at Palisades, and to engage the services of a young minister. The names of these gentlemen were: C. R. Agnew M. D., Clinton Gilbert, W. S. Gilman jr., I. Newton Sears, and C. F. Park.

At a subsequent meeting, held on the 11th of May in the same year, the same gentlemen decided to engage the services of the Rev. Joseph Greenleaf jr. to December 1st 1863. May 15th 1863, the first service was held in the old Methodist church at Palisades, now (1884) used as a store and post office. There were thirty persons present in the audience. The first session of the Sabbath school was held on the afternoon of the same day, with an attendance of seven scholars. On the 1st of June 1863 the foundations of the present church edifice were begun, and on the 10th of July of the same year the lumber was drawn upon the ground.

The congregation of the Palisades Presbyterian Church elected as their trustees and incorporators, on the 23d of September 1863, the following persons: C. Gilbert, C. F. Park, C. R. Agnew M. D., W. S. Gilman jr., I. N. Sears, L. H. F. Conklin, W. H. Gesner, and W. L. Van Antwerp. Of these original trustees, C. F. Park, L. H. F. Conklin, and W. H. Gesner are not now living. On the same day, the church elected W. S. Gilman jr. Elder, and C. R. Agnew M. D., Deacon.

On the 1st of October, 1863 the church attendance was between seventy and eighty, and that of the Sunday school ninety-three.

The Presbytery of New York organized the Palisades Church on the 14th of October, 1863. The Rev. J. Greenleaf jr., was called to the pastorate on the 21st of October, 1863, seventy-five persons being present. The church bell was first rung at midnight on the 31st of December, 1863. The bell was founded at Troy, N. Y., and bears upon it the legend "Holiness to the Lord." It weighs about 525 pounds. The first service in the present church was held on the 3d of January, 1864, seventy-three persons being present.

The church has had five pastors as follows: Joseph Greenleaf jr., from October, 1863 to April 2d 1866; John K. Demorest, from October 16th 1866 to February 13th 1870; Aaron H. Hand D. D., from October 18th 1870 to September, 1879; J. W. McIlvain, from December 26th 1879 to September 30th 1882. Rev. Newton L. Reed, the present pastor, began his labors in October, 1883. The present membership of the church is eighty-four, and of the Sabbath school a little more than 100.

The church possesses besides its house of worship, a parsonage, and is in no way encumbered with debt. There are on the south line of the church lot, a little to the east of the present church shed, the remains of a cedar tree, the top of which was cut off by a cannon ball from the British fleet that was endeavoring to strike ter-

*Compiled from the Session Book and Record Book of the Trustees of the Church.

ror into the minds of the inhabitants during the Revolutionary war by a demonstration.

This relic was pointed out to the writer by the late Joseph T. Stansbury who died in March last at the age of seventy years, and who considered the information authentic.

TAPPANTOWN.

Many facts relating to the history of this, the oldest village in Rockland county, are given in the history of the old Dutch Church at that place, and in the Revolutionary history of the county.

The first tavern in this historic place was kept by Casparus Mabie in the same stone building afterward known as the Yost Mabie Tavern, and still later as the "Old Seventy-six House." It is now owned by Dr. Stephens, and is unoccupied.

During nearly two centuries that have elapsed since this became the central point of the region here where the original Dutch settlers commenced the cultivation of the soil, this village has acquired only a limited growth, though, as before stated, the historic interest connected with it is important.

THE OLD DE WINT MANSION—WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

This old substantial brick and stone building was erected in 1700, as is shown by the large figures in the front wall. The land on which it stands was conveyed in 1714 by a deed, of which the following is a copy:

"This Indenture had made and concluded on the first Day of June in the Thirteenth Year of the Glorious Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c. Annoq Domini One thousand seven hundred and fourteen By and Between John Straatmaker of the Town of Orange alias Tapan in the County of Orange in the Province of New York Yeoman of the one part And Deirk Straatmaker of the said Town County and Province Yeoman of the other part,

Witnesseth, That the said John Straatmaker for divers good sufficient valuable and lawful Causes and Considerations him hereunto moving Especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of Forty Pounds Current Money of New York to him well and truly in hand paid at and before the Ensealing and Delivery hereof by Deirk Straatmaker aforesaid The Receipt whereof he Doth hereby acknowledge And therewith holdeth himself fully satisfied contented and paid And thereof and of every part thereof Doth fully exonerate and discharge him the said Deirk Straatmaker his heirs and Assigns forever Hath given granted released aliened enfeofed conveyed confirmed assured bargained and sold And by these presents Doth absolutely give grant and release aliene enfeof convey confirm assure bargain and sell unto the said Deirk Straatmaker and to his heirs and Assigns for ever All that a certain Lott or parcell of Land scituate laying and being within the Township County and Province on the

North side of Nicholas Van Houten and on the South side of Johannes Blauvelt (to the best of ye knowledge of both parties, but if mistake be found in the said scituation, the said parties are agreed to acquiesce and ascertain the said Lott or parcel of Land to lay among those Lotts as are laid out thereabouts from the Greenbush In proportion of one-Sixteenth part of the said Township of Orange to which the said John Straatmaker stands legally intituled The whole of the said Lott or parcel of Land amounting to Fifty Morgen be the same more or less Together with ail and singular the Rights Liberties Priviledges and Immunities Right of Commons and Commonage Easements Profits and Commodities to the same belonging and in any wise appertaining And all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Possession Property Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Claim and Demand whatsoever of him the said John Straatmaker his heirs and Assigns of in and to the same beloning and appertaining To Have and to hold the aforementioned Lott or parcel of land and all and singular other the premises with their and every of their Appurtenances and every part thereof unto the said Deirk Straatmaker his heirs and assigns for ever unto the only sole and proper use benefit and behoof of him the said Deirk Straatmaker, and his heirs and Assigns for ever And the said John Straatmaker for himself his heirs Executors & Administrators and every of them Doth Covenant and grant promise & agree to & with the said Deirk Straatmaker his heirs Executors Administrators & Assigns & to and with every of them by these presents That the above bargained and hereby to be granted Lot or parcel of Land and premises with its Appurtenances are free and clearly acquitted & discharged of and from all former and other Grants Bargains Sales Joyntures Dowers Titles of Dowers Mortgages Gifts Rents Arrearages of Rents Issues Judgments Executions Extents (the Proportion of Quit Rent annually payable only excepted) and of & from all other incumbrances whatsoever had made committed suffered or done by the said John Straatmaker or by any other person or persons whatsoever by from or under him or with his privity or procurement or Consent And the same and every part thereof unto the said Deirk Straatmaker his heirs and Assigns against all persons lawfully claiming any Title thereunto shall & will truly Warrant & for ever by these presents Defend In Testimony whereof the said John Straatmaker hath hereunto set his hand & Seal the Day & Year first above written.

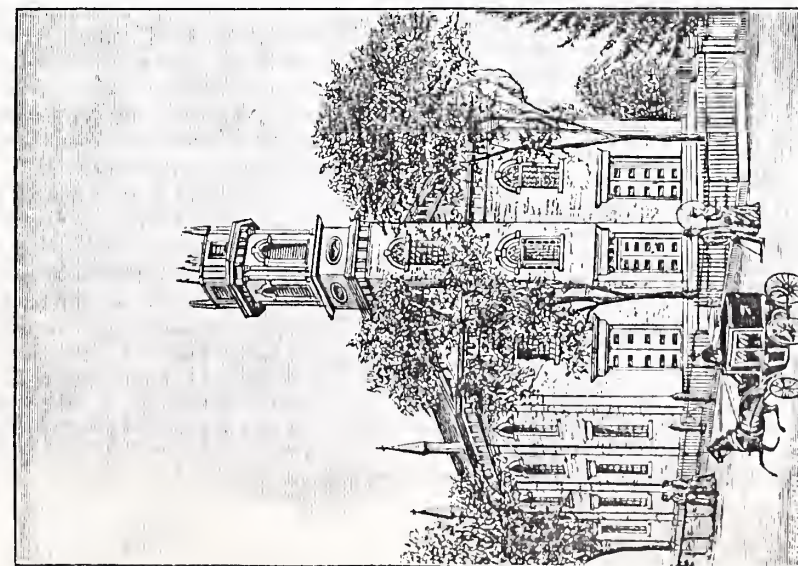
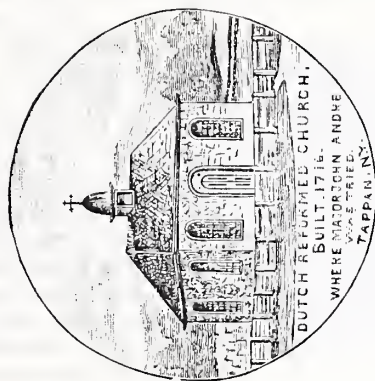
"Siin marck.

"Signed sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
siin

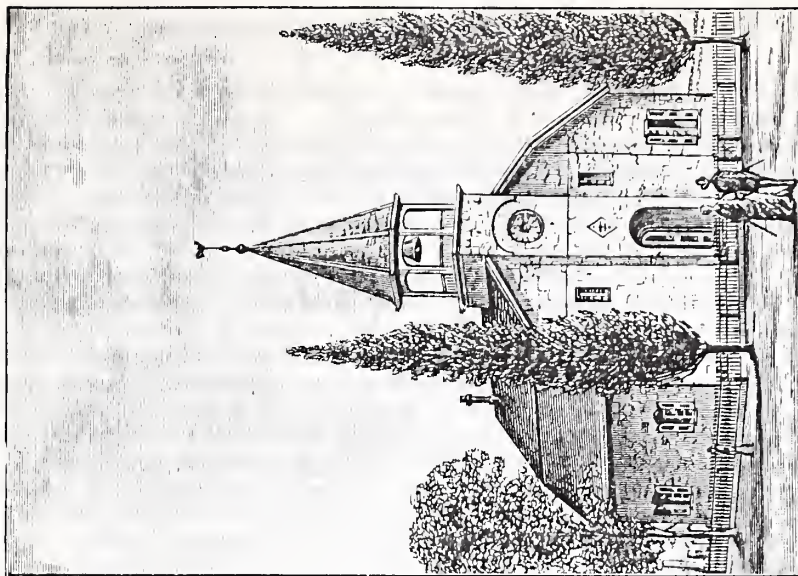
"ISACK BLAUVELT
marck
siin

"JAN STRAATMAKER.

"ISACK VAN
"Acknowledge be fore me
CORNELIS GAZIING."



PRESENT DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,
BUILT 1855.
TAPPAN.



DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,
AS RE-BUILT IN 1788.
TAPPAN.

The original parchment is preserved in the archives of the Rockland County Historical Society.

The land was purchased about the middle of the eighteenth century by John DeWint, a wealthy planter from St. Thomas, W. I., whose eldest daughter became the wife of Fredericus Blauvelt, a major in the British army under George II. The children and grandchildren of DeWint resided in this house during the Revolution, and although the sympathies of Mrs. DeWint were not with the American cause she felt honored by the selection of the place as the headquarters of the American commander-in chief. It appears from the correspondence of Washington that he first occupied this house August 11th 1780, and his last communication dated there was on the 21st of the same month. He was there again from the 28th of September to the 7th of October in the same year, during which time the trial and execution of André took place. In May 1783, he was again at Tappan, but whether or not he made this house his headquarters then is not known. From a letter written in 1820, by Mrs. DeWint to a relative, it appears that General Washington and several other officers were guests at this house in November 1783, and that they were detained there by a severe snow storm.

The parlor of this house, which is the southeastern room on the ground floor, remains almost exactly as Washington left it, even to the pegs in the old closets, whereon he hung his hat and cloak. In this room occurred some important events. Washington made here the order convening the court martial that tried André and here he signed the order for his execution. From a window in this room he saw the preparations in progress for the execution, and ordered the blinds to be closed to shut out the unpleasant sight. Here, too, he received the letter from André asking that the mode of his death might be changed. It may here be remarked that General Washington never saw André.

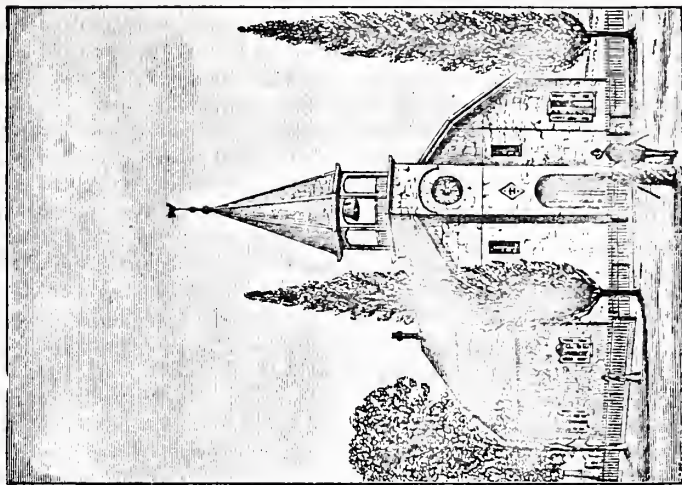
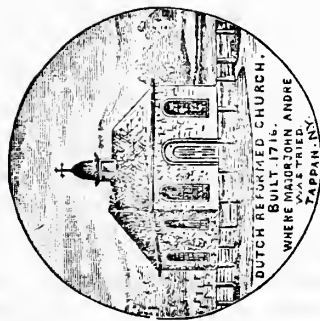
REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH OF TAPPAN.*

On the 5th of October 1704, a convention of the clergy of the Church of England in this country assembled at New York, by appointment of His Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury and Colonel Francis Nicholson. A report was made at that convention by the Rev. William Vesey, first rector of Trinity Church, on the state of the Church here. It represented that there were ten counties in the province, and it gave the condition of the Church in each county. "In Orange county," wrote the rector, "there are about sixty families, of several nations, who have no minister, and are not able to raise a salary for one." He seems to have wholly overlooked the existence of a Reformed (Dutch) Church at Tappan, which at the time had already been in existence for ten years. This church was organized in 1694, although it had no house of worship till 1716, and no settled pastor till 1724. It is the oldest organized church between New York and Albany on either side of the Hudson, except the churches of Kingston, Bergen, Hackensack, and Acquackanonck, which date back, respectively, to 1659,

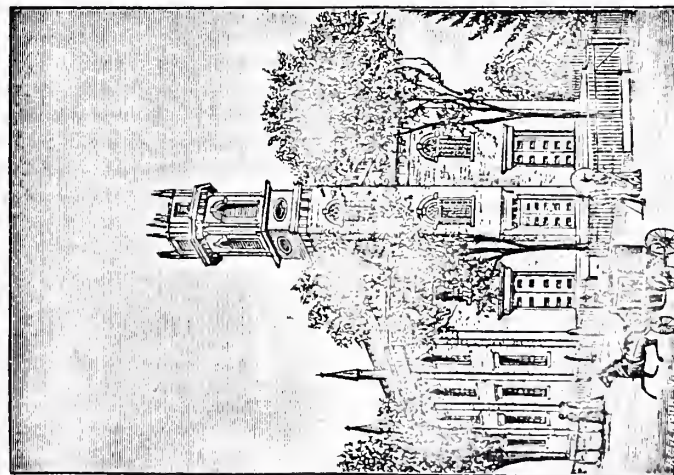
1660, 1686, and 1693. Mr. Vesey refers in his reports to the church of Kingston (Esopus), whose people, he says, are all Dutch. He speaks of his Excellency's having appointed Rev. Mr. Hepburn to preach and read divine service to the people, so that the English who had never had a minister might have the benefit of public worship. And he expresses a hope of bringing the Dutch to a conformity to the services of the English Church. If the good rector of Trinity could now revisit the earth after the lapse of nearly two hundred years since he wrote these statements, he would find the Dutch still in possession at Kingston, and also at Tappan. The English governors never could force the English language or the English Church upon the settlers from Holland. The only result of their efforts to do so was to drive them from the city to the country for the peaceful enjoyment of their language and their religion. The church at Tappan was planted by some of the refugees under this mild but effective persecution. It was formally organized in 1694, and its baptismal records are without a break from that year to this. Yet its experience during its first thirty years was one of struggle. The country at the time was very sparsely settled. The new organization was compelled to pass its first twenty-two years without a church building, and its first thirty years without a settled pastor. Till 1724, it was dependent on the occasional ministrations of the Rev. Guiliam Bertholf, who was the settled pastor of the united churches of Hackensack and Acquackanonck, but practically a missionary over a large region of country. What is known of Mr. Bertholf is given by Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn D. D., present pastor of the church of Hackensack, in his historical discourse at the reopening and dedication of that church in 1869, and condensed by Rev. Dr. Corwin in his Manual of the Reformed Church.

Mr. Bertholf was a native of Holland. He had come to America in the capacity of a schoolmaster, catechiser, and *voorleser*, i. e., leader in singing, prayer, and reading of the Scriptures. He was so acceptable to the people in these services, that, in 1693, he was sent by the people of Hackensack and Acquackanonck to Holland to be examined, licensed, and ordained to the ministry. The Classis of Middleburgh in Holland ordained him, and invested him at once with the pastoral care of these two churches. He was the first regularly installed pastor in New Jersey, and for the first fifteen years of his ministry, the only Dutch preacher in that State. He had the spiritual charge of all the Dutch people on the west side of the Hudson, and of those of Tarrytown and Staten Island besides. During all the thirty years of his ministry, he maintained the regular administration of the ordinances at Tappan. He also organized the church at Tarrytown in 1697, and the church at Raritan in 1699. He probably lived near Hackensack, where he is said to have owned thirty-seven acres of land. A receipt still extant shows that his salary in 1717 was £50. He was living in 1725, as is shown on the Tappan record by his presence as witness at a baptism in that year. He

*By Rev. David Cole D. D.



DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,
TAPPAN.
AS RE-BUILT IN 1788.



PRESENT DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,
TAPPAN.
BUILT 1885.

left a large family, still represented by descendants in Bergen county and elsewhere. One of his lineal descendants is the Rev. James Henry Bertholf, now pastor of the Reformed Church of Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York.

Rev. Guiliam Bertholf is traditionally represented to have been a man of great purity of character and life, and of great efficiency as a minister and pastor. It is said of him, "He was in possession of a mild, placid eloquence, which persuaded by its gentleness, and attracted by the sweetness it distilled, and the holy savor of piety it diffused around." It is greatly to be regretted that the materials are so scant for a satisfactory history of a man who was the pioneer minister among the Dutch of this region, and who laid the Reformed Church foundations with a solidity that has perpetuated them so nobly to the present day.

In 1716, during the life of Rev. Mr. Bertholf, the congregation determined to build, and did build, its first house of worship. It was of stone and in the form of a square, as may be seen from a cast of it on the old church seal still in use, and having on the obverse a very small orange tree, bearing a very large orange. This first building stood without change till about 1780, when it was remodelled, as we shall presently show. The first church glebe included fifty acres of land. Of this, however, much has now been sold and part of the rest has been set off for a cemetery. About fifteen acres still remain with the parsonage. The records of baptisms, marriages, and members during the period of Mr. Bertholf's ministry are all still preserved. As to baptisms of children born at Tappan, however, it has been found by comparison of the Tappan and Hackensack church records, that many of them were performed at Hackensack and recorded there. This shows that the Tappan people, when no services were held at Tappan, sometimes rode all the way to Hackensack to enjoy the privileges, and especially the ordinances, of the Lord's house.

Rev. Frederic Muzelius.—In 1724, the congregation called and settled its first pastor. The Rev. Frederic Muzelius (his name has been commonly written here according to its pronunciation "Mutzelius") was born in Germany in 1704. We have no particulars of his birth, education, or entrance into the ministry. The name of his wife was Mary Ludlouw. She was received into the communion of the Tappan church April 9th 1732. During his pastorate at Tappan arose the exciting controversy in the Reformed Church in America over the question whether the American church should continue in, or should break from, its ecclesiastical dependence upon the mother church in Holland. On one side of this controversy were arranged all whose devotion to the Holland church and its government could not endure the idea of severance, and on the other side stood forth all whose conviction it was that the church here must become American, and for the sake of convenience, economy and progress, must possess within itself the means for educating, and the right to license, ordain, and install its own men as ministers and pastors. This controversy began during the pastorate of Dominie Muzelius, and continued in the church till 1770. Its history is one

of the bitterest acrimony. What is now known of the first settled pastor at Tappan is drawn more from the records of this controversy than from any other source, and must on this account be received with allowance. The advocates of an Independent American Classis organized themselves into a body called "The Coetus," while the party firm for continuance of the relations with Holland was known as "The Conferentie." The minutes of the Coetus and the proceedings of the Conferentie, as far as preserved, are contained in the first volume of the Minutes of the General Synod of the Reformed Church. These and Dr. Corwin's Introduction to his Manual of the Reformed Church, together with his sermon in "Centennial Discourses," give all now known of Dominie Muzelius. At first he seemed inclined to go with the Coetus, but afterwards fell back. As a majority of the congregation took sides with the Coetus, a painful disagreement arose between the pastor and people which deepened more and more till it resulted in a dissolution of the pastoral relations in 1749. It must be said, however, that this dissolution was further rendered necessary by physical ailments of the pastor, and especially by a failure of his sight. In the year named, he was set aside as "Emeritus," arrangements being made by which the congregation were to furnish him with a house, and pay him a fixed stipend, for life. The house he lived in from this time to his death, stood on the spot in the village now occupied by the residence of Mrs. William Devoe. If we are to estimate Dominie Muzelius from the references to him in the minutes of the Coetus, he must have been an exceedingly troublesome man. It is known that while living in retirement, and while subsisting as a beneficiary of the Tappan Church, he preached and baptized irregularly in the families of the congregation, and finally promoted, in 1767, the founding of a schismatic organization in the neighborhood. The baptismal and other records of this organization are still in being. It lasted from 1767 to 1778, eleven years, thus long outliving the collapse of the Coetus and Conferentie troubles. The dominie lived till 1782. We have intimated, however, that he must be largely judged by his times, and we leave him here with this remark.

The records of the Tappan Church during his pastorate (1724-1749), are complete as to baptisms and members, but are wanting as to marriages from January 21st 1727, to the end. His remains lie in the old churchyard, within a few feet of the rear of the church. The spot is still marked by the original stone, bearing an inscription, which is given as it is, blunders and all.

HERE LIES
INTER'D THE BODY
OF REV'D FREDERIC
MUZELIUS, WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE SEVENTH OF
APRIL, ONE THOUSAND
SEVEN HUNDRED EIGHTY
TWO BORN IN GERMANY
ANNO DOMINI, ONE THOUSAND
1704, AGED 78 YEARS,
THREE MONTHS, TWO
DAYS.

Rev. Samuel Verbryck.—The second settled pastor of the church of Tappan was the Rev. Samuel Verbryck. He was called and ordained in 1750 as pastor of the united churches of Tappan and New Hempstead (or Clarkstown). The latter had at the time just been organized. He remained pastor of these churches till his death in 1784. By permission of the Classis of Amsterdam, he had been examined and ordained here by the Coetus, having pursued his preparatory studies under ministers of that body (see sketch of him in Dr. Corwin's Manual). The minutes of the Coetus speak highly of his scholarly attainments and of his excellent life. And these tributes are sustained by all that tradition has handed down of his ministerial record. The Coetus and Conferentie troubles ran high during the first twenty years of his ministry, and the American Revolution came and went during its last nine years. So his whole period at Tappan was one of intense excitement. From the first he was with the majority of his people on the side of the Coetus. In 1761, he sought to obtain from the government a charter for an academy, and also opposed fixed forms of prayer and festival days. On account of these things, some of his ministerial brethren asked the Classis of Amsterdam to discipline him for contumacy. They especially complained that if he should get the charter for an academy, it would only tend to increase the same kind of ministers. But the dominie persisted. And he was prominent as an agent in bringing about the restored peace of the church. It was he who secured from the governor of New Jersey the original charter for Queens (now Rutgers) College, bearing date March 20th 1770. He was one of the original trustees of the college, and did everything in his power to promote the education of young men, particularly their education for the ministry. He seems in all this to have been far in advance even of most ministers of his time. His zeal was so great as to give offense to some of his people at Tappan, so that they refused to pay their share of his salary. His good judgment, however, carried him through the excitement, and brought him success. Yet it was providentially ordered that his life should be a disturbed life to the end. Scarcely had the church controversy been adjusted when the Revolution broke out. The historic identification of Tappan, its roads and hills, its homes, and even its old church with the incidents of the war, is detailed in other parts of this work. Dominie Verbryck was a genuine patriot, and as such was one of the sufferers in the struggle of the country for independence. After having been annoyed during his first twenty years by the opposition of Dominie Muzelius, and in the last of these twenty years by the springing up of a schismatic organization among his people, he was destined to have his church life and work still further disturbed by the war, and his church edifice itself used as a court room and a prison. It is even said that at one time he was himself taken prisoner and confined in the Hackensack jail. Through all these trials, however, he seems to have borne himself with exemplary patience, and to have left behind him at his death the memory of a godly life

and of an eminently practical and useful ministry. The compiler of this sketch of him has been through life intimately acquainted with his descendants, from his own children down through their children and children's children. Especially is the memory very precious of his honored son, Samuel G. Verbryck, who, during the greater part of half a century, down to 1835, led the Dutch singing in the Tappan church. All the dominie's children will be mentioned in his will given below. The remains of himself, and his wife, like those of Dominie Muzelius, are interred at Tappan. They lie in the grave yard on the west side of the road. The spots are still marked by the original stones, bearing the following inscriptions:

IN
MEMORY OF
THE REV.
SAMUEL VERBRYCK
LATE MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL
AT TAPPAN AND
NEW HEMPSTEAD
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
ON THE 31ST DAY OF JANUARY
1784
AGED 62 YEARS, 9 MONTHS
AND 13 DAYS.

IN
MEMORY OF
SUSANNA VAN DE LINDE
CONSORT OF THE LATE
SAMUEL VERBRYCK
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
ON THE 16TH DAY OF AUGT.
1807
AGED 84 YEARS, 3 MONTHS
AND 28 DAYS.

As a matter of curiosity, the call made upon Dominie Verbryck, in 1750, by the united congregations of Tappan and Clarkstown (translated from the Dutch and furnished to us), and also, as a matter of history, his will, drawn up by his friend, Mr. John Haring, on the 30th day of January 1784, the day before his death, are here given:

THE CALL.

"Whereas the Rev. Dominie Muzelius, for some years the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Tappan, has reason to complain, especially of weakness, defective sight and other maladies, and troubles which have appeared against him in the *Coetus*, from which he has experienced great sorrow for fear of injury to the church, he has not been in a condition for the proper ministry of the Gospel as the pastor and teacher of the flock, he having been declared Emeritus by the Rev. Coetus of New York in the name of the Rev. Classis of Amsterdam; and whereas both the congregations of Tappan and New Hempstead to their sorrow are deprived of the stated ordinances of preaching of the holy Gospel and since we therefore the elders and deacons of both the aforesaid

churches have solemnly taken this to heart and with the approbation of the leading members of both congregations, combined to proceed in obtaining the necessary means of the stated ministration of the Gospel. In furtherance of this our purpose, the Rev. Samuel Verbrück in his sermons to both our congregations has been very satisfactory during the time he has been with us here in regard to his capability, orthodoxy and Godly walk and conversation. Therefore we are happily united in calling the Rev. Samuel Verbrück to become our pastor and teacher, having hereto subscribed our several names for his support with the annual salary specified. Hence, after this preparatory consideration, therefore, in the presence of the Rev. John H. Goetchius, minister at Schraalenburgh, uniting with our Consistory, after calling upon the name of the Lord and due meditation in the fear of the Lord, with one accord having concluded to call the Rev. Samuel Verbrück to become our regular pastor and teacher for both the aforesaid congregations, being fully assured that this is accordant with the desire of both parties, and therefore we have unhesitatingly subscribed our names as elders and deacons of the Low Dutch Christian Reformed Churches of Tappan and New Hempstead, after pondering all the preceding remarks establishing our confidence in the Rev. Samuel Verbrück, a ministerial candidate, and do hereby call him in the fear of the Lord to become our pastor and minister.

"And as we, calling upon the name of the Lord, have called the Rev. Samuel Verbrück to become our ordinary pastor and teacher in the two aforesaid Dutch churches to preach and expound God's word, to administer the sacraments at the appointed time and attend to the visitation of families at least once a year with an elder, and attend to church discipline should any member offend, with carefulness and discretion, in short to do all which is required from a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ in God's holy word and the good order of His Church according to the requirements of the Synod of Dordrecht, A. D. 1618 and 1619, which the Reformed Dutch Church brought with them when first they emigrated to this country for the purity of said Church, and now for the further restriction of the worthy pastor's labors among us, it is our desire and expectation that our Rev. Pastor's services shall be 1st, two-thirds of the time at Tappan and one-third at New Hempstead.

"2nd. Five months in each year, on every Lord's day, he being in health, and in favorable weather, he shall preach in the forenoon, from any text he may select but in the afternoon, according to the order of the Heidelberg Catechism.

"3d. In those seasons of the year when extra services are held by some, on such occasions as Easter day, Ascension day, Whit Sunday, and Christmas, our Pastor will be expected to preach not more than once in either church, unless Christmas should fall on the Lord's day, then twice, and once on the next day.

"4th. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall be administered in each congregation four times a year and on the preceding Thursday a preparatory sermon shall be

preached in each church, but family visitation only once a year.

"Finally, Six months in the year, once a week, the pastor shall maintain catechetical exercises among his people, two-thirds of the time at Tappan and one-third at New Hempstead, he selecting his most convenient time.

"5th. Our Pastor shall have with our concurrence three Sabbaths in the year, at such a period as he may select or prefer, to visit his friends or members of the church. In consideration of these administrations among us with God's blessing, preserving us in health, we promise our Pastor his salary every year in full the sum of Eighty pounds New York currency, that is to say, Forty pounds every six months, viz.: on April 1st and October, the first payment to be reckoned from the first of November to April, the money when due to be paid to any member of the pastor's family should he be absent, two-thirds by the elders of Tappan and one-third by those of New Hempstead until we are released from the burden of Muzelius, when from that time should it seem practicable in the judgment of the congregation, the salary will be thenceforth 100 pounds in two equal payments of 50 pounds every six months.

"6th. We promise in addition to the above to our worthy and beloved pastor gratuitously to furnish him with a parsonage, barn, orchard, and garden at Tappan, also a well, and sufficient firewood, and to keep everything in good repair, also the land as far as we have enclosed it with a fence for Dominie Muzelius. It shall be for the use of Dominie Verbrück extending to the bridge on the north side, from the brook running across the lot of Johannes Meyer to his fence running parallel with the course of the brook provided our pastor desires to have it so. All this we promise according to our subscription by the several members of both Tappan and New Hempstead congregations with the aforesaid salary to which we voluntarily obligate ourselves, that is at present elders and deacons of the aforesaid two churches, also to be continued from year to year by all our successors as elders and deacons as they shall from time to time be elected to their respective offices and duly installed. Therefore, since we, the undersigned, elders and deacons of both congregations, hereby acknowledge our combination and union of the two congregations, although two in number, inseparably joined."

THE WILL.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Samuel Verbrück, of New Barbadoes, precinct in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, minister of the Gospel, being sick and weak in body, but of sound mind, and memory, blessed be Almighty God for the same, Do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, that is to say, First I give and bequeath my negro woman slave named Mary unto my beloved wife Susannah and her executors, administrators, and assigns forever. Item, I order and direct that my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of the remaining part of my personal estate, but if that should prove insufficient for

the purpose, then and in such case I authorize my executors or the said survivors or survivor of them to sell as much of my real estate to make up the deficiency of my personal estate. Item, I give and bequeath unto my said wife for and during the time she shall continue my widow the possession and income of that part of my personal estate which shall remain after my debts are paid and also of all my lands and real estate which lies in the precinct aforesaid.

Item, after the decease or marriage of my wife I give and devise unto my son, Rolof Verbruyck, and to his heirs and assigns forever as many acres of land as I by deed have granted to each of my other sons, the same to lie along the south side of the lands granted to my other sons as aforesaid and I then give and devise all the residue and remainder of my lands and real estate unto my four sons, to wit: Bernardus, Hendrick van De Linde, Samuel Gerritson, and Roelof, that is to say, to each of them an equal fourth part. To have and to hold the same unto my four sons (not as joint tenants but as tenants in common) and their heirs and assigns forever, each of my said sons or their heirs and assigns paying for the same an equal fourth part of all charges, expenses, trouble, costs and damages which shall arise or accrue or by reason of means of defending all sales and actions which now are depending and which shall hereafter be commenced and prosecuted for lands which I now have and claim in the county aforesaid, the sum to be paid to any one or more of my sons who shall have advanced the same.

Item, If after my said wife's decease or remarriage there shall be any part of my personal estate remaining besides the negro woman slave aforesaid, then and in such case I give and bequeath the same unto my said four sons to be equally divided among them.

Lastly, I nominate and appoint my friends Johannes Jos. Blauvelt and John Haring, Esquires, Executors of this my last will and testament and I hereby revoke all former wills and testaments by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Thirtieth day of January A. D., one thousand seven Hundred and eighty-four.

"Signed, sealed and declared by the said Samuel Verbruyck as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto set our names as witnesses in the presence of each other and of the Testator.
FREDERICKUS BLAUVELT,
JOHN DE WINT, JUN.,
COVERT HARING.

SAMUEL VERBRUYCK (SEAL).

The question naturally occurs how a pastor, over a hundred years ago, on a salary of only \$250 per annum, including a house and a few acres of land, could have had anything to leave to his family, after living in a disturbed state of the country and rearing a family of four sons. The simple and plain manners, customs, dress, and habits of the people in those early days are the explana-

tion. Mr. Verbruyck left to his wife and four sons about 300 acres of land near Hackensack and about 50 acres near Tappan. It is evident from his will that he felt a Christian solicitude in regard to the future of his slave Mary, as he was careful to provide that she should never be sold, but must remain under the care of his widow or her heirs to the end of her life.

The record of baptisms at Tappan continues perfect during the whole of Dominie Verbruyck's pastorate. The marriage record, however, fails, except from September 23d 1750, to October 3d 1754. The member record is unbroken from the organization of the church, in 1694, to July 4th 1754, but fails through all the rest of Dominie Verbruyck's time, not being reopened till March 21st 1785. The wonder is, not that these records are lost, but rather that the baptisms were all preserved through such an exciting period.* The next pastor, on the 5th of December 1792, nearly eight years after the reopening of the member roll as above stated, makes the following entry on this roll, accompanying it with a list of eighty names:

"Since several persons, members of the church, who made their profession of faith for Dominie Verbruyck, are not recorded in this book, and no doubt Mr. Verbruyck had their names properly recorded in some book that cannot now be found, having been lost in the late war, the Rev. Consistory have resolved to let their names be recorded in the church book. They are as follows:"

The eighty names, given with this entry, added to the previous entries on the register, makes a total of 503 members known to have been received by the church from its organization in 1694, by profession and by letter, to March 21st 1785.

Rev. Nicholas Lansing.—The third settled pastor of the Tappan church was, in many respects, more marked than any other whose ministry it ever enjoyed. Many still live who remember him well, as he died less than forty-nine years ago, and was in active service till within a fortnight of his death. Not the period in which he served the people as their pastor (this was a quiet one, at least as to Tappan), but certain remarkable peculiarities of constitutional temperament, and of personal and pulpit manner, during more than fifty years of ministry in Rockland county, so impressed his individualism upon the county, and imbedded it in its traditions, that it is certain his name will become more and more the inspiration of legendary spell among the people as time rolls on. The editor of this history and writer of this sketch knew him well, lived in the same house with him through several of his last months, and was old enough to understand him, being thirteen years of age when he died. He heard him preach, during his last six years, twice a month, alternately in English and Dutch. He takes great pleasure in recalling of him what he can, and committing it to this permanent form.

"Dominie Lansing" (popularly pronounced "Lonsen." He will never be known in tradition by any other

*The records of the schismatic organization of which we have spoken as existing from 1767 to 1778, are still preserved and perfect.

designation), was born at Albany, N. Y., September 20th 1748. He did not enter the ministry till 1780, when about 32 years of age. He passed his early manhood as a sailor on the Hudson, and, for some time before he studied for the ministry, was master of an Albany and New York sailing vessel. It was while thus employed that he was brought to spiritual concern. His first exercises were a painful struggle with self-righteousness, the memory of which tinged the whole course of his subsequent preaching. It was in a prayer meeting that, under a severe assault of Satan, he first came really to feel the deep corruption and absolute helplessness of his own nature, and, giving up the useless contest, to abandon himself to grace alone for salvation. Speaking of this experience, he was accustomed to say, with characteristic earnestness, in phrase drawn from his early calling: "Then my proud sails came down, and I saw that I must be saved by free, sovereign, and unmerited grace." In this grace he was soon led thoroughly and permanently to trust. Almost immediately thereafter, he felt himself powerfully drawn to the ministry. He pursued his studies under the Rev. Eilardus Westerlo of Albany, and was licensed by the General Meeting of Ministers and Elders held in New Paltz, October 1780. A year later, the same body at its session in New Hurley, N. Y., after approving a call made upon him by the congregations of Livingston Manor, in Columbia county, N. Y., directed his ordination and his installation over those congregations as their pastor. The ministers, in their minutes, very strongly express their great satisfaction with his examinations, and especially with his trial sermons. The first three years of his ministry were spent, as a result of these proceedings, in the pastorate of the three churches of Ancram, Stissing, and Livingston Manor, the latter of which has since been sub-divided. On the eleventh of August 1784, a call was made out for him by the united churches of Tappan and Clarkstown. This call he accepted, and of these two churches he remained the pastor till 1830, when, owing to his age (82 years), he gave up Clarkstown. Of the church of Tappan, however, he continued to be pastor till his death in September, 1835, thus accomplishing a pastorate of this church of more than fifty-one years.

Dominie Lansing's Person, Health, and Habits.—Dominie Lansing was, as to person, figure, and movements, tall, gaunt, and ungainly. He continued to the last to wear the Continental dress, though it had been so long discarded that to most people it had already become a real curiosity. When he began to study for the ministry he was in such feeble health that his relatives strongly opposed the step. His physician insisted that he never would reach the pulpit. Yet he was spared for a most vigorous service of fifty-four years. As I now recall him, I do not remember any irregularity in his health, or any interruption to his work from sickness, during his last six years. His vigor and buoyancy during those years were like those of a strong, healthy boy. He lived in the Tappan parsonage, quite near the church, and down to 1830, continued through his whole ministry, to

go on horseback between his two churches, a distance of seven miles. He also rode on horseback when making his pastoral calls. Possibly to this he may have been indebted for his early recuperated constitution and his long and well-preserved health. I have often seen him, after he had passed his eighty-first year, run down the parsonage lawn, leap over the fence, in contempt of the gate, spring on his horse, and ride off with a vigor that left me amazed. Every movement and every word was quick, nervously impulsive, and frequently fiery and passionate. His life was a perpetual drive of energy, applied equally to all matters of concern, both small and great. Yet he was uniformly well and wonderfully enduring. He had a life-long and inveterate habit of snuffing. He carried the snuff loose in his vest pocket, and used it so freely and carelessly that the material became engrained into, and literally colored his clothing from head to foot. Every piece of it, but especially the upper parts, was always deeply snuff colored. He lived in a day when photographs were unknown, and no painted portrait of him, after he reached manhood, seems to have been taken. For these reasons I have been so minute in this pen picture, that I may convey to readers some idea of the person, health, and habits of this remarkable man.

Natural temperament and personal piety.—No one ever doubted for a moment that Dominie Lansing had been, and was, the subject of a powerful work of converting and sanctifying grace. His whole nature was pervaded with his religion and with the spirit of consecration to his Master. He had an awful horror of sin and sinning, was terribly afraid of tempters and temptation, and never discovered that he had done a wrong to another without hasting at once and with all speed to own and, if possible, undo it. His quick, fiery temperament continually led him into saying and doing things which yet his deep toned purity of soul intensely abhorred. Thus he was constantly humbling himself and repenting. His temperament was the occasion to him of unutterable trial, but for all this it brought into greater conspicuousness before others the spiritual character of the man, and furnished the means of illustrating to all who knew him the profoundness of his conversion, and the deep sincerity of his life.

Scholarship and Habits in his Study.—In childhood I was accustomed to regard Dominie Lansing as a great scholar. I now know that he could not have been all that I then thought him in this respect. His opportunities for that early culture which is indispensable to elementary and refined accuracy had been limited. He was to a great extent self made, and it has been seen that he started upon study at a late point in his manhood. Yet he was an indefatigable student of the Bible in its original languages, and also of the Greek and Latin fathers, and of the Latin theologians. I have some of his Hebrew and his theological books in my own library. They give evidence of having been laboriously studied. The margins of their pages are filled with finely written annotations. To these evidences of his industry I have my own memory of the

constancy with which he kept his study and pored over his books. He had become literally mighty in the Scriptures. Then, too, his habits of prayer in his study were of the closest kind. Never was any one more continuously at the throne of grace, pleading for himself and for others. He had evidently become deeply persuaded of the truth of the saying—"bene orasse bene studuisse." He took the most assiduous pains to draw in nourishment to his own spiritual life through the two great channels—Bible study and prayer. He frequently spent much of the night, and often a whole night, in praying. His clothing always gave way first upon his knees. He was also a firm believer in fasting which he practiced to a large extent. So much I personally remember of him as a student, a scholar, a man of prayer, and a man of rigid self discipline. I have even yet a high regard for his scholarship, as scholarship was reckoned in his day. But I feel after all, and even more strongly still, that his piety and his closeness of walk and communion with God were the overtopping peculiarities of his personal life.

Pulpit Manners and Preaching.—The pulpit in which he preached (he never saw the completion of the new church) was very high, of the old wine glass form, and surmounted by the old fashioned sounding board, which was ornamented with a sheaf of golden grain. It was reached on either side by a circular flight of steps. Every memory I have of the Dominie's ascent of this pulpit and services while occupying it, is a memory of intense solemnity. Upon the steps, in going up, he always prostrated himself at full length and remained for several minutes, evidently in earnest prayer. Then rising, he ascended to his place with the air of a man who "walked with God." In the order of service, he carried out strictly the usages of the Reformed churches of his day. During the summer and autumn of each year he always preached twice on the Sabbath in the church, with an interval of not more than half an hour between the two services. The second Sabbath service in the church, during his whole ministry, was always devoted to an exposition of the Heidelberg Catechism. The morning service was never less than two hours in length, and the second was never less than an hour and a half. The former was introduced by the clerk and chorister, who stood below and in front of the pulpit, read the law, and then gave out a psalm which he sung with the people. As I have said already, the Dominie's services, during the six years of my acquaintance with him, were conducted on his two Sabbaths of each month, alternately in the English and Dutch languages, with the singing of each to correspond. There were different clerks for the different languages, the clerk for the Dutch services being the venerable Samuel G. Verbryck, a son of the former pastor. When the clerk's part of the services ended, the Dominie began. One of the peculiarities of the service of his day in the Reformed church was the "exordium remotum," an introductory exposition of the whole, or some passage, of the Scripture reading, and intended to prepare the hearers for the treatment of the main subject of the service. This was invariably of great length. It often exceeded any

length that would in our day be tolerated for the regular sermon. Yet I have no memory of any complaint from the hearers. The usage was fixed and so were the nerves of the people. But the pulpit manners of the Dominie I can never forget. His eccentricities, of which I shall have to speak in a moment, were not uppermost. Uppermost was grave dignity, a manner thoroughly in keeping with the solemnity of the pulpit and its themes, the manner of an ambassador from God, deeply conscious of the weight of his message and of the delightful, or the dreadful, issues to his hearers, that hung upon the faithful and earnest, or the careless and slovenly, delivery of it. Notwithstanding his naturally fiery temperament when suddenly roused, there was a benignity in the old pastor's face and a gentleness in his conversation when his spirit was at rest, that drew my heart to him in an instant when we met in private. But in the pulpit he was a literal thunderer. He seemed to look down on us from the sky. He bottomed every sermon with the most searching analysis of the human heart, labored with terrible earnestness to dislodge unscriptural hopes, and ended in every case by shutting every hearer down to Christ only as the Way, the Truth, and the Life. The terrors of the law he always applied till men shivered with fear, and the grace of the gospel and the free salvation he never failed to magnify at the end. He was a master in the realm of spiritual experience. He knew every chord of the heart and every sensation of it, and his sermons were enriched with delineations in which, as in a glass, every spirit led hearer could see his own exercises reflected and explained. None of the eccentricities of the preacher ever obscured these prevailing characteristics. Every one saw and felt that his eccentricities were not put on, but were part of the man. And so being, and so being regarded, they served in his case to deepen, not to injure the effect of his profoundly earnest and intelligently weighty teachings and appeals. He never used manuscript in preaching, and as the natural result of this, he became largely repetitive in his later years. Yet even his repetitions were of service in deepening the impressions and fixing the memory of his preaching. What he repeated was not the common place, but always the striking. Over and over he uttered sayings of the most vital moment. He seemed to gather into a few aphoristic utterances the accumulations of a life study and a life experience, that he might be sure at last to leave his best things with his people. His figure and manner in the pulpit are indelibly fixed upon the memory of many who are living yet, and his sayings have long been among the floating traditions of Rockland county. They continue even now to affect the religious life of the whole region over which the remarkable preacher was so well known.

His Eccentricities.—From what has been already said, it will be understood that he was eccentric even in figure and movements. But his chief eccentricities lay in his sayings and his illustrations. Had they been affected, they would not be noticed here. But they were of the essence of the man, and were so overruled by

divine grace as to become wonderfully subservient to his life work and mission. His most ordinary speech in common life was unusual and eccentric. It was not always in the sayings he uttered, but often in his special ways of uttering them that the eccentricity lay. Every deliverance with him was in vigorous Dutch or Saxon. On one occasion, after spending a tedious week of calm on a sloop between New York and Albany, during which he had been tortured with the profanity of a godless crew, he was met by a friend who accosted him with the inquiry how he did, and to whom he replied, "Oh, miserable! I have been in hell for the last week." He was proverbially indifferent as to the care of his horse, leaving him too much to the careless treatment of his servants. I well remember the appearance of the unhappy animal. And yet the dominie always drove at startling speed. On one occasion a person at the roadside called to him as he went, "Dominie, you ride as if the devil was after you." "Oh, yes," he replied, "he is always after me." At another time, when he was returning from Clarkstown with some friends in the vehicle, as he was approaching his home, at a sharp turn he drove suddenly over a cow lying in his way, and brought about the complete wreck of his wagon, and the scattering of his party over the road. The cow proved to be unhurt, but the ladies, of course, were very much frightened. Amid the general confusion, the dominie, whose deep absorption had been the occasion of the catastrophe, came to a dawning sense of what had happened. His first thought, however, went to his neighbor, whose cow he feared he had injured, or perhaps killed, and his first exclamation was: "No matter, my dears, I will pay for the cow, I will pay for the cow." Such peculiarities were characteristic of his ordinary life. But it was with the pulpit and preaching that most of his remembered eccentricities are connected. One of his sayings, repeated, I am confident, more than a hundred times in my own hearing, and meant to illustrate the real place of works in the plan of salvation (a quotation from old authors) was: "Do and Live? Do and be damned! I have never said to you, Do and Live, but Live and Do!" Another, intended to impress the certainty with which all his hearers were speeding to their earthly end was: "The time will come when two men will meet upon the road. One will say to the other, did you know Dominie Lon-sen? Know him, the other will reply, of course I did. Who didn't know Dominie Lon-sen? Well, he's dead!" And another still, intended to rebuke carelessness about one's certain death, was: "Not afraid to die. Who says he is not afraid to die? I'm afraid to die." This way of illustrating his points used to send thrills through my own child nature, as I well remember. But there were other phases of this eccentricity that grew simply out of his rapidity of thought and speech, developing the most grotesque combinations, wholly unperceived and unsuspected by himself. There are many traditions of this peculiarity, for which I cannot myself vouch, but which are undoubtedly founded on fact, though they may be exaggerated. One is, that once, while preaching, he fell to turning over the

leaves of the Bible to find and read a passage from one of Paul's letters, saying as he did so: "Paul says, Paul says, what says Paul?" At this juncture the negroes in the gallery were whispering. The good dominie heard them, and continuing with his words, "Paul says, Paul says, what says Paul?" added in Dutch, without lifting his eyes or changing his tone, and as if reading his newly found text: "Niggers mustn't talk in the gallery!" Another variety of eccentricity in his manner is illustrated by the following: Beginning a sermon on Noah saved by the ark, he is said to have descended from the pulpit with the remark to his hearers, "I don't suppose you know how the ark looked," and to have begun to draw an outline of the vessel on the pulpit front. The story goes that the elders, one or more, rose from their seats, gently took him by the arm, and suggested that he was not doing a wise thing. Whereupon he yielded to them in an instant and returned to the pulpit, saying as he went: "Well, well, if you know more than I do, all right." At another time, lost in earnestness while preaching, he was stamping on the pulpit floor and pounding the open Bible with terrible energy, when he heard, behind him, indications that the one-legged pulpit (pinned to the wall rather insecurely) was giving way. He had heard these indications before and spoken of them. At this time he took up his pulpit Bible, came down the steps with it, entered the clerk's desk, and before resuming his sermon, said: "I have told the Consistory a hundred times that this pulpit will fall. I believe they want me to break my neck." There are countless traditions similar to these afloat in Rockland county and in and around Albany where he occasionally preached. But the power of his eccentricities lay in his illustrations of the points he made in speaking. Many times he used to say when preaching in the old stone church, "A sinner can no more save himself than I can take up this church and throw it across the river to Tarrytown." Then, too, his directness of personal application to his hearers was wonderful. Exchanging once with a brother, and preaching to a new audience, he laid the sins of the people before them with pointed finger, saying: "You know that *you* lie, that *you* get drunk, that *you* are dishonest in your dealings," and so on, alleging against them infraction of all the commandments of the decalogue, and charging them with all manner of sins, till the people were dodging about to get from under the range of that pointed finger, and wondering how the Tappan Dominie could know so much about the sins of their lives. Such was the man. He was "*sui generis*." No one could imitate him. If his eccentricities had not been his nature, they would have been his defect and defeat. As it was, they added to the effectiveness of his preaching and his example. They helped to shape the character and the strength of his church. On one occasion, at a meeting of the Classis of Paramus, when reports from the churches were the order of the day, the President inquired for the report from Tappan (then universally, and still often, pronounced "Tóp-on"). "What has Dominie Lon-sen to report about Tóp on?" he asked. "Tóp-on," said the

Dominie, with a sigh of sadness, "Tóp-on? Why all Tóp-on is dead, and I am dead, too." The President thereupon called upon the Dominie to pray for Tóp-on, and he complied in a manner which proved that however it might be with Tóp-on, the pastor of its church was very far from dead. I repeat—Such was this remarkable man. I could not have done justice to his memory, or to the knowledge and impressions of still living people who knew him well, if I had dealt scantily or hastily with this part of my sketch.

Last Fortnight of His Life.—He preached regularly in his turns twice a month till within two weeks of his death, in September 1835. This was the year of the erection of the present church, of which I will speak under the sketch of the next pastor. The services of the summer had been held in the old thatched-roof barn of the parsonage property. The Sabbath was the 13th day of the first autumnal month and it was his turn to preach. The improvised seats were crowded and the place was thronged with persons sitting and standing in and around. The Dominie was feeble and had reached the barn through the assistance of two of his Consistories.

It was noticed that he preached as if conscious that he was uttering his last public words, which proved to have been the case. He tried to stand, but tottered. The scene was one never to be forgotten by any who witnessed it. The elders feared that he would fall, and begged him to be seated and speak in a sitting position, which he did. He earnestly reminded the people of his past instruction, "I have never preached to you Do and Live" he said, "but Live and Do." Recalling how much he had always dwelt upon the nature and necessity of the new birth, saving faith, true repentance, and a godly life, he repeated what he said was now necessary for them to know for salvation, and earnestly exhorted all who heard him to the one thing needful. All felt that he was literally speaking as a dying man to dying men. At once after this service he took to his dying bed, and on Saturday morning, September 26th, very early, he passed away. He had all through his Christian life been harassed with a fear of the dying experience, not of the beyond, but of the mere dying itself. On his death bed, he never alluded to this, but was constantly engaged in prayer and in giving spiritual instruction to those around him. His death created a profound sensation over a large section of country, and his funeral services at the beginning of the following week, held in the same rude sanctuary in which he had borne his last testimony for his Lord, were attended by an immense concourse of people, gathered from near and far. Such was the earthly record and the earthly end of this earnest, godly man, and powerful preacher of the gospel of Christ. His remains, like those of his predecessors, Muzelius and Verbryck, lie interred at Tappan. They are in the yard on the west of the road, and the spot is still marked with the original stone, bearing the following inscription:

IN
MEMORY OF
THE REVEREND
NICHOLAS LANSING
LATE MINISTER OF
THE GOSPEL AT
TAPPAN
BORN IN THE CITY OF
ALBANY
THE 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER
1748
DIED 26TH SEPTEMBER
1835
AGED 87 YEARS
AND 6 DAYS

MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS A HUMBLE AND ZEALOUS
SERVANT IN HIS MASTER'S CAUSE
REMEMBER YE NOT THAT WHEN I WAS YET WITH
YOU I TOLD YOU THESE THINGS.

THOUGH DEAD, HE YET SPEAKETH.

The style of the call made upon Dominie Lansing in 1784 by the united churches of Tappan and Clarkstown did not differ much from that of the call made by these churches on Dominie Verbryck thirty-four years earlier. But the salary was increased from 100 pounds (\$250) to 170 pounds (\$425), together with the parsonage and farm. It remained without appreciable change during the whole fifty-one years of his pastorate. About the time of this call the old church building of 1716 was remodeled. Its four sided roof was removed, the house was lengthened, topped out with a beautiful gambrel roof, and a jaunty spire of open work, in which could be seen the great wheel to which was attached the bell that on a Sabbath morning could be heard half a mile away. The interior was painted in imitation of mahogany, except the tall columns that supported the roof, which were done in imitation of marble. On the sides were galleries approached by stairs built within the body of the church. That on the right of the pulpit was appropriated to the young men, and that on the left was assigned to the negro slaves. The maidens occupied the pews below on the left of the pulpit. Of the form of the pulpit itself I have already spoken. Of course the elders and deacons, according to the usage of the Reformed Churches, sat respectively in front pews on the right and left of the minister. The auditorium in earlier days was not warmed at the services, but within my own time was imperfectly warmed by two "box" stoves, one at the side of each of the two entrance doors. Worshippers brought to church with them the old fashioned foot stoves, which they passed from one to the other during the services for the warming of cold feet and hands. Sometimes a hearer, overcome with cold, would leave his seat and sit or stand near one of the stoves. These conditions would seem very strange to us now, but they were the conditions of the church at Tappan fifty years ago. Every one went to church. Infants were taken in the arms. Mothers

carried them out of the church when they were too restless, and brought them in again when they had become quieted. I have spoken of all this as history. It could not have been left out in what assumes to be a history of the county in which it all was, and all occurred.

Dominie Lansing had been a widower for very many years before his death (I think at least eighteen). The maiden name of Mrs. Lansing was Dorcas Sarah Dickinson. There were no children by the marriage. After the wife's death his home was managed for him by a niece. His habits were frugal, like those of Dominie Verbruyck. Although he was open hearted and liberal, yet he accumulated money. His will is now in my possession, having come to me through the papers of my father. It bequeaths \$600 for a scholarship in the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, N. J. The bulk of the estate is left to the natural heirs.

Rev. Isaac D. Cole.—The fourth settled pastor of the Tappan Church differed from any other of its pastors, in being a native of Rockland county and of a lineage identified with the beginning and the whole progress of the church itself. His memory is still so fresh, his influence was so widely felt, and his name is so cherished in the county, that considerable place must be given in this history for a sketch of his life.

Family Line.—Upon the member roll of the church are the names of Jacob Kool (later written "Cole") and Barbara Hanse, residents of Tappan, received into its communion on the 23d of October 1695, one day less than a year from the date of its organization. The husband was baptized at Kingston, New York, January 1st 1673, and had, in 1695, just settled at Tappan, as a young and recently married man. He was the eighth and last child of Jacob Barentsen Kool and Marretje Simons (who had gone from New York to Kingston about 1659), and a grandson of Barent (or Barnard) Jacobsen Kool, an officer of the West India Company in New Amsterdam under the administration of Director Minuit. The records of the Tappan Church show that Jacob Kool was an elder of the church in almost continuous active service to the end of his life, and they also contain repeated entries of his contributions to its support. He must have died before November 23d 1719, for Barbara Hanse is entered on a Hackensack record of that date as "widow of Jacob Kool." He had six children, of whom the youngest, Abraham (baptized at Hackensack, November 2d 1707), was in line to the subject of this sketch. Abraham Kool and his wife, Annetje Meyer, were received into the communion of the Tappan Church on profession of their faith, December 26th 1737. Of their children—eight in number—the fourth, Isaac, born at Tappan January 21st, and baptized there February 15th 1741, was the grandfather of Rev. Isaac D. Cole. He married, on the 15th of October 1764, Catharine Serven, born August 28th 1747, at Clarkstown, but baptized on the 13th of the next month at Tappan, where her parents had their church connection, the church at Clarkstown not yet having been organized. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cole was at once fixed in the upper part of Clarks-

town, since called New City, and within a few yards of the site since given to the Court House. There they resided till 1793, until all their children—fifteen in number—were born. During this time they were members, first of the Clarkstown or New Hempstead, and afterward of the West Hempstead or "Brick" Church, in each of which in turn Mr. Cole was an elder. In 1793 they removed to Fondabush, Fulton county, New York, where, after founding, and for a time helping to sustain, a Reformed (since 1825 changed to a Presbyterian) Church, Mr. Cole died on the 23d of October 1800. His widow, a woman of great vigor of mind and great excellence of character returned after his death to Rockland county, lived to the ripe age of almost eighty-five years, and at last died at Nanuet, on the 10th of July 1832.

Birth and Early Life.—David Cole, the eighth of the fifteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cole (born at New City, September 26th, and baptized October 5th 1777), married, January 11th 1798, Elizabeth Meyer, of Kakiat (now Spring Valley), daughter of Johannes Meyer and Catharine (Tryntjemet) Van Houten, born August 16th, and baptized September 1st 1776. He took up his residence at Spring Valley, and there Isaac, his oldest child, and the only son he ever had, was born on the 25th of January, and baptized on the 25th of March 1799.

Mr. and Mrs. David Cole removed to New York city in 1802, and in that city their boy received, in the best schools of his day, his youthful training. Among his teachers were Abraham De Baun, Cyrus Beadle, Daniel Demarest, and Abraham O. Stansbury, afterward teacher of the deaf and dumb, the last an instructor for whose character and tact he always cherished the highest regard. He had also an experience of the school of Albert Pickett, famous as a teacher and as an author of useful school books, but no less famous as a disciplinarian of fearful severity. Later than this, he studied at Nanuet under Samuel Bogert, a licentiate of the Reformed Church, and later still, and with a remarkable providential bearing upon his life, at Greenbush, now Blauveltville, in the school of the celebrated and successful Bailey. Such were the experiences of his school boy days.

Conversion and First Drawing to the Ministry.—During his school life, he seems to have known little of spiritual concern till he became a member of Mr. Bailey's school. In after days, he was accustomed to speak of his mind as having been "a blank" till he was about eighteen years of age. With his school experience before this, he had also connected a brief experience of business, having spent about two years and a half in stores as a clerk. But now, at Mr. Bailey's school, he found himself surrounded with powerful influences for good. The neighborhood was at the time marked for its intellectual culture, and for its religious atmosphere. His parents, upon their removal to New York in 1802, had at once united on profession with the Collegiate Church, then under the pastorate of Dr. John H. Livingston, and shortly after, in 1807, had joined with others in organizing the North West (Franklin street) Reformed



Isaac D. Cole.

Church, and in bringing in the ministry of the memorable Rev. Christian Bork. In these churches, and under these pastors, their son had received the best pulpit and catechetical instruction, but his heart had apparently remained unmoved. In the summer of 1817, at Greenbush, he attended the Bible Class of Rev. Andrew Thompson, an able and faithful minister of Christ, of precious memory. Surrounded by serious, and many of them deeply pious, people, his mind became quickly aroused to inquiry, and soon to very deep concern. It is probably not often that exercises so deep pass upon one newly awakened. On the 19th of April 1818, he united, with nearly a score of others, in making a profession of faith in connection with the Franklin street church. Yet months elapsed before he attained to joy and peace in believing. His distress continued to deepen for a long time. One morning, however, about two years after his profession, and during the progress of a memorable revival of religion in Rockland county, while walking in the fields in great perturbation of soul, his load was suddenly lifted off. All nature around him seemed instantly lighted with a gorgeous illumination. Every object appeared to reflect the glory of God. The Saviour stood before him a revealed object. The filial feeling came into his heart. The struggle was over. Deliverance had come. Almost at once, his happy, grateful heart was filled with longing to honor God with every power and gift. It was pressed upon him that he could best do this through the ministry as a life work. At once therefore, although grown to early manhood, he threw up every other thought, and entering the school of Mr. John Borland, one of the first standing in New York as a medium for preparation, put himself en route for college. Natural eagerness to get on as fast as possible to the realization of his now all absorbing aim, however, led him into prolonged and intense night application to books, and to his great dismay his sight gave way. With impatience he was compelled to suspend his studies for a time. At the very earliest possible moment, however, with returning sight, he resumed them, but only to suffer a second defeat from the same cause. His subsequent experience revealed that in his case this had been quite remarkable, as his sight ever afterwards was so excellent, that he never used glasses, but read the finest print without them, to his latest day. But now the Lord had another use for him for a time, and used this temporary blindness, twice repeated, to divert him from his own views, and turn him off for some years to quite another line of life.

Experience as an Instructor of Youth.—Regarding the trying failure of his sight as a Providential indication that he was not called to the ministry, he began again to inquire what the Lord would have him do, and was led after a time to decide upon taking up the work of a teacher, viewing it not only as a means of reaching intellects with secular culture, but supremely as a means of reaching souls with the great salvation. At about twenty-one years of age, therefore, he entered upon the work, expecting it to be his work for life. At first for about six

months, he taught the public school at Tappan Slote (now Piermont). The field was not prominent, but with a fidelity that thought more of trust and responsibility than of reputation or earthly reward, he threw his very life into his calling. From Piermont, he removed to New York, taking place for a time in noted schools as a teacher of special branches for which he displayed remarkable adaptation. But he was not to remain subordinate. In 1821, he became principal of a public school at Bloomingdale on the upper part of the island, and in September, 1822, started a school for himself in the city, where he continued to teach till he was at last really permitted to take up study for the ministry in September, 1826.

Mr. Cole had a very unusual aptitude and tact as a teacher. It was not simply his deep conscientiousness in his work that gave him the success which was rapidly making him famous, and would have lifted him very high indeed in this calling if he had continued in it. It was a really wonderful teaching gift. He had a rare composure of spirit, a rare patience with the dullest mind, and a profound sympathy with every one of his pupils in every effort. It was a perfect delight to him to succeed in conveying ideas to others, and he was ever on the alert to find out the most effective ways of doing it. This patience and sympathy and wonderful tact are remembered by every one now living who had the good fortune to be numbered among his pupils. It displayed itself with great conspicuousness in his late profession, the ministry. His pulpit was his teaching desk. He was a rare teacher both in preaching and conversation. He was a wonderfully clear teacher of every subject he taught when he presided over a school, and no less a wonderfully clear teacher of "the truth as it is in Jesus," when he became and as long as he continued to be a preacher in the pulpit. It is upon this exceptional power, that his reputation most solidly rests. And it appears very much as if he was providentially turned aside for a few years after he was first drawn to thought of the ministry, that in the practical work of the school room, he might most effectively develop this peculiarity to the great prominence to which it so early attained.

Return of the Drawing to the Ministry.—The spirit that moved this conscientious teacher did not admit of confinement of his responsibility to the school-room. From the time of his remarkable experience already related, of entrance on a life of spiritual peace, the church of Christ had been an object of warmest interest to him, and though he did not hope ever to reach a pulpit, yet he gave himself in every possible way to the church work. Such spirits are needed, and where they exist they do not fail to be called into prominent use. Mr. Cole was a church officer, and as such he always carried a deep sense of his responsibility, and exerted himself to magnify his office. It cannot be surprising that a spirit thus exercised would be ever looking to higher things. He was now in the twenty-eighth year of his age. The trouble with the sight had entirely passed away. The drawing to the ministry came back with redoubled force. Even during the work of the day, the strong feeling came

over the busy teacher, "I must preach the Gospel. Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." At last the Master's time had come. In September 1826, after consulting with his family (he had now a wife and two children) and his friends, and conferring with professors in the Theological Seminary of our church, the teacher took the decisive step, and threw all he had so far saved, a willing offering at his Saviour's feet. Selling his school, and converting his little property into cash, he removed with his family to New Brunswick, and with glad heart began the work of preparing for the ministry. Never was sacrifice more freely made, or followed with more satisfactory results. Three years (1826-1829), under the able instruction of the professors in the seminary, flew swiftly away. In July 1829, they had taken their flight. The little family, while they were passing, had, with some side work of the student in teaching, carried through without the help of any Board or any person but themselves. Now, wholly exhausted as to material resources, but full of joy and courage in the Lord, they were ready for labor and experience in any field to which they might be called. The step of seeking license to preach the Gospel was now taken, and license was at once obtained from the Classis of New York on the 4th of August 1829.

Settlement at Tappan.—The venerable church, whose history we are writing, was now under the pastorate, as we have shown, of Rev. Nicholas Lansing. The aged pastor was in his 81st year. His period of strength for pastoral work seemed nearly at an end. And, moreover, the church enjoyed his services in the pulpit every other Sabbath only, the alternate Sabbath being still given to Clarkstown. The people were looking for an assistant. The new licentiate, already well known through all the surrounding country, was sought for a hearing, and as soon as he had been heard, was unanimously invited to this peculiar position and charge. He accepted the invitation promptly, and removed to Tappan in November. The stipend allowed for the service (which consisted in preaching on alternate Sabbaths, and included the entire pastoral care of the congregation) was very small. But the young minister and his wife had a calm trust in God, and with good health and strength to encourage him, the former gave himself fearlessly and faithfully to his work. In the spring of 1830, he found employment for his unoccupied Sabbaths. The neighboring congregation of Schraalenburgh had long been united with that of Hackensack, under a joint pastorate. The venerable Rev. James I. C. Romeyn occupied its pulpit every other Sabbath only. The people now sought and secured the services of the assistant at Tappan for the alternate Sabbaths. Mr. Cole, in this way, obtained employment for all his Lord's Days. This brought upon him, however, the entire pastoral care of these two congregations, whose churches were six miles apart, and whose territory was very wide spread. In both congregations he was, so far, an assistant only, not having been ordained. After he had served according to their conditions for a time, the people at Tappan took more definite steps, at the sugges-

tion of the veteran Lansing, upon whom the infirmities of age were rapidly increasing, and extended to their assistant a formal pastoral call, which he accepted. His ordination and installation quietly followed on the 24th of May 1831. Still, however, the nature of his work, and the compensation he derived from the two churches remained the same. It was entirely insufficient for his family's support, and this led to a side movement for necessary relief.

Return to Teaching as a Partial Means of Support.—Recalling now his old profession as an educator of youth, and his success in it, and with a manly consciousness of his ability to command through it an adequate support, he began, in 1831, to teach again in a limited way in addition to his double pulpit and pastoral work. The comparative recency with which he had left his teaching in New York, made his character and name as a teacher still fresh in the memory of many, and he was at once besieged with applications from old sources and new. The result was, purchase of a property suitable for the purpose, and the opening, in May 1832, of a formal boarding school at Tappan, and the gathering at once of a large number of pupils. The teaching tact of the pastor, and his earnest interest in both the intellects and the hearts of his scholars, became again, as before, matters of wide notice and profound admiration. But the physical strength of the pastor and teacher was kept under the severest of strains. It was in a fair way to be broken down, when relief came in a way that had not been foreseen.

Call and Removal to Paterson, and Return to Tappan.—In the month of November 1832, a pressing call was extended to Rev. Mr. Cole by the Reformed Church of Totown, at Paterson, N. J. The terms were such as to offer immediate relief from cares, which were too heavy to be long borne. So the call was accepted, the school property was sold, and the removal to Paterson was effected on the 16th of December 1832. But the breaking of the tie brought out evidence from the Tappan people of affection for the pastor of which he had had no conception. It was with the severest pain on both sides that the final parting was reached. The people saw their pastor go with the exclamation: "We will have him back in a year." And they kept their word. They could not unite on any other man. Before a year had expired they recalled him on terms that offered him entire comfort, and opportunity for devotion to ministerial work only, and at Tappan alone. On the 16th of December 1833 (one year to a day from his removal to Paterson), he was on his return to his first people. His subsequent life in the pastorate, beginning with his relation as assistant pastor in 1829, belongs, with the brief exception we have indicated, to the ancient church of his fathers to its close, his pastoral relation to the church not being dissolved till the 9th of February 1864.

Ministry and Preaching at Tappan; its Formative Influences and its Character.—The early association of Rev. Mr. Cole, first as an assistant of, and then as a colleague with the aged Lansing, in all for about five years, had large effect upon his subsequent life and ministry. We

have shown that the veteran pastor was a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost, mighty in the Scriptures, and at home in all the learning essential to the ministerial life and work. He literally lived at the spiritual fountains. Notwithstanding his eccentric manners, and his unique style of preaching, his sermons and conversation were always intensely pious and profoundly experimental. The two colleagues conceived and maintained for each other the deepest affection, and the younger, without in the least losing his own widely different individualism, ardently and successfully studied, and came insensibly to reflect the elder's intensely evangelical spirit. And then, the times at Tappan had much to do with the formation of the younger, and possibly, even at that late period of his life, affected even the elder pastor more than he himself knew. The great church secession of Bergen county, New Jersey, had occurred in 1822, and the universal and intense interest in the movement, and in the principles it involved, and the subjects it brought to the front, had led the whole country into a deep study, not only of the politico ecclesiastical aspects of the secession itself, but also of the doctrines of the gospel as they stood related to the parties, one of which (the seceding party) charged the other with sacrificing the purity of the gospel to a time serving policy. It was amid an intense surrounding heat of conflict that Rev. Isaac D. Cole began his ministry. This threw him, and others like him, at once upon their best resources, natural and acquired. And especially it drove them to the Bible, and to the throne of grace for spiritual light and strength, that they might really preach Christ and him crucified, and bring out the whole system of divine truth with greatest perspicuity and power. Under this training, and under the fire of a criticism which was often intensely malicious, Rev. Mr. Cole cultivated and succeeded in acquiring a habit of comparing Scripture with Scripture, for which he became widely distinguished, and on which probably more than on any other characteristic, his reputation will rest. It is hardly possible that he was ever excelled in this wonderful gift. No one ever heard him for the shortest time, even in his most desultory addresses or conversations, without being wonderfully impressed with it, and remembering him prominently by it. It was carried into every sermon, prayer meeting talk, and conversation, to an extent and with a grasp and control to which no verbal description of ours can do justice. It impressed every hearer with the feeling that the pastor had been penetrated by the Holy Spirit with the very life of the divine word. And with this facility of comparing and applying the Scriptures, was connected another remarkable gift. Owing largely, doubtless, to the carping spirit of the times, but more yet to the natural teaching tact of Mr. Cole, to which we have already alluded, he had struggled to acquire, and had succeeded in acquiring a remarkably simple style of speech, which made him, without any sacrifice of purity of diction, always intelligible to the plainest hearer. Like his colleague, he never used a manuscript in the pulpit. His manner was that of a father instructing his children, or a

masterly teacher, feeling after and reaching down to understandings and hearts. His words were always select and chaste, but of the simplest kind. His sensitiveness to the proprieties and solemnities of the pulpit was absolute. It so controlled him that he was never betrayed into a vulgarism. As a habit there was nothing ornate about his diction. Certainly there was never a seeking after what is usually known as eloquence. And yet at times, especially in the perorations of sermons, when dwelling upon the joys of Christian experience, or the prospects of the children of God, or when dilating upon the perils of the neglecters of salvation, this simple minister of Christ rose to an actual eloquence that was truly sublime. It carried his hearers to a Pisgah top from which they could see over into the promised land, or so moved them at the thought of approaching doom, that the effect was electric. These occasional flights of spontaneous and unaffected eloquence increased in frequency as increasing age and knowledge deepened his apprehension of the relations of his hearers to the great truths he was called to preach. He lived under the habitual pressure of spiritual duty and work. It shaped his life both in and out of the pulpit, and made him what he was both in himself and to his church.

Origin of the New Church Building.—In the year 1834, while Dominie Lansing still lived, Mr. Cole felt himself called to suggest to his people the need of a new house for the Lord. The old building, erected in 1716, and rebuilt with alterations of form and enlargement at the beginning of Dominie Lansing's pastorate, had now become thoroughly unfit for use. It was discreditable to the people. Yet it was not a thing of a day to bring an old-fashioned congregation, able in means though it was, to see the need for improvement. The pastor knew that every temporal success, as well as every spiritual, must come from a divine source. He pondered and prayed over this matter till his mind received a comfortable assurance that the Lord would be with him. Then he preached to his people from the words of Haggai, I, 4: "It is time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses and this house lie waste." His manner was instructive, tender, and persuasive. It was forthwith apparent that the message had been from the Lord, and that it had taken the hearts of the people. They were not at once unanimous. But a movement sprang up promptly, and in the spring of 1835, the work of building a new church was begun. The autumn of the same year was memorable both for the completion of this building and for the translation of the senior pastor from the infirmities and toils of earth to the rest and the rewards of heaven. The heartiness of the people in the work in which they had been engaged, and the spirit with which they had carried it through, were attested by the fact that when it was completed, it was paid for in an effort of two successive days at a sale of pews. The whole cost was about \$11,000. And now, setting out under increased advantages, the remaining pastor began alone a work of increased responsibility, but with a thankful heart and a new courage. He was destined to carry this church on

his mind and heart for twenty-eight years more, till February 1864. The work now, with the exception of a single occurrence, one of great importance, however, proved to be a straightforward work of feeding the flock of Christ, and of gathering in those who were yet without. The love for this work never abated for a moment during the long period. And the strength was renewed day by day. It was delightful service to the end, maintained throughout in the spirit with which it had been originally assumed. It was interrupted by one occurrence only of a trying kind, of which we speak here, not because we love to do so, but because we have to, to be true to the history of the period and of the pastor himself.

Experience of Trial.—We cannot now too minutely enter into particulars of the occurrence to which reference has been made, as many on both sides who took interest in it are still living, and there is no need, nor have we the least desire for a revival of painful memories. A jar arose in the congregation in January 1838. We shall not here venture an expression of opinion as to the real spring. It started with a prominent and influential member of the church, and took the form of expressed dissatisfaction with the teachings of the pulpit. It soon extended to some others in the congregation. As it came to issue in the form of two Classical trials of the pastor, in 1838 and 1840, the proceedings of which are all on record, and as from each side a pamphlet or book relating to it was published, we have the means at this time of looking fairly at the whole controversy. The pastor was characteristically jealous of the Gospel committed to his trust. Movements for moral reform were then being started which did not meet his views. He was firm as a rock on the subject of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and on the questions arising from existing evil in every form. But he could not sympathize with many of the movements of that day for the suppression of various evils, because he deemed them at variance with the Gospel, and inimical to the cause of Christ. Large numbers of the best Christian thinkers were with him in his views. It is possible that the jar in his church started with his teachings on these subjects, as a number of persons around him were heated upon them to fever heat. But those who had taken issue with him on these matters soon began to express dissatisfaction with his preaching on the relations of justification and sanctification, faith and good works, the marks and evidences of the new birth, and kindred subjects. It is not necessary to detail the history further, since, as we have said, the whole controversy is spread over pages upon pages of ecclesiastical record, and still further detailed in the publications of the parties themselves. In the summer of 1838, the pastor was summoned for trial, upon specified charges, by the Classis of Paramus, with which he was connected. The session lasted two days, and at its close the matter was thought by some to have been adjusted. The pastor, in an address, said that perhaps he had not been sufficiently plain in his preaching, and that it would be his aim in the future to be simpler and

clearer than he had been. The disaffected parties hailed this remark, availed themselves of the opening it offered for settlement, and proffered their hands in token of satisfaction. The meeting thereupon adjourned. At once it was claimed that a compromise had been sought by the pastor, though no such thing had been even distantly intended. The preaching upon this became plainer indeed, so plain that it forthwith appeared that the difference was radical and that there could be no hope of an adjustment of it. Two years later, the temporarily suppressed difficulty culminated in a second ecclesiastical trial, which resulted in the pastor's emphatic acquittal of all charges. The result was his firmer establishment with his people, and a widening of his ministerial power and usefulness. The defeated parties withdrew from the Tappan Church in various directions, and left a peaceful and united congregation. Those withdrawing were, beyond a doubt, sincere and pious people. The controversy seems to have been substantially the old controversy between the Calvinistic and Armenian views of the doctrines of grace. Perhaps in the beginning it was principally this. But in its progress, it probably stirred up personal feeling to a greater extent than some suspected. As for the pastor, his bearing through the long period of it was characteristic. His happy peace in his Saviour was remarkable. Nothing he heard or saw ever excited him to a hasty word. The interviews between himself and his opponents were always conducted on his part with absolute self control. His sermons, throughout the whole period, though unwritten, were always delivered with an imperturbable composure. And in the Classical trials, he left himself in the hands of his Lord with a quietness of spirit so marked that it wonderfully affected the Classis, the spectators, and the whole community. The result was deep and lasting. As it had been in the period of the secession already mentioned, so here again, every one around was put afresh upon the study of the Scriptures, in deep anxiety to understand the subjects involved. The pastor's spirit was unspeakably refreshed, and a foundation of Bible knowledge was extensively laid, such as no ordinary work could ever have secured. Many souls were brought to Christ by this unusual seed sowing. The parties who withdrew from the church, several of them, in later years better understood the pastor, and ranked among his warmest friends. The general result was his firm establishment in the confidence and love of his people and of the whole country. The way was now effectually cleared for a ministerial work which went on through the next 23 years at Tappan, without further interruption to their end, in February, 1864. This experience no doubt further helped to form the style of the pastor's preaching, of which we have already spoken so strongly. It had trained him to unspeakable care in regard to certain words and forms of speech liable to misapprehension, and to unspeakable nicety in the selection of words and phrases really adapted to convey his thoughts. All the sermons of his life, while evincing their spring in the depths of a profound spiritual experience, also gave evidence of a training under peculiar in-

fluences. They were always rich in experimental and Scriptural truth, thrown with the utmost skill into words and forms that would run clear of the prejudices of men ignorant, but opinionated. He kept his teaching, with remarkable closeness, to the phraseology of the Scriptures themselves, with which none could find fault. This peculiarity made him acceptable in the pulpits of all denominations. He spoke with so much directness to what his hearers of every name felt in their own experience, that men whose doctrinal creeds were professedly in striking antagonism with his own, would thank him warmly for his sermons as having done them good. Throughout his long ministry, he was never betrayed into the sensational. The calm teaching style governed his whole public work, and every sermon without a single exception, was a practical exposition and enforcement of the gospel of Christ. Every utterance gave clear evidence of a spirit of prayer and walk with God behind it. The preacher seemed always under the baptism of the Holy Ghost. With the utmost cheerfulness of temperament and keen ability for the appreciation of humor, his private conversation was yet always controllingly and deeply serious. He seemed always and everywhere full of Christ. Without an effort and by the quiet dignity of his manner, he effectually kept down all frivolity in his presence, and yet, singularly enough, diffused a perfect ease wherever he went. No one could ever take undue advantage before him, and yet no one of even moderate good sense ever felt unpleasantly restrained where he was. His good judgment in all directions was remarkable. It sat upon him as part of his very nature, and will always be remembered as inseparable from any recall of the man. His freedom from excitability always made every one who attacked him pretty sure to defeat himself. His temperament was admirably balanced, and his character, wrought by the Holy Spirit through the powerful influence of that divine truth to which he so unreservedly submitted himself, stood the severest tests of all the relations of life. In the family, in the transactions of business, in the councils of the church, and in his ministerial relations and work, he was everywhere and always, the modest, the upright, and the trusted servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. His views of right between man and man were of the strictest kind. No one ever suffered wrong at his hands in the relations of public or of private life. It was, perhaps, his nature, but it was more yet his religion, to deal justly with his fellow men to the very smallest matter of obligation. And his heart was large and broad in regard to the great duty of Christian liberality with his means. He abhorred selfishness and narrowness in all their manifestations, and believed in and practised good works as the fruits of a living faith. And yet his whole spirit repelled dependence upon works for salvation. He sought to be, and was, a noble illustration of a believer in Christ, living the life of faith upon the Son of God, and living out that life in all his walk and conversation for the good of his fellow men.

On the 16th day of August 1863 (Sabbath Day), at 4

A.M., his wife, Ann Mary Shatzel, who had been from November 23d 1821, the sharer of his experience, and an admirable supporter of all his way, and helper in all his work, went home, just as the sun was rising, to the eternal rest and joy of heaven. And three weeks later to a day occurred the further death of his eldest daughter, Caroline, Mrs. James J. Stephens. Both the mother and the daughter left behind them the strongest evidences that they had only gone away to be with Christ. There was not a memory of either that could suggest a fear or doubt. Their remains were committed to the tomb in an unwavering faith in the glorious immortality. But the two strokes, in such quick succession, had the effect of depressing the heart of the pastor, now rapidly advancing in years. For some time before this he had been feeling unequal to pastoral work, and had been thinking of giving up his pastoral charge. Upon prayerful consideration for a few months after these deaths, he tendered his resignation to his Consistory, and on the 9th day of February 1864, by regular process, the pastoral connection between himself and the church he had served for 34 years, was dissolved. Immediately afterwards he removed to Spring Valley and settled for the rest of his life upon a farm, which he had inherited from his father a few years before, and upon which he had then recently erected a very pleasant dwelling, with a view to make it his future earthly home. Here, after a time, he married again. His second wife was Harriet P. Bronson, widow of Rev. Peter Allen, formerly pastor of the West Hempstead (or "Brick") church. After a season of rest and diversion upon the farm he again assumed for a time the work of the ministry, not as a pastor, but as a supply of the then vacant Presbyterian Church of West Hempstead. This engagement continued two years. It was his last settled relation as a minister. During the rest of his life he continued to officiate in pulpits upon request, as long as his strength continued, but never again assumed official relation with any church.

His life at Spring Valley was marked by the same characteristics which had marked it in Tappan. And here, as age increased, this eminently devoted servant of Christ ripened into a maturity of Christian knowledge and strength which became to the general feeling of all who knew him a gathering glory. His experience in old age was appointed to be an afflictive one. His new partner, about six years after their marriage, was stricken down by a severe and wasting fever, which left her spinally affected. After five years of further suffering she died on the 27th of August 1875. This was further sorrow for the ripening man of God. But it found him prepared. The acquiescence was ready. The trust had been growing vigorously for more than half a century, and it did not falter here. But the close of his own life was now not far away. Its last years were distinguished as years of earnest interest in the work of his Master in Spring Valley. The people knew that they had among them a tower of spiritual strength. The pastors of the churches realized that they had at hand a strong sup-

porter, defender, and friend. The prayer meeting of the Reformed Church was regularly enriched with his presence, prayers, and experimental addresses. Its pulpit was often occupied by him and never more satisfactorily to the people. Its ordinances were often administered by him, and at its communion table he was again and again the means of lifting the worshipers into liveliest communion with the Redeemer. His walks through the village were always hailed as an omen of good, as they always betokened a coming round of kindly calls, with which long familiarity had taught the people that spiritual blessing was sure to come. And amid such blessed living and blessed doing the life of the aged minister of Christ drew near to his earthly end. In the month of July 1878, he was seized with his last illness. There was really no illness, however, about it. It was a giving out of physical strength. For five weeks, till August 30th, he was confined to his bed, and it is scarcely too much to say that his experience was through all these weeks none other than a continuous dying. His exercises during this period were intensely spiritual. He spoke little, but what he did say was in full keeping with his life. It was one constant outgiving of Bible passages logically connected and directed in every case to some clear end. To each of his children and grandchildren, and to every friend who called to see him, he gave his special line of instruction, in every case woven from the words of inspiration with which his own soul was so intensely vitalized. The dying was wonderfully true to the living. There was much suffering connected with it, but it carried the word with it faithfully all the way to the end.

Funeral services were held at the residence in Spring Valley on the afternoon of Monday, September 2d, and again in the church at Tappan on the morning of the next day. The Rev. Thomas Mack, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of West Hempstead, and the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, pastor of the family and of the Reformed Church of Spring Valley, officiated on Monday, and on Tuesday the services were conducted by the Rev. Geo. M. S. Blauvelt, representing the Tappan church, the Rev. Dr. John H. Duryea, representing the Classis of Paramus, the Rev. James Demarest, sen., representing the Seminary Class, Rev. Mr. Cole, and the Rev. David D. Demarest D. D., professor in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, representing the church at large, and also the early pupils of the deceased pastor, of whom Dr. Demarest was one. After the latter services, the remains, borne by six ministerial brethren, were carried to their sepulture in the Tappan cemetery, where those of Dominies Muzelius, Verbryck, and Lansing had been interred before. It is worthy of note, that so far, at the end of 190 years from organization of the Tappan church, the remains of all its pastors who have died, lie in its own church yard. The pastorates of the four covered a period extending from 1724 to 1864, one hundred and forty years in all. Their lengths were respectively 25, 34, 51, and 34 years. Two of them ran side by side for six years, and there was not in the entire one hundred

and forty years an aggregate of vacancies amounting to two years.

Rev. George M. S. Blauvelt.—The fifth settled pastor rendered what in these days is considered a long service to the church. Called in 1864, he remained in the pastorate till 1882. He is a son of Rev. Dr. William W. Blauvelt of Lamington, N. J., and a graduate of the New York University of the Class of 1850 and of Princeton Seminary of the Class of 1853. He had been a pastor of Presbyterian churches before he went to Tappan in 1864, and left Tappan in 1882 to become pastor of the Reformed Church of Easton, Pa. He still continues in that relation. The memory of Rev. Mr. Blauvelt and his long and faithful work is warmly cherished in the church of Tappan. His ability as a scholar and thinker, his directness and fidelity as a preacher and pastor, and his character and qualities as a man greatly endeared him to the people. More can not be said of one who is still living to read what we write. But Rev. Mr. Blauvelt will be warmly cherished among the pastors of this ancient church.

Rev. William H. Williamson.—The sixth, and present pastor of the church is of recent coming. He is a graduate of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and of our own Theological Seminary Class of 1881. After a very brief pastorate in New Jersey, he was called and settled at Tappan in 1882. He has already established himself in the affections of his people. He has been blessed with an unusually energetic revival of religion during his short pastorate, as a result of which 43 persons were brought into the communion of the church. The work drew in all classes of people, of all ages and both sexes. It has completely changed the character of a community from one of pervading carelessness to one of pervading concern for and interest in divine things. The future of this young brother and of his work is regarded with warmth in view of this great event.

BLAUVELTVILLE.

This hamlet, which is on the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad, about two miles from Piermont, was a settlement in the 17th century. Prior to the building of the railroad, it was known as Greenbush, but it received its present name in honor of Judge Cornelius I. Blauvelt, and because many others of the name resided here. It is a hamlet of twelve or fifteen houses and it has a store and such mechanics' shops as are required to meet the wants of the surrounding farming population. The first merchant that is remembered here was John Blauvelt, who was succeeded by Judge Blauvelt early in the present century. He was succeeded by Isaac Dederer, and he by Smith Demarest. John Raab was the successor of that firm, and he continued till about 1882. Some fifteen years since, Bohls & Lediger established a store here. Mr. Bohls soon died, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Lediger.

SCHOOL AT BLAUVELTVILLE.

May 15th 1809, John Isaac Blauvelt gave to the people of Greenbush the ground on which the school house of District No. 6 stands. Soon afterward a school building was erected, which was known as the Greenbush Academy. It was a two story stone building and had on the first floor the teacher's residence and school room, and on the upper floor a hall or lecture room, which was used for religious meetings and other public purposes. Besides the common branches of study the higher English branches and other languages were taught. One of the early teachers was a Mr. Bailey. The building was afterward used for a district school. About 1850 it was torn down and the present school house was built on the same site.

JUVENILE ASYLUM.

This institution, which is situated a short distance south of the Blauveltvile station, was founded by the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, and its object is to care for and educate poor children (girls only). The property, consisting of thirty acres of land and one dwelling house, was purchased from Joseph Eustace in December 1878. Since that time four large buildings have been erected. In 1880, owing to the imperfect system of sewerage, etc., purulent ophthalmia appeared among the inmates. The place was at once put in as perfect a sanitary condition as possible at an expense of about \$20,000, the system of sewerage, drainage, etc., being one of the most perfect in the State. Since these improvements, the mortality has been less than one-half of one per cent. About thirty sisters are in attendance, and the present number of children in the institution is about three hundred and fifty. An asylum of similar nature is in process of erection at Nanuet for the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul. They term this place Mt. St. Agatha.

CHURCHES OF BLAUVELTVILLE.

Greenbush Presbyterian Church. In the autumn of 1812, application was made to the Presbytery of Hudson to organize a church at Greenbush (Blauveltvile). October 18th the same year Rev. Eliphalet Price preached to the congregation and in the evening of the same day the following persons were organized into a regular church, to be known as the Greenbush Presbyterian Church: John I. Blauvelt, David J. Blauvelt, Ann his wife, Abraham G. Blauvelt, Elizabeth his wife, Elizabeth Blauvelt widow of Garret Blauvelt, Gilbert Fowler, John G. Blauvelt, Ann his wife, and Cornelius Blauvelt.

About 1813, Rev. Andrew Thompson was installed as the first pastor. A few years later the Presbyterian church at Nyack was organized, and was connected with the church at Greenbush, the same minister officiating at both places. This union continued till 1841, when each church became a separate organization. During several years after its organization, the society worshiped in the upper room of the old Greenbush Academy. The first church edifice was built in 1823, and was dedicated January 14th 1824. It was a stone building and stood on the site of the present church. The lot was given to

the society by Abraham G. Blauvelt, the deed bearing date May 21st 1823. The pastorate of Mr. Thompson continued about 20 years, and was a very successful one.

The second pastor was Rev. Jared Dewing. He was installed April 24th 1834. March 26th 1835, the church was transferred from the Presbytery of Hudson to that of New York. The church building was destroyed by fire September 18th 1835. It was rebuilt in 1836, and dedicated April 5th 1837. Rev. Jared Dewing was dismissed from the pastorate of the Greenbush Church, October 8th 1855.

Rev. Thomas Evans was the next pastor. He was first called as a stated supply, November 12th 1855. He was installed June 17th 1856, and remained with the church till 1877, when he was dismissed.

He was succeeded by Rev. Henry E. Decker, who labored as stated supply till December 1883. October 24th 1882, the second church building was burned, together with the parsonage near. During the following year the present neat and commodious structure was erected. It is a stone building of handsome appearance and it cost about \$4,000. It was dedicated November 27th 1883. The church has no debt.

Rev. Charles H. Lester has officiated as stated supply since December 2d 1883.

The Sabbath school was organized in the summer of 1817. The first superintendent was Abraham G. Blauvelt. The present superintendent is A. T. Blauvelt. The school numbers about fifty scholars and is in a prosperous condition.

*St. Catharine's Church.**—The beautiful and healthy location of Blauveltvile, as well as its fertile soil, attracted the attention of Germans as early as 1853. Messrs. Raab and Klee bought large farms there, and were soon followed by Messrs. George M. Lediger, Henry Edebohls, and Peter Boslet, and later by several others. All of them were people of means, industrious, and faithful to their religion. The want of a fitting place of worship was soon felt, and the idea of building a German Catholic church was taken into consideration. Gradually the number of Germans had increased to fifty families. The great distance to Piermont church, the difficulty of attendance in bad weather, and the inability of many to understand the English language, made the erection of a German Catholic church a necessity. The enterprise was approved and encouraged by friends in New York, and by Rev. Felician Krebes, pastor of St. Nicholas Church, Second street, New York. Petitions were sent to the Right Rev. Archbishop of New York, and the requests of the petitioners were finally granted.

Arrangements were at once made for the erection of the new church. George M. Lediger donated four acres of ground for the church, pastoral residence, and cemetery, and the sum of \$300; Peter Boslet, Henry Edebohls, and John Raab gave \$500 each; John Klee, \$100; others, sums of \$50 and less, each according to their means. While the church was being built, services were held in the house of Henry Edebohls, by Rev. Adam Tonner,

*By Rev. M. Kuhn.

pastor of St. Magdalen's, East Seventeenth street, New York. Under his provisional management, the young congregation flourished. The church edifice was built in 1868, and dedicated, free from debt, January 17th 1869, by Rev. A. Tonner. On the same day, a bell, costing \$300, was presented by six members of the congregation.

The spiritual wants were attended to from St. Nicholas', Second street, New York. In response to a general desire for a resident priest, the Rev. Joseph Bruhy, in 1870, took charge of the congregation. The pastoral residence was built in 1872, at an expense of \$3,500. The church and house are frame structures, with brick basements. They present a neat appearance, and add greatly to the pleasant aspect of Blauveltville. The church is thirty by sixty-five feet, and has a capacity for seating about 400 persons. The expense of erecting church and house exceeded \$10,000.

During the administration of Rev. Joseph Bruhy, a school was established under the supervision of A. Gernersdorf, with over forty pupils.

The congregation prospered until the general depression of business in 1873 and 1874. Then a trying period commenced. The Rev. Joseph Bruhy died, May 1st 1874. He was a zealous priest, true to his vocation, beloved and revered by all who knew how to appreciate his kind heart and warm feeling for his neighbor. His remains were buried in St. Catharine's Cemetery. After his death, the church was for a time without a pastor. Many families moved away, and the incumbrance on the pastoral residence, together with the other expenses connected with the church, seemed too heavy a burden for the remaining families.

Rev. Emil Stenzel presided as pastor from August 1874 till October 1876. After his resignation, the congregation was attended for a time by Rev. W. Penny, of Piermont, and his assistant. Then Rev. Nicholas Sorg preached from February 1877 till March 1879, when he removed to New York city. He was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. M. Kuhn. There was little hope of saving the church unless the membership increased. There has been no increase, but by the united efforts of the zealous little flock, the pastor has been enabled to pay off one-third of the debt within the past five years, and to reduce the annual interest correspondingly. Thorough improvements were made in all directions, and the members again became interested and encouraged. At present, there is a prospect that the hopes and labors of the first faithful members will be realized, viz.: to have a suitable place for worshiping God according to their faith, and for hearing his wonders proclaimed in their mother tongue.

ORANGEVILLE.

Orangeville is a hamlet two miles west from Blauveltville, and about the same distance southeast from Nanuet. A grist mill, a saw mill, a church, a school house, and a few

dwellings make up the place. George Van Houten is the principal landowner here.

DISTRICT SCHOOL NUMBER 7.

It is believed that there was a school in existence at Orangeville as early as 1800. One of the early teachers was a Mr. Kennedy. The first school building stood about one-fourth of a mile west of the present one. About 1830 the second building was erected. It stood a short distance south of the present edifice, which was built about 1845.

ORANGEVILLE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

About 1853, Mr. Rainor, a Universalist minister, began preaching in Rulof Van Houten's mills at Orangeville. In 1857, he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Lyon, who continued to hold services at Orangeville about fourteen years, preaching on alternate Sundays. The church edifice was built about 1856. It is a frame building and stands on a lot which was given to the society by Tunis Cooper. It is valued at \$1,000, and is free from incumbrance. Succeeding Mr. Lyon, Rev. C. C. Gordon supplied the pulpit for several years, since which time the church has been without a pastor.

Sunday school services are held every Sunday afternoon. The school numbers about 40 scholars and is under the superintendence of George Van Houten.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN.

The First Methodist Episcopal Society of Middletown, Rockland county, was organized by Rev. Nicholas Vansant, Presiding Elder of the Jersey City District of the Newark Conference, June 25th 1865, with seven members: L. A. Leach, Francis W. Leach, James Titus, Eliza Titus, Jabez E. Wood, Sally Wood, and Euphemia Gibson.

The first trustees were L. A. Leach, James Titus, and Jabez E. Wood; and the services of the society for the first year after its organization were held in what was then known as the Independent Baptist Church which had been rented for that purpose.

In 1866, negotiations for the renewal of the lease of the church failed, and from the first of June to the middle of November of that year the meetings of the society were held in L. A. Leach's barn, and a Sunday school was organized with James J. Monfort as first superintendent. He was succeeded as superintendent by L. A. Leach, who held the office for fifteen consecutive years.

Bishop E. S. Janes once occupied the pulpit in the barn, and among those who rendered effective aid to the infant society were the Revs. Nicholas Vansant, D. D. Lindsley D. D., Joseph B. Dyckman, Benjamin O. Parvin, Merritt C. Reed, and Philip Hoyt.

In November 1866, the society leased the "Old" Baptist Church, and subsequently (1867) bought it.

The membership at this time had increased to forty. The Rev. Joseph W. Dalley was the first regularly appointed pastor, and preached in 1865-6. His successors and the time of their appointment are as follows:



John W. Fendler

1867, Samuel M. Stiles; 1868, Andrew McIntyre; 1869, Walter Chamberlain; 1871, Thomas H. Jacobus; 1873, Elbert Clement; 1876, Jacob P. Fort; 1877, Elam M. Gartow; 1878, John H. Timbrell; 1880, Samuel Sargent; 1881, B. F. Burgess; 1883, Jacob A. Craig, the present efficient pastor.

ORANGEBURG.

Orangeburg is a post office and station on the Erie Railroad, about midway between Piermont and Blauveltville. A few years since, James E. Haring erected here a neat chapel for Sunday schools and social worship.

PEARL RIVER.

This a small hamlet in the western part of Orangetown, near the New Jersey line. It is a station on the New York and New Jersey Railroad, about twenty-five miles from Jersey City. It contains a post office, general store, and hotel. The Ætna Sewing Machine Works were formerly located here. These works are no longer in operation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

Mr. Ferdon, as his name indicates, is of French descent. His father was William Ferdon, of Piermont, and his mother was Elisabeth (Perry) Ferdon, a native of Tappan.

He was born at Piermont, December 13th 1826. He graduated from Rutgers College, in 1847, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, in 1851. The care of his large estate has absorbed his attention, and he has never engaged in active practice.

Mr. Ferdon's political affiliations have been with the Republican party. In 1854 he was elected a Member of the Assembly, and in 1855 of the Senate of this State. In 1864, he was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and in 1876, he was a member of the Cincinnati convention, at which Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated for the same office.

After twice declining the nomination for Member of Congress from the 14th Congressional district, comprising Orange, Sullivan, and Rockland counties, Mr. Ferdon consented to be a candidate, and was elected to the 46th Congress. He declined a nomination for the 48th Congress, and the nominating convention, which was held at Middletown, Orange county, October 12th 1880, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "In view of the withdrawal of Hon. John W. Ferdon, our present representative in Congress, as a candidate for renomination, we hereby express our cordial approval of his course as a representative, and desire to bear our united

testimony to his integrity, ability, and faithful adherence to Republican principles."

From 1854 to 1869, he was either the president or secretary of the Rockland County Bible Society, and from 1854 to the present time, he has been an elder in the Reformed (Dutch) church, at Piermont. He has also been as many as ten times a delegate to the Synod of the Reformed Church.

Mr. Ferdon is a man of large wealth, which he has used in the exercise of his liberal public spirit and his fine taste. Of this, the avenues which he has laid out and beautified, and the many hundred trees that he has planted and cultivated give evidence.

He was married, September 18th 1850, to Harriet Strong. Mrs. Ferdon was the daughter of Professor Theodore Strong, and she inherited, to a large degree, the sterling qualities of that remarkable man.

REV. SOLOMON G. HITCHCOCK.

The Rev. Solomon Gilbert Hitchcock, for many years the rector of Christ Church, Piermont, Rockland county, N. Y., was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 24th 1814. His ancestors came from Wales in 1635, and were the first settlers in East Haven, Connecticut. Samuel Hitchcock, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1752, and in the same year married Abigail, daughter of Captain Jonathan Dunham. Captain Dunham was one of the first settlers of Sharon. He secured the incorporation of the town, called the first town meeting, was standing moderator of all the town meetings holden during his life, and selectman during the same period.

In 1756, Samuel Hitchcock removed with his wife to the south part of the town, and called his home, which is still held by his descendants, "The Pines."

He had seven sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Asa, married Hannah Doty, daughter of Dr. David Doty, who had served as captain in the Revolutionary war.

They had three sons and five daughters, Solomon Gilbert being the sixth child and second son. Only one member of that generation is now living, Mrs. Joanna Lambert, who furnished the material for this biography.

Solomon, early developing a taste for the life of a student, entered Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1834, at the early age of twenty years.

The college was then under the presidency of the late Rev. Dr. Wheaton.

Among Mr. Hitchcock's classmates were the Rev. Dr. Ashley, of Wisconsin, Professor Capron, of St. John's College, Maryland, Rev. Dr. Payne, of Schenectady, and G. W. Runde M. D., of Hartford.

Bishop John Williams, of Connecticut, and Archbishop Bayley, were students of the college at the same time, being members of the next succeeding class.

In the autumn of 1834, Mr. Hitchcock entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episco-

pal Church, where he was graduated in 1837. The present venerable presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee D. D., of Delaware, the Rev. Dr. Buell, Professor of Systematic Divinity in the seminary, and other men of note and godly influence, were among his class-mates.

He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Brownell, July 6th 1837, in St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and advanced to the priesthood, by the same bishop, in St. Paul's Chapel, New Haven, on the 18th of November 1838.

Immediately after his ordination, he took charge of the church in Woodbury, Connecticut, where he remained nine years. Thence he removed to Hebron, Connecticut, where he spent four years—in both places doing a noble work for his Lord and Master.

In 1850, he assumed the charge of Christ Church, Piermont, Rockland county, New York, and from thence, after a faithful ministry of twenty-seven years, he was called to his eternal reward. He died September 14th 1877.

When Mr. Hitchcock first went to Piermont, the services of the Episcopal church were conducted in an "humble upper room" of an old building, as he was fond of designating their place of meeting.

He succeeded, mainly by his own exertions, in getting subscriptions, contributing largely of his own means, towards the erection of Christ Church, Piermont.

The writer of this article has been informed that Mr. Hitchcock established the services of the Episcopal church in Nyack, Spring Valley, and Suffern, in Rockland county, and also in Greenwood and Ringwood, New Jersey. Occasional services were also held by him in Haverstraw, and in Norwood, New Jersey.

He performed no half-hearted service. All the powers of his soul and mind were concentrated upon the great work which God had laid upon him. We can see the results of his labors, but his words and deeds of loving kindness are written only in God's book of remembrance. He was an earnest Christian preacher, a faithful pastor, a godly man. Of him it may be said: "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me. Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

The funeral services of Mr. Hitchcock were solemnized in his own parish, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Sharon, where many of his ancestors await the resurrection of the just.

AARON L. CHRISTIE.

In presenting a sketch of one whose activity in life was so remarkable, and whose career of usefulness was so extended, a detailed narrative would be impracticable in a work of this character; but it is proposed to give the salient points in the life of one who was long identified with the growth and progress of the village of Nyack.

Aaron L. Christie was born in the town of Hohokus,

New Jersey, September 18th 1812. His father, David I. Christie, was a prominent citizen of Bergen county, and for a number of years held, in that county, the office of County Judge and Surrogate. He also at one time represented his district in the General Assembly. Aaron L. commenced his business career in Hackensack, New Jersey, where he learned the business of carriage making. June 12th 1835, he removed to Nyack, and established a wheelwright and carriage factory on Main street near Broadway. He was married, May 5th 1842, to Jane Gesner of Nyack. She was born November 5th 1813, and survives her husband. In 1851 he moved his factory to its present location, and continued the business until 1871, when he retired and was succeeded by the present firm of A. E. & J. H. Christie. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Nyack by President Lincoln. He continued to hold this position up to the time of his death, discharging the duties of his office with the strictest honesty, and to the satisfaction of all. In politics he was a Republican from the first organization of that party. He was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for 16 years, discharging the duties of that position in such a manner as to gain the just commendation of every member of his party. For the last thirty years of his life he was a member of the Board of Education of Nyack, and in this, as in every other capacity in which he served, he was untiring in his labors for the good of the public. To him, more than to any other man, is due the credit for the existence of the present excellent public school in Nyack. During the last eleven years of his life he was one of the elders of the Reformed Church of Nyack, and at the time of his death was president of the Consistory. The estimate in which he was held in the community in which he passed so many years of his life, is sufficiently attested by the responsible positions he was called to fill. His most striking characteristic was his unselfish devotion to serve others, both in his public and private life. During his residence in Nyack he was identified with every movement having for its object the improvement of the place. He died at his home in Nyack, July 8th 1880.

It is good to contemplate such a life, warm in its friendships, faithful in its relations, clear in its convictions, unbending in its integrity, winning the esteem of the wise and the approbation of the good.

The children of Mr. Christie were: Sarah L., born in May 1843, postmistress at Nyack; Augustus E., born September 22d 1844; Cornelius A., born January 26th 1847; Martha H., born March 4th 1849, died October 16th 1861; Jennie M., born January 26th 1852, married George W. Burdette, and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and David H., born May 19th 1856, living in New York city.

WILLIAM VOORHIS.

The ancestor of all of the name of Van Voorhees or Van Voorhis, either with or without the prefix Van, in America, was Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees, son of Coert Alberts Van Voorhees, who resided, previous to 1600, in front of the village of Hees, near the town of

Ruinen, in the province of Drenthe, Holland, the word Voor meaning in English, "before" or "in front of." Stephen Coerte was born in 1600. He was married first in Holland. His wife's name is unknown. By her he had eight children: Hendrickje, Merghin, Coert, Lucas, Jan, Albert, Altje, and Jannetje. He came to this country in April 1660, in the ship Bontekoe (Spotted Cow). Captain Pieter Lucassen, bringing with him all of his children except his daughter Merghin, who was married and remained in Holland. He bought, at Flatlands, of Cornelis Dirckson Hoogland, November 29th 1660, 9 morgens corn land, 7 morgens wood land, 10 morgens plain land, and 5 morgens salt meadow, in all 31 morgens, for 3,000 guilders. He also bought a house and house plot in the village of Flatlands, and the brewery, together with all the brewing apparatus, appurtenances, etc. For his second wife he married Willemsie Roloffse Leubering, of Long Island. She was born in 1619 and died in 1690, without issue. His name appears on the assessment rolls of Flatlands of 1675 and 1683, as a magistrate in 1664, and on a patent of 1667. He died February 16th 1684, and his will is dated August 25th 1677.

Albert Stevense Van Voorhees, youngest son of Stephen Coerte, was married three times: first to Barrentje Willemse; second to Tillette Reiniers Wizzelpennick, April 24th 1681; and third to Helene Van der Schure. His children were: Cornelia, Stephen, Jannetje, William, Margrietie, Lucas, Jacobus, Rachel, Albert, *Petrus Albertse*, Isaac, Femmetje, Willemetje, and Jan. He removed from Flatlands to Hackensack, New Jersey, about 1685. He was one of the organizers and an elder of the Dutch church of the latter place.

Petrus Albertse Van Voorhees was baptized November 3d 1706. May 25th 1734, he was married to Geesjean Romeyn. Six children were born of this union: Lena (died young), Daniel, Lena, *Albert*, Johannis, and Peter.

Albert Van Voorhees, or Voorhis, of Arcola, and afterward of Preakness, New Jersey, was baptized November 27th 1743. He was married to Marretje or Mary Doremus. Their children were: Marya, *Peter*, John, Anna, Ellen, Keziah, Marretje, Albert, and George.

Peter Voorhis of Hackensack, was born July 29th 1773. He was married, first to Getty Berdan, second to Catherine Berdan, and third to Hannah Bush. His children were: Albert, *Jacob*, Sarah, John, Richard, Mary, Leah, Peter, George, Harriet, and Albert. Peter Voorhis died June 1st 1860.

Jacob Voorhis was born in Hackensack November 25th 1796. He was married to Hannah Palmer of Nyack, September 18th 1817. She was born August 26th 1801. Eight children were born to them; William, Peter, John, Catherine, Getty, Alina, Jacob, and Hannah. About 1817 Jacob Voorhis came to Nyack and purchased a farm at the foot of Verdrietig Hook, where he remained until his death, which occurred November 27th 1880. His wife died July 3d 1876. Besides his business of farming he was also interested in the freighting business

on the Hudson. He was an estimable Christian gentleman, led a quiet and useful life, and richly merited and justly received the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Among the representative men of Nyack, there is not one who is more justly entitled to honor than William Voorhis, and to no one person does the village owe more of its present prosperity. He was born in Nyack, June 26th 1819, received a common school education, and commenced business life as a boatman on the Hudson River. At the age of sixteen years he became the captain of a vessel. He has retained during life his early fondness for boats and aquatic sports. He built the yachts *Tidal Wave*, *Gracie*, and *Addie V.*, boats widely celebrated for their speed and beauty. He was at one time commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club. March 22d 1838, he was married to Sarah Williamson. By her he had three daughters: Evirena, Emma, and Gertrude. In 1841, he removed to Brooklyn, New York. He became a contractor for building materials, and carried on an extensive and successful business in New York and Brooklyn, for many years. His first wife died in February 1853, and February 28th 1854, he was married to Susan E. Lyon. Six children have been born to this union: William L., Augustus M., Frank (deceased), Edward, Adelaide, and Benjamin F. About 1855 he returned to Nyack, where he has since resided. During the Rebellion he was a war Democrat. He raised the first company of volunteers in Rockland county, addressed war meetings, and, during the entire struggle, he was very active in the cause of the Union. He retired from his business in the city about 1866, since which time he has given his attention to the care of his property in Nyack, where he has invested about one-half million dollars. He built and owns the water works, and also owns the gas works. In 1873, he represented Rockland county in the General Assembly. He built the steamer *Henry W. Longfellow*, a double hull catamaran, at a cost of \$40,000, and is still experimenting with her. He is now putting in a new boiler, and also a powerful pair of engines, hoping to obtain unusual speed with her.

ROGER HADDOCK.

Mr. Haddock was born on the 17th of March 1827. He came from New York to Piermont in 1857, and commenced the mercantile business in the old store which preceded the one he now occupies. Here he continued till 1876, when he first occupied his present place of business. This is a brick building, 40 by 88 feet in size, and three stories in height. It was erected by Mr. Haddock at a total cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

This store was first established by Major Taulman, an officer of the Revolutionary army, soon after 1782. At his death, in 1835, he left the business to his sons, and they sold it to John Myers. He conducted it about a year, and was succeeded by Mr. Haddock. The business was commenced in an old mill, but in 1805, a new store was erected.

Mr. Haddock began business with a capital of three hundred and fifty dollars. The amount now employed is

twenty-five thousand; and not only is this the oldest store, but its business is the largest and safest of any in the county. During his entire business career, Mr. Haddock has never given a promissory note, nor has he ever been sued, or threatened with a suit at law.

He has been associated in all the laudable organizations of Piermont, and he is now the president of the village.

He has been twice married: first, in 1856, to Wilhelmina Gunnigan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and in 1875, to Annie Hopkins, of New York, his present wife.

DAVID J. BLAUVELT.

The subject of this sketch, David J. Blauvelt, was born August 23d 1823, on a small farm in Orangetown, Rockland county, near the place now called Blauveltville. His father, James Perry Blauvelt, was distinguished for his sagacity in all matters pertaining to the Church or the State, and for his unswerving integrity in all the affairs of life. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Smith, was the granddaughter of Major John Smith, an ardent patriot and an active soldier and officer during the Revolutionary war. Under the care of such parents he was carefully trained in political matters and in the church of his Dutch ancestors. His father manifested, in early youth, a brilliancy of intellect that induced his parents to place him in a school, taught by Rev. James Demarest just south from the present Presbyterian church at Blauveltville. Here he received an education much superior to that, ordinarily acquired by boys at that period, and for several years afterward he was a teacher in New York and New Jersey.

David J. was not sent to school at an early age, but was instructed by his father and his youthful mother, who had received what was considered a liberal education for girls at that day. Having no other children she devoted all her energies to the education and training of her son. At the age of eight years he was sent to the public school of which his father was for many years a trustee, about two miles from his home. He continued in attendance at this school till he was fourteen years of age. This terminated his attendance at school, but he long afterward utilized his leisure days and nights in study. The failure of his father's health compelled him to remain at home and cultivate their little farm. When about nineteen years of age he had arrived at the conclusion that his previous mode of farming and living would not do for him, and he so informed his father, who replied, "I wish you could do better." He answered "I will try." About a year later he was married to Miss Margaret Haring, daughter of Corlis I. Haring, then residing near Nanuet. In her he found a bright, cheerful, and earnest co-worker, and they commenced "to try" with all the buoyancy and earnestness of youth. Mr. Blauvelt engaged in the business of purchasing wood lots, cutting the timber from them, and selling the hard wood to the Erie Railroad Company. The acquaintance which he had formed with many gentlemen connected with that road greatly facilitated this business. He also sold large quantities in New

York city and elsewhere, and shipped large quantities to California. The business soon grew to be quite extensive. He retained the old homestead, but by the purchase of additional tracts of land the little farm soon grew to be a large one. He also purchased much real estate on Broadway, Main street, and in other parts of the village of Nyack, and in its vicinity.

In 1859, Mr. Blauvelt's children were attacked with scarlet fever, and all died of the disease except one, the present General J. H. Blauvelt, of Nyack, one of the most active and successful business men of that village. This visitation so affected Mrs. Blauvelt as to render her previously active life very distasteful, and soon afterward Mr. Blauvelt sold his farm and wood business and removed to Nyack. Mrs. Blauvelt died in that village, of pneumonia, on the 21st of June 1884, in the full hope of a blessed immortality. She was buried in the old Tappan cemetery, where all Mr. Blauvelt's ancestors and deceased children are entombed.

Simultaneously with the breaking out of the late Civil war Mr. Blauvelt engaged in banking. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Rockland county, and his political relations led to intimate associations with Chester A. Arthur, Governor Cornell, Judge W. H. Robertson, and other prominent men in that party.

At an early period in the war of the great Rebellion he, at his own expense, placed a veteran Polish soldier in the army. He was the treasurer of the volunteer fund that was raised in his town.

In 1866, he was made president of the Rockland County National Bank of Nyack, which was on several occasions commended by Comptroller Knox as one of the best managed financial institutions in the State. He continued at the head of this bank till it went into voluntary liquidation in 1878. By reason of the depression of business in 1873, some of Nyack's best citizens, to whom the place is largely indebted for its present position as one of the most elegant and opulent villages in the State, were compelled to succumb. These failures of its patrons so embarrassed the bank that its directors decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

After a rigid examination of the affairs of the bank the comptroller of the currency directed Mr. Blauvelt to make a settlement of its affairs. This he completed in 1881. All the depositors were paid in full, and all the liabilities of the bank, except those of the stockholders, were discharged. For this service he refused any compensation, although the department at Washington decided that he was fairly entitled to five thousand dollars.

In 1880 the Secretary of the State of New York, General Joseph B. Carr, tendered him an important position in his office, which he subsequently accepted, and he has since continued in that position where he is highly respected by the members of the different departments.

He was a zealous and earnest supporter of James G. Blaine for the presidency, and was a delegate from the Fifteenth Congressional district to the convention at Chicago which nominated him.

He was always noted for his readiness in decision,



James D Blauvelt

and for earnest devotion to any cause which he espoused. Since his childhood he has been warmly attached to the church of his ancestors. His father was, during many years, an active elder in the old Reformed (Dutch) Church at Tappan, and in that church Mr. Blauvelt and his wife were baptized by Rev. Nicholas Lansing, whose blessed memory is still in the churches. Here, too, he and his estimable wife were received in full communion about 1845. After their removal to Nyack they were among the most earnest and zealous supporters of the communion there.

JAMES D. BLAUVELT.

Joseph Blauvelt was born in Orangetown, September 17th 1740. He was a farmer and occupied a portion of a tract of land purchased by his father early in the 18th century. He was married to Johannah Demarest, who was born August 11th 1749. The result of this union was four sons: John J., born May 8th 1770, died November 29th 1855; Nicholas, born June 4th 1772, died April 19th 1856; Cornelius J., born June 12th 1775, died June 12th 1858; and Daniel J. Joseph Blauvelt died March 15th 1789, and his wife, Johannah Demarest, October 7th 1817.

Daniel J. Blauvelt, youngest son of Joseph, was born on the homestead, December 16th 1782. He was by occupation a farmer and, at the death of his father, received a portion of the original tract of land purchased by his grandfather. He was married, September 25th 1806, to Christina Demarest. She was born September 27th 1787. Four children were born to them: Johannah, born June 1st 1808, married Christian A. DeBaun, died December 17th 1846; James D.; Rachel, born July 12th 1816; and John, born August 5th 1824, died in infancy. Daniel J. Blauvelt died May 12th 1871. His wife died October 22d 1846.

James D. Blauvelt was born in Orangetown, June 11th 1811. He received a common school education, and commenced business life on his father's farm. January 1st 1837, he married Emeline Vanderbelt, who was born February 12th 1818. By her he has had three children: Christina, born December 9th 1837, married Charles E. Smith, and is living in Orangetown; Margaret Ann, born March 22d 1843, died in infancy; and John Henry. Mr. Blauvelt is a thorough, practical, and successful farmer. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the land comprising the home farm has been in possession of the family for a century and a half. The Blauvelt family has been connected with the Reformed Church of Clarkstown since its organization, and has liberally contributed to its support. James D. Blauvelt has been for many years an elder in the church. He has been elected by the people of Orangetown, to the office of assessor. He is a man of amiable and upright character, a kind friend and a good neighbor.

John Henry Blauvelt, only son of James D., was born May 11th 1845. He was married, December 5th 1866, to Sarah J. Scott. She died December 24th 1867. September 1st 1869, he was married to Melissa Nicker-

son. She died April 23d 1881. By her he has one child, Emma. He was again married, in November, 1882, to Mary Carpenter.

REV. SAMUEL AND SAMUEL G. VERBRYCK.

In the 17th century there lived on Long Island one Samuel Garretson. He had several sons, the eldest of whom, Bernardes, settled on a farm in Raritan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and when the deeds for this farm were drawn his family name was changed to Verbryck.

This Bernardes Verbryck had three sons, of whom the two younger, John and Wilhelmus, removed to Kentucky, and nothing has since been heard of them. The oldest, Samuel, determined to learn the trade of a wheelwright, but he was converted, changed his determination, and studied for the ministry with Dominie I. H. Goetichius. At the age of twenty-nine he was called to his first pastorate, in Tappan. He had previously married Miss Susanna Van Der Linde of Hackensack, and during their residence at Tappan four sons were born to them: Bernardes, Hendrick, Samuel G. and Roeloff. In their youth these sons cultivated the glebe at Tappan, and also the farm of their grandparents, known as the Van Der Linde farm, at Hackensack, or Pulavly.

When the Revolutionary war broke out, Rev. Samuel Verbryck removed to Clarkstown, then known as New Hempstead. His son Hendrick was married and resided in a house that stood on the present site of Mr. S. Conklin's store, and his second son, Samuel G., lived there with him. On the occasion of a parade there, under Major Blauvelt, who then lived where Cornelius Van Antwerp now resides, volunteers for guard duty at Paterson were requested. Several volunteered, but not one of them appeared at the time and place appointed. Samuel G. Verbryck, then only sixteen years of age, and another boy named Abram Martling, offered themselves for this duty, were accepted, received arms and rations, and walked to Paterson, where they remained on duty during two weeks.

Subsequently, Samuel G., with his brother Bernardes, went to Pulavly to labor on their grandparents' farm. Three days after their arrival they were made prisoners by the "regulars" and taken to New York, where they were placed in the "Debtor's jail." They were offered their liberty on condition of taking the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, but these terms Samuel G. refused, and he was kept in the prison thirteen months. In this time he became greatly enfeebled, and so ill that he was not expected to live. His second cousin, a Mr. De Bevoise, learning of his condition, asked and received permission to remove him to his home on Long Island. When taken there he was so ill that he was not aware of his removal, but by careful nursing he recovered, and afterward carried on Mr. De Bevoise's farm till he was exchanged, after being three years and three months a prisoner. He returned to his home, but soon enlisted in the American army, and was appointed an officer in the Hackensack company, under Captain Ward.

While a prisoner on Long Island he became engaged to a young lady named Heylitz Remsen. She sold her interest in some property on Long Island, sewed her money in her clothing, and joined her intended husband at Pulavly, where they were married. They remained here a year on the Van Der Linde farm, and then, on the death of his grandmother, removed to Tappan, where, in November 1783, they purchased of the United States Government a confiscated farm. On this farm he resided till his death, October 3d 1849. He was, during more than half a century, chorister and sexton of the old Dutch church at Tappan.

While Samuel G. Verbryck was a prisoner, his father, Rev. Samuel Verbryck, made occasional trips on horseback from his residence at New Hempstead to Pulavly, where his mother, Mrs. Van Der Linde, remained on the farm with the slaves. During one of these visits he was only saved from being made a prisoner by a timely warning from one of the slaves. He continued to reside at Clarkstown, and to serve the congregations at that place and Tappan till his death.

While he was the guest of his son at Tappan, on a Sunday when he was to preach there, he was suddenly attacked with an illness from which, within a few days, he died. He was born at Raritan, N. J., April 30th 1721, and died at Tappan, January 31st 1784, after a ministry of thirty-three years.

JOHN R. VAN HOUTEN.

Among the 11 persons received into membership in the old Dutch church at Tappan on the day of its organization (October 24th 1694) were Theunis Van Houten and Tryntje Klaesen Kuyper, his wife. Among other children they had a son Klaes, who was born not later than 1688, and who married Grietje Haring at Tappan, October 13th 1708. Klaes Van Houten had seven children, all born and baptized, and all but one married, at Tappan. The youngest son, Roelof (Rulef or Ruloff), was born March 11th 1721. He married Catharine Nagel, daughter of Resolvert Nagel. Roelof Van Houten was buried in the old Martinus burying ground near New City.

Claus R. Van Houten, son of Roelof, was born November 14th 1749. He married Caty Blauvelt, who was born August 11th 1753. Their children were: Caty and Mary, twins; Isaac B.; Rulef C.; Jacob; John; and Margaret. He was a farmer and lived in what is now the town of Clarkstown. The old stone house in which he lived, built in 1761, is still standing near the residence of his grandson, Barne Van Houten. He died in October 1818, and was buried at the old Sickletown Burying Ground in Orangetown. His wife died February 17th 1837, and lies beside her husband.

Rulef C. Van Houten was born in Clarkstown, April 23d 1779. November 14th 1800 he was married to Sarah Sickles. She was born December 22d 1780. Three children were born to them: John R.; William S., born January 15th 1806, died August 31st 1828; and George, born June 9th 1814. In 1800 he moved to New York

city and engaged in business as a wheelwright. He bought for \$1,200 a house and lot on what is now the corner of Duane street and West Broadway. This property is now owned by the heirs of his son, John R. His shop was in the rear of this lot. He remained in New York city until 1812 when he moved to Orangeville in the town of Orangetown, where he bought a farm of 13 acres, together with a saw mill and grist mill. He was industrious and prosperous in business. He became the owner of about 250 acres of land in Orangetown, and built new mills and dams. He was one of the organizers and principal supporters of the Universalist church at Orangeville. He was a man of superior abilities and great force of character, and won the esteem and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. He died suddenly, at his home at Orangeville, August 13th 1866, his wife having died July 11th 1857. His son George succeeds him in business.

John R. Van Houten was born in New York city, January 31st 1803, and came with the family to Orangeville in 1812. He received a common school education and engaged in business with his father at Orangeville. He was married to Martha, daughter of Cornelius Sickles and Leah Blanch, June 1st 1824. By her he had one child, Sarah E. He remained at Orangeville until 1865 when he removed to Nyack, where he resided till his death which occurred September 23d 1881. He was a consistent member of the Universalist church, and was universally esteemed and respected as a kind friend and a good citizen.

ISAAC J. HARING.

Isaac Haring, grandfather of Isaac J., was born in New Jersey. When a young man, he moved to Rockland county and settled upon a farm in the town of Orangetown. He died in 1831 leaving two sons, John Is. and Cornelius.

John Is. Haring, son of Isaac, was born in Orangetown, Rockland county, February 23d 1780. At the death of his father the homestead farm was divided between the two sons, John Is. and Cornelius, and each remained in charge of their respective portions during life. John Is. Haring was in the service of the United States three months during the war of 1812. He was married to Margaret Blauvelt of Orangetown, December 19th 1800, and by her he had three sons: Isaac J.; John, born July 29th 1805; and Cornelius, born August 15th 1816. He died February 14th 1841.

Isaac J. Haring was born in Orangetown, January 23d 1804. He was married, May 17th 1823, to Margaret Haring of New Jersey. She was born May 29th 1805. By her he had one child; Margaret Ann, who was born May 30th 1839, was married to Jacob C. Turfler, and is living at present in the town of Orangetown. Mrs. Haring died March 14th 1878. Isaac J. Haring worked on his father's farm until he was 23 years old. In 1827 he bought a farm of 50 acres in the town of Orangetown, about one and one-half miles west of Blauveltville, and since that time he has remained in charge of this farm

He has retired from active labor but still manages the farm. In politics he is a Democrat and has always taken active interest in the public affairs of the town. He has been elected to the office of road commissioner, in which capacity he served for 10 years. He also held the office of assessor for about the same length of time. He is a man of a genial disposition and is greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

J. O. POLHEMUS M. D.

Dr. John Polhemus, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Clarkstown, Rockland county, New York, in the year 1793. After an academic course of study he entered the office of Dr. Jacob Outwater of Tappan, as a student of medicine. In 1813 and 1814 he attended two full courses of lectures at the Medical Institution of the State of New York, from which institution he received his diploma. He was married to Eliza Outwater, daughter of his preceptor, and settled at the place of his birth, where he continued the practice of his chosen profession until the year 1859, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Jacob Outwater Polheimus. Dr. John Polhemus died in 1875.

Jacob Outwater Polhemus was born at Clarkstown in the year 1834. At the age of 11 years he was sent to an academy at Tappan, the principal being Rev. David Cole D. D. Here he remained for nearly two years, when he was transferred to a private instructor at Nyack, the Rev. Dr. Penney, at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church of Nyack. He studied with Dr. Penney eight or ten months, walking to and from his home in Clarkstown, three and one-half miles distant. He was afterward sent to the Irving Institute at Tarrytown, New York, where he remained from one to two years. His next move was to the grammar school of Rutgers College, where he remained for two years, when he was prepared to enter the college. He entered the freshman class of Rutgers College the same year that Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen assumed the presidency of that institution, which was in the year 1850. He was graduated in 1854. Up to this time he fancied he would be a lawyer, but the fates or hereditary taint forced him into the medical profession, as not only his father, but on his mother's side, her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were physicians. Jacob Outwater, his grandfather, practiced at Tappan. He was quite prominent in his day both as a physician and as a politician. At one time, during a political campaign, the old ladies secreted him under a bed to save his life from some hot headed opponents who were searching for him and threatened to kill him. At this time there were but few physicians in the county and he was often obliged to ride 15 or 20 miles to see a patient. Finding this too laborious, he removed to the city of New York, where he practiced but a year or so when he was taken ill with pneumonia and died.

After graduating from Rutgers College, Jacob Outwater Polhemus entered the office of his father, in Clarkstown, as a student. He remained there three years, in the meantime attending lectures at the College of Phy-

sicians and Surgeons in New York city. He afterward entered the office of Dr. Willard Parker, professor of surgery of the college he was attending. He remained in Dr. Parker's office two years, and graduated in the year 1859. After receiving his diploma he returned to Clarkstown and took up the practice of his father, who retired from active duties. He remained in Clarkstown nearly five years when he married a lady of Nyack and removed to the latter place where he has been practicing for the past 20 years. He has an extensive practice and is justly celebrated as a careful and skillful physician.

JUDGE CORNELIUS I. BLAUVELT.

Cornelius I. Blauvelt was born in the year 1777, in the town of Orangetown, county of Rockland. His parents were then living on the farm situated on the road running from Greenbush to Nyack, and on the south side of what is now called the 'Rockland Driving Park.' During his early days he worked on the farm and attended the school in the neighborhood until he was about eighteen years of age, when he commenced teaching school in the adjoining town of Clarkstown.

He was married in 1798, at the age of twenty-one years, to Elizabeth Blauvelt, and very soon after commenced the mercantile business by opening a store at Blauveltville (then called Greenbush), in this county.

Starting with a capital of only one hundred dollars, he soon obtained credit in New York city sufficient to purchase all the goods he needed. The business increased rapidly, and the store became popular, so that its patronage extended over nearly the whole county. The productions of the farmers living within twelve or fifteen miles were brought to the store and exchanged for dry goods, groceries, hardware, iron, steel, etc. It is believed that was the second store opened in this county, the first one being Major Tallman's, at Tappan Slote.

Besides giving constant attention to the increasing demands of business, he was able to manage a large farm of two hundred acres, setting out hundreds of fruit trees and giving them such care and culture as to make them both productive and profitable. He was foremost in every enterprise that seemed most likely to benefit the community at large, or promote the welfare and happiness of the people. To this end he became warmly interested in the introduction of fine-wooled sheep, and was one of the very few persons who could at that time number their flock by the hundred.

About the year 1824, the boat landing or market place for all the northern part of Bergen county, in New Jersey, and the southern part of the county of Rockland, was at Tappan Slote, and in order to improve the facilities of access to the landing, Judge Blauvelt undertook the construction of a public road over the salt marsh, at great expense. Part of this marsh or meadow was very soft and the material filled in was lost sight of about as fast as dumped in. This continued for many days, yet he was not discouraged, but persevered until the road was finally completed, and the whole neighborhood rejoiced in his success. About this time the steamboat,

Rockland, of which he was a stockholder, commenced her regular trips to and from New York, and in order to obtain a greater depth of water he constructed a pier out in the river of five hundred feet in length, increasing the depth of water several feet.

Judge Blauvelt was a great friend of good roads and short ones, and where there was a public necessity to shorten the distance between two points over a road much travelled, he examined into the practicability of shortening the distance by cutting off the angles and straightening the curves. The old road between Blauveltville and the boat landing was one of this character, and with the aid and assistance of his immediate neighbors a new route was surveyed, and after much opposition on the part of those living on the old road, it was finally laid out and recorded, and was another evidence of his public spirit and enterprise.

When the people of this State became interested in the construction of a railroad from Lake Erie to the city of New York, Judge Blauvelt at once joined with many others and became an earnest advocate of the measure. And in order to demonstrate the feasibility of building a railroad through the county of Rockland, employed an engineer at his own expense to make a survey of the route, and sent a report to the Legislature of this State then in session.

A bill was then before the House asking for an appropriation of \$15,000 to make a survey from Lake Erie to the Hudson. Judge Blauvelt spent part of the winter at Albany in the interest of the bill.

Soon after the organization of the New York & Lake Erie Road, his aid was solicited by the company in securing the right of way, and from that time his home at Blauveltville became headquarters for the officers and engineers engaged in the early construction of the road. James G. King, Samuel B. Ruggles, Eleazar Lord, and others of the city of New York were often at his house in consultation over the right of way and titles taken to property for the company. He gave the right of way through valuable property at Blauveltville, besides large quantities of land at the terminus on the river.

He was a man of decided convictions on all moral and religious subjects. What he believed was right he advocated; what he thought was wrong, no expediency could influence him in the least. His Christian character was beyond reproach, and every conviction of duty was faithfully carried out. Every religious enterprise received his hearty cooperation. He made a public profession of his faith in Christ soon after his marriage, by connecting himself with the Presbyterian Church of Blauveltville, assisted largely in building the stone church, and continued his support many years. After changing his residence to Piermont he was one of the founders of the Reformed church.

He was very charitable and liberal in his gifts to various societies. He was a life member of the American Bible Society, and made two of the pastors of the church he attended, life directors of the same, besides several honorary members of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

His latter days were calm and peaceful, having attained the age of eighty-three years.

JAMES J. STEPHENS M. D.

The family name is an abbreviation from Stephensen. Dr. Stephens has his line clear from Jan Stephens and Lysbeth Lucas, who were married in New York, on the

4th of October 1673, and the former of whom is believed to have been the son of "Jan Stephensen, schoolmaster," entered on the New York records as having two children, Jan and Paulyntie, baptized respectively on the 15th of November 1643, and the 1st of July 1646. Jan Stephens and Lysbeth Lucas had six children baptized in New York. Their names and dates of baptism were as follows: Lysbeth, March 10th 1675; Lysbeth, October 11th 1676; Marytie, February 19th 1679; Lucas, April 2d 1681; Jannetje, July 4th 1683; and Stephen, July 2d 1685. Stephen was the father of Roelof Stephens, born not later than 1721. Roelof married Marytie (or "Mensje") Campbell, and settled in Rockland county. He had eight children baptized, the first four recorded at Tappan, and the rest at Clarkstown. Their names and dates of birth are these: Maria, September 6th 1741; Albert, August 31st 1743; Elizabeth, October 9th 1745; William, January 28th 1748; Stephanus, February 14th 1751; Roelof, September 14th 1754; William, July 7th 1757; and Catlyntje, July 10th 1760. Of these children, William married Catrina Mannel (on the records also "Mennel," "Manuel," and "Men"), whose parents, Johannes Mannel and Geertruy Wever, said to be "both from The Pond" (Rockland Lake), were married at Tappan, May 8th 1751. William Stephens and Catrina Mannel had five children baptized at Clarkstown. Their names and dates of birth were as follows: Maria, February 2d 1782; Johannes, March 7th 1784; Geertje, August 8th 1787; Sarah, August 27th 1790; and Catharina, February 24th 1794. Johannes, the second of these children, born near New City, March 7th 1784, married Margaret House, daughter of Johannes House and Maria Serven. The children of Johannes (John) Stephens and Margaret House are: William, born June 2d 1807; Mary Ann, born July 28th 1809; Isaac, born July 18th 1811; John, born November 22d 1812; Abraham, born November 28th 1814; Peter, born November 14th 1816; Jacob, born September 29th 1818; Albert, born July 28th 1820; James J., born July 12th 1822; Margaret, born June 7th 1824; Elizabeth, born February 1st 1826; Henry, born June 15th 1828; and Joseph, born March 11th 1830.

Dr. James J. Stephens was the ninth of these children. The foundations of his education were laid at the district school. Later, however, availing himself of better advantages, he pursued industriously the higher studies in line to his profession. At an early age he began to teach school, and continued teaching till he entered on a preparatory course. His medical studies were begun under the direction of Dr. R. W. Stevenson, of Hackensack, New Jersey, and in 1844 he entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1846. After practicing in the city for a year, he removed, in 1847, to Tappan, where, with the exception of two winters, spent in attendance on lectures in the college just named and at Bellevue Hospital, he has practiced till now. His practice has extended over the parts of Rockland and Bergen counties contiguous to Tappan. He has been Health Officer of Orangetown two terms, and is now serving for a third term as a Coroner of the county. Dr. Stephens married, February 24th 1851, Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Isaac D. Cole. She died September 6th 1863, leaving two daughters, Clara M. and Ann M. S. Stephens. His present wife is Catharine Josephine, daughter of Isaac Van Veghten, of Waterford, New York.

TOWN OF RAMAPO.

BY REV. EBEN B. COBB.

INTRODUCTION.

OF THE FIVE TOWNS in the triangular county of Rockland, Ramapo is the town in the south-west angle. It is bounded on the north by Haverstraw, on the east by Clarkstown and Orangetown, on the south by New Jersey, and on the west by Orange county.

It contains about 30,000 acres of land, of which about one-half is improved. It has 20 churches, 15 school-houses, 10 post offices, 15 villages or hamlets, 3 election districts, and a population (in 1880) of 4,954.

The surface of the town is broken, and in the north and west are hills which aspire to the name of mountains.

It is the history of this town which it is now our purpose to trace.

OUTLINE OF DATES.

- I. America discovered, October 12th 1492.
- II. New York Bay discovered by Verazzano (?), April 1524.
- III. Hudson River discovered by Hudson, September 11th 1609.
- IV. New Amsterdam founded, 1614.
- V. Name changed to New York, September 1664.
- VI. First settlement in Rockland county, Vriesendael (Tappan) 1640 (?).
- VII. Orange county erected, November 1st 1683.
- VIII. Precinct of Orange erected, March 20th 1686.
- IX. Precinct of Haverstraw erected, June 24th 1719.
- X. Name "Precinct" changed to town, March 7th 1788.
- XI. New Hempstead erected from Haverstraw, March 18th 1791.
- XII. Name changed to Hempstead, March 3d 1797.
- XIII. Rockland county set off from Orange, February 23d 1798.
- XIV. Name Hempstead changed to Ramapo, April 17th 1829.

NAME AND ORIGIN.

Originally, that part of the county of Rockland now

embraced in the town of Ramapo, was known by the Indian name of Kakiat,* but on the 13th of March 1791, when it was set off from the town of Haverstraw, it was given the official name of New Hempstead, from the fact that a majority of the inhabitants had come from Hempstead, Queens county, N. Y.

The act by which the town was separated from Haverstraw reads as follows: "From and after the first of April next, all that part of the town of Haverstraw in the county of Orange * * * * bounded easterly by Clarkstown,† southerly by New Jersey, westerly by New Cornwall, and northerly by a line running from the north west corner of Clarkstown along the south bounds of the lands of Francis Gurnee and Benjamin Coe, and along the north‡ bounds of the land of Gabriel Conklin and Jonathan Seaman, and the same course continued to the bounds of New Cornwall, shall be and hereby is erected into a distinct and separate town by the name of New Hempstead; and the first Town Meeting of the inhabitants of New Hempstead, shall be held at the dwelling house of Theunis Cuyper."

Precisely what the reasons were, which led the Legislature thus to cut off New Hempstead from Haverstraw, has not been ascertained; but presumably, increase of population, and large inconvenience resulting from long distances to be traversed, had no little weight.

The first town meeting of the newly formed town was held on the first Tuesday in April 1791, at the house of Theunis Cooper near the "Brick church." The presiding justices were Samuel Goetchius, Theunis Cuyper, and John Suffern, and the following persons were chosen to

*We have seen several deeds dated "Kakiat in the Precinct of Haverstraw, County of Orange, State of New York."

†Tradition says that when certain of the settlers of Tappan were about to immigrate to Kakiat, the people of Tappan assembled in large numbers to bid farewell, with wailing and tears, to their friends "who were going away, off into the wilderness of Kakiate."

‡Clarkstown was set off at the same time.

§The act had hardly been passed when it was noticed that through a mistake (probably in copying), north had been written when south had been intended. At the following session the act was amended so as to read "along the south bounds of the land of Gabriel Conklin, etc."

the several offices by a majority of the freeholders and inhabitants:

Supervisor, Gilbert Cooper; town clerk, Gilbert Cooper; assessors, Abram Onderdonk, Garret Serven, Joseph Goetchius; collector, Henry Howser; Overseers of the poor, Abram Onderdonk, Aury Blauvelt; commissioners of highways, Jacob Deronde, Peter Van Houten, Albert Cooper; constables, Albert Cooper, Joseph Lyon; fence viewers, Stephen Gurnee, James Onderdonk, Henry Young, John S. Coe, John Myer, Tomas Onderdonk; pound masters, Hendrick Wannamaker, Garret Eckerson, and Johanes Smith.

In the Session Laws of the State of New York, under date of March 3d 1797, we find the following recorded as an act of the Legislature, "that the town of New Hempstead in Orange county, shall hereafter be called, known, and distinguished by the name of Hempstead, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."

We have searched diligently for the reason for this change in the name of the town, but without success. It may be that Hempstead in Rockland county was regarded in those days as so remote from Hempstead on Long Island as not to require the distinguishing prefix of "New." But we incline to the opinion that it was the intention of the Legislature to make the name *Hampstead*, and that Hempstead was written in the bill by mistake, as north had been written for south in the original boundaries of the town. We are led to this conclusion from the fact that in the town records and on deeds after this, the name is most frequently written *Hampstead*, and that Horatio Gates Spafford "author of a Geography of the United States, a member of the New York Historical Society, and Corresponding Secretary of the Society of Arts," in a Gazetteer published by him at Albany in the year 1813, states that from correspondence "with old inhabitants of the Town, and some of its present officers," he adopts the name of *Hampstead*.*

But whether it were *Hempstead* or *Hampstead* it soon became evident that in order to avoid confusion with *Hempstead* on Long Island the name must be changed.

Therefore, in the fall of 1828, a meeting of freeholders and inhabitants assembled at Cassady's Corners to prepare a memorial to the Legislature upon the subject. The meeting is reported by those still living, who were present, as "quite stormy," owing to the various names which were proposed. One was for calling the town *Columbus*, after the discoverer of America; another, *Denton*, in honor of Abraham Denton, the first man who settled in the town; another, *Seamantown*, after Jacobiah Seaman, the first white child born in the town; another, *Ramapo*, after the river and mountains of that name found in the town. Still another advocated *New Antrim*, after the place called *New Antrim* founded by John Suffern near the point of the mountain, and still one more thought *Mechanicstown*

should be the name, after a hamlet by that name just springing into life in the center of the town.

At last, after much discussion, it was by a plurality of votes decided to petition the Legislature to make the name *Mechanicstown*. Notwithstanding this, in the act passed by the Legislature, April 17th 1827, entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Town of *Hampstead* in the county of *Rockland*," it was decreed that "all conveyances made, and other business transacted in the name of *Ramapo* in the town of *Hampstead* in *Rockland* county, are hereby declared to be as valid and binding for all intents and purposes as though the same had been made and done in the name of *Hampstead*."

It is said that the Legislature was led to decide that the name should be *Ramapo*, by a letter from *Jeremiah H. Pierson*, setting forth the claims of that name.

And really when we remember that the name *Ramapo* was already well known in history as the name of a beautiful river, of which one old writer affirms, "There is no stream in the world like it," of a high chain of mountains, and of the only pass between the *Hudson* and the *Delaware*, a pass famous in Revolutionary times; we do not wonder that the Legislature decided as it did.

In concluding this part of our subject, we may add that the earliest form of the name which we have been able to find is in a deed bearing date August 10th 1700, in which it is written *Ramapough*. In 1708 it is written *Romopock*. Later it is *Romapuck* or *Ramapuck*, then *Ramapough*, and finally *Ramapo*. According to tradition the name means clear or sweet water.

TITLE OF LANDS.

In order to a clear understanding of the tenure of lands in *Ramapo* we must remember the following facts:

(1) That the land originally was claimed by two States, *New York* and *New Jersey*, and by three different patents in *New York*, viz. *The Kakiat*,* granted to *Daniel Honan* and *Michael Howdon*, June 25th 1686, the *Wayawayanda*, granted to *Dr. John Bridges*, *Hendrick Ten Eycke*, *Derick Vandenburg*, *John Cholwell*, *Christopher Denn*, *Lancaster Symes*, *Daniel Honan*, *Philip Rokeby*, *John Merritt*, *Benjamin Aske*, *Peter Mathews*, and *Cornelius Christianse*, April 29th 1703, and the *Cheesecocks*, granted to *John Bridges*, *Hendrick Ten Eycke*, *Derick*

*For a full history of this patent and of the settlement of the controversy between *Kakiat* and *Cheesecocks* see history of *Haverstraw*, page 138.

We may add, however, concerning *Daniel Honan*, these facts gathered from *Colonial History*:

Daniel Honan was Accountant General of the Province of *New York*, Secretary of Governor *Fletcher*, and a great friend to pirates. The Lords of Trade, in a letter to Lord Cornbury in 1711 say, "Honan, being private secretary to Colonel *Fletcher*, was security with two other persons for two pirates upon their setting out to sea. That these bonds being committed by Colonel *Fletcher* to his custody, he afterward blotted out his own name in the body of the bonds, and tore off his sign and seal at the bottom, leaving the names and seals of the other bondsmen untouched," and they protest against such a bribe-taker being secretary to Governor Cornbury. Honan very soon found it for his interest to leave the country. We need not wonder therefore that he was not to be found when *Kakiat* Patent was divided.

Of *Howdon* we know less. He appears to be a man of much better character. A resident of *New York*, "Judge of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for *Orange County*," and in 1702 one of the 24 proprietors of *New Jersey*.

*This writer adds—"Such a singular confusion of names can hardly be found anywhere else as occurs in the many volumes of the Laws of this State and the Legislature would do well to direct a revival of these, at least as often as a revival of the laws."

Vandenburgh, John Cholwell, Christopher Denn, Lancaster Symes, and John Merritt, March 25th 1707.

(2) That the controversy between Kakiat and Cheescocks was first settled, partially in 1827, and finally in 1771, and that by this settlement, a line drawn from a heap of stones in the north bounds of the town of Ramapo south $3^{\circ} 30'$ east to John Wood's Tree,* and thence S. $25^{\circ} 40'$ E. to the Pascack River, and crossing the New Jersey line a little to the east of the ninth mile stone, was made to separate the two. (See history of Kakiat Patent in history of town of Haverstraw.)

(3) That the line between New York and New Jersey was next settled, October 7th 1769, when Charles Stewart, "Surveyor General of the customs for the district of Quebec;" Andrew Elliott, "Receiver General of the quit-rents in the Province of New York;" Samuel Holland, "Surveyor General of lands for the northern and southern districts of America;" Andrew Oliver, "Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts;" Charles Morris, "Surveyor of lands and one of the Council of Nova Scotia," and Jared Ingersoll, "of the colony of Connecticut," commissioners appointed by the crown, rendered the following decision,† so brief, yet comprehensive, and throwing such clear light upon the whole controversy, that it is quoted entire:

"The Agents on the part of both colonies, having offered to the court all that they thought necessary or proper in support of their respective claims, and the court having considered the same, do find,

"That King Charles the Second by his Letters patent bearing date the twelfth day of March, 1664, did Grant and convey to his Brother the Duke of York, All that Tract of Country and Territory now called the Colonies of New York and New Jersey; and that The said Duke

**John Wood's Tree.*—There are few landmarks in Rockland county of greater importance than the famous "John Wood's Tree," which was the corner of four large tracts of land, being the northeast corner of the Provost Patent, the southeast corner of the Harris Patent, and at the west end of the line that divided the north and south moieties of Kakiat. It was mentioned as a large tree when Kakiat was divided in 1719, and was standing within the last 80 years. Tradition states that having become hollow at the stump, some hunters made a fire in the cavity which caused its destruction. Probably no person now living ever saw it and very few know where it stood. The place is about half a mile northeast from the station at Tallmans on the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railroad. The exact site is where a pair of bars form a connection between two fields belonging to John Young. At this place four stone walls meet. The one running east, which is the line between the north and south half of Kakiat, now separates the land of John Young on the north from that of Martin Freeman on the south. The northeast corner of the Provost Patent is now a part of the farm of John Young. The bars where the tree stood are at the opening in the stone walls between this field and the one mentioned above. Another wall running nearly northwest is the dividing line between the Provost and Harris Patents, and the land on the north now belongs to the heirs of Richard Osborn. The stone walls running north and S.S.E. from this point are the original west bounds of Kakiat. The line running northwest crosses the road running north from Tallmans station at the top of the hill, and at this point is the famous "Spook flock," which stood on the old Indian trail to Ramapo where the aborigines offered sacrifices. The house of Judson Young is about one-sixth of a mile southwest from the site of the tree. The locality may be better understood by referring to diagram A in the margin of the map showing original land grants.

†The commissioners met in the Chamber of Commerce in New York city, on the 18th of June 1769, and continued in session until the 7th day of October, when their decision was rendered.

of York afterwards by his Deed of Lease and Release bearing date the 23d and 24th Days of June 1664, did Grant and convey to Lord Berkely of Stratton and Sir George Carteret, that part of the Aforesaid Tract of Land called New Jersey, the Northern Bounds of which in said Deed are described to be "to the Northward as far as the Northernmost Branch of the said Bay or River of Delaware which is in 41° deg. 40 min. of Latitude and crosseth thence in a Straight Line to Hudson's River in 41° deg. of Latitude.

"Among the many Exhibits, a Certain Map, compiled by Nicholas John Vischer, and published not long before the aforesaid Grant from the Duke of York, which we have reason to believe was esteemed the most Correct Map of that Country at the Time of the said Grant, on which Map is Laid down a Fork or Branching of the River then called Zuydt River or South River, now Delaware River, in the Latitude of 41° deg. and 40 min., which Branch we cannot doubt was the Branch in the Deed from the Duke of York called the Northernmost Branch of the said River, and which in the Deed is said to lye in the Latitude of 41° deg. and 40 min. And from a careful comparison of the several Parts and Places Laid down on the said Map, some of which, more especially towards the Sea coast and on the Hudson's River, we have reason to believe were at the time well known. The Distance of the said Branch from the Sea Shore on the South, and the Relative situation of the same with regard to other places and the lines of Latitude as they appear to be laid down on the said Map at that and other places in the Inland Country;

"We are of opinion that the said Branch so laid down on the said Map, is the Fork or Branch formed by the Junction of the Stream or Water called the Mahackamack, with the River called Delaware or Fishkill, and that the same is the Branch Intended and referred to in the before mentioned Deed from the Duke of York, as the Northern Station at the River Delaware, which Fork or Branch we find by an observation taken by the surveyors appointed by the Court to be in the Latitude 41° deg., 21 min., and 37 seconds.

"We are further of opinion that the Northern Station at Hudson's River being by the words of the said Deed from the Duke of York, Expressly Limited to the Latitude of 41° deg. should be fixed in that Latitude, which Latitude we have caused to be taken in the best manner by the Surveyors appointed by the Court, and which falls at a Rock on the West Side of Hudson's River marked by the said Surveyors, being 79 Chains and 27 Links to the Southward on a Meridian from Sneydon's House, formerly Corbet's.

"It is therefore the final Determination of the Court. That the Boundary or Partition Line between the said Colonies of New York and New Jersey be a direct and straight Line from the said Fork at the Mouth of the River Mahackamack, in the Latitude of forty-one degrees, twenty minutes, and thirty-seven seconds to Hud-

son's River at the said Rock, in the Latitude of forty-one degrees as above described.

"Signed,

"CHAS. STEWART.

"ANDREW ELLIOTT.

"ANDREW OLIVER.

"JARED INGERSOLL."

This decision was of no little value to the town of Ramapo. It put an end both to the controversy as to the extent of the jurisdiction of New York and New Jersey, and, "to the frequent and dangerous riots," which had arisen and were likely to arise between the borderers as to the property of the soil.*

The decision as to where the line should run having been rendered, and, though not entirely satisfactory to either New York or New Jersey, ratified by both, it only remained to run the line. This was at once attempted, and though violently opposed for a time, as, for example, on the 7th of June 1770, when "They were stopped a few chains across Saddle River by at least 50 men," on the 3d of November 1774, William Wickham and Samuel Gale, commissioners on the part of New York, and John Stevens and Walter Rutherford, on the part of New Jersey, reported that the work had been done.†

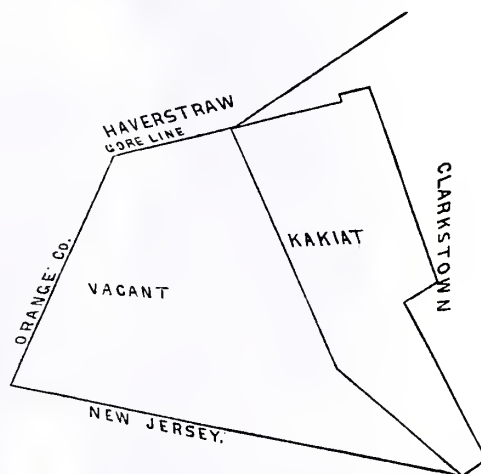
(4). Having established the boundary between the Patents of Kakiat and Cheesecocks, and the boundary between New York and New Jersey, the claims of the two remaining patents, Cheesecocks swooping down on the land from the north and Waywayanda from the west, had also to be settled. This was done by drawing a line from the northwest corner of the Patent of Kakiat, which corner we have seen was located in the north boundary of the town, and thence along the said northern boundary of the town in a direct course to the 31st mile stone on the New Jersey line.

This line, which was run by Charles Clinton jr., son of General James Clinton, in 1786, was called the "Gore Line," and the land in Orange and Rockland counties bounded by it, the New Jersey line, and the line established as the west bounds of Kakiat, was familiarly known as the "Jersey Gore."

By this Gore Line, the Patents both of Cheesecocks and Waywayanda were excluded from the town.

The history of the "Jersey Gore" is as follows, for which we are greatly indebted to Mr. B. Fernow, of the Department of Historical Records, Albany, from whose letter we largely quote: Blandina Bayard bought, August 10th 1700, from the Indians, five tracts of land, called Ramapough, Jaapough, Jandekagh, Aringee, and Camguee, three Dutch miles wide and four long, covering most of the land in the triangle of which the Gore Line is the northwest side. She improved and settled this land, and upon her death left it to her children, Petrus and Sarah. Petrus, and later his widow, lived on the land and continued the improvements. When the widow

removed, she left a certain Lucas Kiersted as superintendent. This Kiersted* was corrupted by Peter Sonmans, one of the proprietors of East New Jersey, and induced to take out Jersey patents for these lands, which had hitherto not† been patented by New York, although Blandina Bayard had been promised a patent. About 1786 it became necessary to settle the southern boundary line of Cheesecocks at which time Charles Clinton jr., the son of General James Clinton, made, in 1788, the map on which probably for the first and only time the term "Jersey Gore" was used. He probably called the triangle the "Jersey Gore" on account of the above recited fact. It was never so called officially, for the surveyor-general, in a report to the Legislature on this tract, calls it "Vacant lands between the lately established boundary line of the Patent of Cheesecocks and the State of New Jersey" (March 12th 1801).



It will be seen by consulting the diagram, that when the boundary line between New York and New Jersey was established, which put an end to the claims of New Jersey from the south, and the "Gore Line" was run which silenced similar claims on the part of the proprietors of both Cheesecocks and Waywayanda from the north and west, that the town of Ramapo virtually became divided into two sections, one occupied by the Patent of Kakiat, and the other substantially vacant. We would consider these two sections.

I. KAKIAT.—The full history of this patent has already been given (see history, page 138), but a recent discovery of a portion of the Field Book of a survey made by Cornelius Low in 1724 has furnished the following additional facts:‡

These notes will be unintelligible without consulting the Map of Patents in this work; but by consulting this, they will be found extremely interesting.

The owners of the North Moiety in 1724 were Corne-

*Had the line run from 41° on the Hudson to 41° 40' on the Delaware, while last point had been located by joint surveyors of New York and New Jersey in 1719, at Cohecton, it would have caused one-half of the town to lie in the State of New Jersey.

†This line was resurveyed and marked in 1874.

*Kiersted was one of the so-called purchasers of the Romopock Tract.

†They were, however, claimed by both Cheesecocks and Waywayanda.

‡This book is now in the possession of Elias G. Sherwood, of Sherwoodville. A copy of it is in the possession of the Rockland County Historical Society.



John B. Garner

lius Cuyper. Charles Mott, John Allison, Thomas Kirbie, Jacob Remsen, Thomas Barker, Elbert Monfort, William Hutchings, Timothy Halstead, William Campbell, George Downing, Nicholas Conklin, Jonathan Rose, Richard Pearce, William Osborne, Abraham Denton, Jonathan Seaman, John Wood, John Palmer, and Richard Coombs.

For each of these, who owned a full share, a homestead of 400 acres was laid out.

For this purpose two tiers of lots were formed, one called the East and the other the West Division, the line between Clarkstown* and Ramapo marking the boundary between the two.

The eastern boundary of the East Division is the highway, generally called the "Street," running north from New City. The western boundary of the West Division is a north and south line running along the east line of the farm of John R. Smith.

Besides these homesteads, there were several lots of the same size laid out in other localities for some of the owners. The homestead of Jonathan Seaman was 66 chains square. The north part of it is now the farm of John R. Smith, whose grandfather, Hans Smith, bought it of Jacomiah Seaman, son of the original owner.

To the north of Seaman's lot a series of lots, each of the same length and extending to the north bounds of the patent, was laid out. This tier was called "Seaman's Range" or "The Range of Seaman's Home Lot," and as such is frequently mentioned in old deeds.

Lot No. 1 in the West Division was the homestead of Nicholas Conklin, north of which a tier of lots called the "Conklin Range" was laid out. This last tier was bounded on the west by "Seaman's Range."

On the west line of the patent was a tier of lots called the "West Range." These began with No. 1, which was bounded south by the line of division between the north and south moieties of the patent, and ran west to the patent line. The famous "John Wood's Tree" was at the southwest corner of this lot.

Lot No. 9 is now the homestead of Elias G. Sherwood. North of this, the lots in this range were bounded on the west by the base of the West Mountain, Lot 14, the last in the range, being south of the Methodist church at Ladentown. Lot 6 in "Seaman's Range" extended west along the north side of Lot 14 of the West Range to the mountain. The church at Ladentown is on this lot.

Lot 6 in "Conklin's Range" is near the homestead of Josiah Conklin at the head of the mountain, and Lot 3 of the same range is the farm of the heirs of Jesse Gurnee. This last was formerly the home of Judge Benjamin Coe and near the railroad station called "Mount Ivy."

The "English Church" and the old Coe homestead are

*The boundary between Clarkstown and Ramapo reads as follows: "Beginning at the North West corner of the land of Jno. M. Hogenkamp, called his middle town lot, and running from thence N. 3° W. to the division line between the North and South Moieties of the Patent of Kakiat, and then along the same, East to the line of division between the East and West four hundred acre lots, of said North moiety and then along that line," etc.

on Lot 4, in the west tier of the 400 acre lots, and this lot was probably the original home lot of Jonas Halstead. The Court House, at New City, is at the east end of lot No. 5, in the East Division.

At the time of the survey in 1724, a lot of 400 acres was laid out to be sold, which is thus described: "Beginning at the South East corner of the Lot where Jonathan Seaman lives and running N. 75° W. 133 chains 34 links, thence S. 15° W. 30 chains, thence S. 75° W. 133 chains 34 links, thence N. 15° E. 30 chains to the first station." This lot, which was bounded on the east by the land of Jonas Halstead, was sold to Jacobus Brinkerhoff and Jacobus Hendricksen Banta, for £150. The deed, dated May 26th 1724, is signed by all the owners mentioned above.

The home lot of Jonathan Rose was at the southeast corner of the "North Moiety."

Lot 1, in the East Division of 400 acre lots, belonged to Charles Mott. On the north of this, a lot was laid out as an addition to the land of Nicholas Conklin, and from this a tier of three lots to the north. This tier was called the "Range of Conklin's Addition Lot."

On the east side of the road running north from New City there were laid out four lots. The south one, of 100 acres, was given to Joseph Wood, of Hempstead, L. I., on condition, that coming to Kakiat, he should set up the trade of blacksmith and work at it as long as he was able. North of this was a lot of 246 acres, which was bounded on the north by another lot of 300 acres. This last was called Lot No. 5. It originally belonged to William Campbell, who sold it to Jacob Blauvelt, May 9th 1741, the latter giving the north half of it to his son, Jacob J. Blauvelt, May, 1753.

These two parts are separated by the road running east from the "Street," just south from the school house, in District No. 4, in Clarkstown. The line between John Van Houten and Henry Phillips is the north bound of the lot, while the south line is the boundary between the home lot of Mr. Machin, and the land of Florent Verdin.

The north line of this lot is also the south line of the tract called "The Dry Swamp," and a portion of the north half of this lot is now owned by Tunis Blauvelt, a descendant of Jacob J. Blauvelt.

The lot south of No. 5 was drawn by John Palmer.

The tract on the south side of the mountains, extending as far east as the Hackensack River, or "Demarest's Kill," was called "The Dry Swamp," and was divided into 18 lots. North of the mountains was a tier of lots, each of which ran from the Minisceongo Creek to the mountains.

Of these lots nothing is known, save that they are mentioned in deeds. Lot 1 began on the east side of Lots 3 and 4, in "Conklin's Range," and on Lot 7 are the Methodist church, at Garnerville, and the land of the Rockland Print Works.

"Welch's Island" was divided into 18 lots, but how the owners of Kakiat came to own it is unknown. The fact that the lots are mentioned as the "Contest Lots" would seem to indicate a controversy concerning them.

The west mountains were divided into 18 lots, by David Pye and Joseph Johnson, May 7th 1773. The original map is now in the possession of Elias G. Sherwood, but a copy may be seen in the County Clerk's Office.

The last division in Kakiat was the Verdrietig Hook Mountains, from the head of the mountain to the Short Clove. A line was run along the top of the mountain, from which lots were laid on either side. This line is the boundary between Clarkstown and Haverstraw.

Concerning the South Moiety of Kakiat, it is only known that it was divided into lots by John Alsop, about 1723, but neither his map nor field notes can be found.

We come now to consider the title of lands in that part of the town which we have regarded as

II. VACANT.—By which is meant unoccupied by those having valid titles. In this large part of the town on January 1st 1775, there were only three persons who had titles to their property recognized by the Crown. These persons were: John Sobrisco, who owned 630 acres near Tallman's; Coenard Wannamaker, who owned 105 acres near the 15th mile stone on the Jersey line; and Jacobus Van Buskirk, who owned a mill right of one acre on the Mahwah, near the point where that stream is now crossed by the Nyack Turnpike.*

How did these three persons come into possession of their lands? The answer to this question will require a brief review of New Jersey history.

THE ROMPOCK TRACT.

March 12th 1664,

Charles II., King of England, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, afterwards King James II., the entire region between the Connecticut and the Delaware. "To remove any doubt of the validity of the Duke's title either from the want of seizin in the crown when it originated, or on account of the intermediate conquest by the Dutch," this grant was confirmed July 29th 1674.

June 24th 1664,

The Duke of York sold what is now New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, confirming his sale as above, July 29th 1674.

July 1st 1676,

Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret divided New Jersey into two divisions—called respectively East and West New Jersey—by a line drawn from "Little Egg harbor to a point on the Delaware in latitude $41^{\circ} 40'$," Lord Berkeley having West New Jersey and Sir George Carteret, East.

This division being made, Lord Berkeley sold West New Jersey to John Fenwick in trust for Edward Byllinge and his assigns. There is no further need of mentioning West New Jersey; for no part of it touches the town of Ramapo, as will readily be seen by consulting a map of New Jersey.

*There were many inhabitants in this part of the town at that time, and some held recorded Indian deeds; nevertheless the above statement is true.

The only possible qualification may be in reference to the Sterling Company who may have had a valid title to a few acres in the extreme west of the town.

January 13th 1680,

Sir George Carteret died, directing in his will that East New Jersey should be sold to pay his debts.

February 2d 1682,

East New Jersey was sold to William Penn and eleven associates called the "Twelve Proprietors." Soon after, these "Twelve" each took a partner making "The Twenty-four Proprietors of East New Jersey."

March 14th 1682,

The Duke of York made a fresh grant of East New Jersey to the "Twenty-four Proprietors."

April 15th 1702,

The "Twenty-four Proprietors" surrendered "their right to govern" to Queen Anne, reserving their title to the land.

Two days later the Queen accepted the government and affirmed to the Proprietors their right and title to the land.

The office of the "Twenty-four Proprietors of East New Jersey" was (and still is) at Perth Amboy. Each proprietor owned an equal undivided 1-24 part of the whole. They disposed of property to others as a body, through their surveyor-general, and no individual could dispose of a foot of land, save as he might have come into possession of such lands through individual purchase or the granting of dividends.*

December 10th 1709,

Peter Sonmans, representing himself as "Sole Agent, Superintendent, General Attorney & Receiver General of the rest of the Proprietors," but really only a single proprietor, inheriting his property from his father, Aarent, conveyed to John Auboineau, E. Boudinot, Peter Faconier, L. Kiersted, John Barbarie, Thomas Barjaux, Andrew Fresneau, and Peter Bard, 42,500 acres in Northern New Jersey, lying between the Ramapo and Saddle Rivers, and called the "Romopock Tract."

This tract is thus described: "Beginning at a spring called Assenmaykapahaka, being the North-East most head spring of a river called in Indian Peramsepuss, and by the Christians Saddle River, thence running Southerly down the East side of said river, including the same, to a place where a small creek, or river, coming from the Northward, called Raighkawack (Hohokus River), falls into said Saddle River, about sixteen miles distant from the above head spring, let it be more or less, thence Northwesterly just by a great rock, or stone called Pam-mackapuka, distant from the above said river about two miles, and so on the same course to that river known by the name Romopock, Punto, and Pissaick, just by a small fall of water above the plantation of Major Brockholst

*These dividends were a certain number of acres granted to each proprietor for his own. Such grants the Proprietors could locate on vacant land wherever they chose. There have been fourteen such dividends. As these have never to our knowledge appeared in print, we give them here.

1680....10,000 acres.	1813...3,000 acres.
1688....5,000 "	1817...1,200 "
1702....2,500 "	1823...1,000 "
1740...2,000 "	1828...1,000 "
1797....3,000 "	1834....600 "
1804....3,000 "	1838...1,000 "
1809....2,000 "	1856...1,000 "

Besides in early years, four dividends of 2,000, 1,000, 1,000, and 1,000 acres each of "Pine" or poor lands.

(Pompton, at now the steel works); and from thence crossing the said river about a mile above a place where another river coming from the Northwestward called Panamaquamy, Pequaneck, and Haysaghtin (Pequanack) falls into said river, to the top of the opposite mountain; thence along the top of the said mountains and up the said Romopock river, and about one mile up every creek that falls into the said river, crossing said creeks to the top of every opposite hill, and so along said mountains and hills and creeks to a place about two miles above an Indian field called Mowaway (Mahwah) just over against the North side of a small red hill called Mainaitung; thence along the Northeasterly side of said hill Easterly to the above spring where the first course began." From this description it will appear that the Romopock tract was bounded in general, on the north by a line from the mountains to Saddle River, which line would pass a little to the north of Tallman's station; on the east by Saddle River; on the south by a line from the Saddle River at the mouth of Hohokus Creek to Pompton; and on the west by the Ramapo Mountains, the northwest boundary being a line drawn across the entire Ramapo Pass, just northwest of the railroad bridge near Ramapo Works. And that, therefore, quite a portion of it lay in the town of Ramapo.(1)

Of this tract, Peter Fauconier (2) owned the largest part, viz.: 7-24 of the whole, and he it was who was most interested in its purchase and settlement (3).

November 6th 1724.

Peter Fauconier, John Barbarie (4) & Co., sold to John Sobrisco (5) his tract of 630 acres near Tallman's Station.

(1) A parchment map of this tract, made by Ryerson, Hampton & Morgan in 1767-8, may be seen at the office of the proprietors of East New Jersey at Perth Amboy.

The proprietors in 1746, speaking of this so called purchase of the Romopock Tract, say: "An unhappy gentleman, since deceased (he died in 1734), then a Proprietor, was imposed upon to sign * * * a deed for about 50,000 acres of land at Romopock, without any legal appropriation thereof to him and without any consideration paid to him, as ever after during his life he averred, and that he did not dream or believe that a foot was in East New Jersey." We regard this as a cloak of charity cast by the Proprietors over the memory of a deceased comrade. For Peter Sonmans, educated at Leyden, "one of the Council and afterward a member of Assembly from Bergen Co.," was too shrewd a man to sell 50,000 acres without knowing where it lay. For full history of this bold, bad man, see Whitehead's contributions to East New Jersey, page 75.

(2) He, too, was a bold, bad man, who gained admission to the Governmental ring, and so held high official positions, though notoriously bad in character.

In Colonial history he is described as "A Frenchman and a bankrupt," who "provides (poor) clothing for the soldiers," "Detains books and papers relating to the customs," "Eludes all accountability," "has part in all the valuable grants of land," "Pays public money on mere warrant of Governor," etc. A fit companion of Sonmans.

(3) Charles Clinton, in his survey of Cheesecocks Patent in town of Ramapo, says: "May 21st 1739, entered into a cleared field belonging to Edward Jeffers, tenant to Mr. Fauconier." "May 23d 1739, a field cleared by Solomon Peterson, a free negro settled by Mr. Fauconier."

(4) John Barbarie claims the distinction of being the son of the father who named his four sons respectively, John, Peter, John Peter, and Peter John.

(5) Albert Saborowski, who emigrated from Poland to America in the Dutch ship *Por* during the year 1692 and settled in Hackensack, had a son John, whom we take to be the one to whom reference is here made. May 18th 1739, Clinton, in passing over this tract, says:

"Entered a cleared field. Here a negro house, belonging to Samuel Francisco, a free negro who settled the place, for John Sobrisco, who holds it under a Jersey title, as I am informed."

The Piermont Branch crosses this tract about 19 rods west of the depot at Tallman's. The western boundary, toward the north end, is the line between the land of Henry Tallman on the west and Erasmus Hanson on the east. The southwest corner is the farm of Nelson Smith. The southeast corner is the southwest corner of a farm of Jacob Snider. Here an old schoolhouse stood within the memory of those now living.

April 15th 1734,

The proprietors of East New Jersey going to this "Very Remote" region (the Romopock Tract) to lay out dividends were interrupted and threatened by the settlers. "We found that on pretence of that deed, about 20 persons had been imposed upon to buy"—are their words.

They therefore instituted ejectment suits and upon not being successful in these and still being determined to maintain their rights—they offered to compromise with bona-fide purchasers for £20 per hundred acres.

February 4th 1744,

Peter Fanconier conveyed "all his estate, right, title, and interest in said tract to Theodore Valleau and David Stout, and on August 10th 1752, they conveyed the same to Magdalene Valleau, daughter of William Fauconier.

March 29th 1753,

The proprietors of East New Jersey, granted 900 acres to Magdalene Valleau and she thereupon "released to the proprietors all her claims in said large tract.

May 23d 1753,

Magdalene Valleau conveyed to Coenard Wannamaker 105 of the 900 acres just granted her. This is the origin of the Wannamaker Tract.

February 12th 1762,

David Ackerman, who had somehow obtained the same from the proprietors of East New Jersey, sold a mill right of about one acre to Jacobus Van Buskirk.

From this brief history of the Romopock Tract it will be clear to all how Messrs. Sobrisco, Wannamaker, and Van Buskirk, obtained their titles from East New Jersey.

In 1774 when the line between New York and New Jersey was finally established, these three bone-fide* purchasers from New Jersey—were confirmed in their title by the government of New York.

For the information of those who have followed the history of this Romopock land grant—we will add:

That one by one the proprietors of East New Jersey came to an understanding with the other so called owners of the Romopock Tract and then with the several tenants located by these owners. So that on the 14th of April 1787 the Romopock Committee could report to the proprietors "That they believe there will be no further trouble with the tenants of Romopock, and expect the tract in two or three years to produce a handsome revenue."

Having thus traced the history of the three property owners in this so-called vacant section of Ramapo, we come now to show how this vacant section was filled up.

This was done by four patents from the King, granted on the same day, January 18th 1775,† to four reduced officers of the British army.

*In the map of the Romopock Tract of Perth Amboy—the Sobrisco Tract is marked by the "proprietors" "as sold but no deed given." We assume that such a deed was afterward given. At all events New York confirmed him in his title.

†That these British officers barely escaped losing their patents will appear from the following extract from the XXXVI Section of the Constitution of the State of New York, which reads, "all grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the 14th day of October 1775, shall be null and void."

These patents which were laid out by David Colden, "Pursuant to a Warrant from the Honorable Cadwalader Colden, Esquire, his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, dated the fifteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four," are as follows:

*The Provost Patent** granted to "James Marcus Provost, late Brevet Major" in his Majesty's army—whose young wife Theodosia afterward married Aaron Burr—and containing "All that Tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Orange Co. on the west side of Hudson's river, Beginning in the Division line between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey as the same is run and marked by Commissioners appointed by a Law of this Province, passed the 16th day of February 1771, to perform that service in conjunction with Commissioners on the part of the Province of New Jersey at the distance of 7 chains and 43 links Eastward from the ninth milestone in the said Line, and running thence along a line marked for the Western bounds of a Tract of land formerly granted, and commonly called Honan and Howdon Patent or Kakiat, North 25° 40' West, 335 chains and 30 links to a white oak tree, commonly called John Wood's tree; thence North 60° 37' West, 198 chains; thence South 45° West, 66 chains and 60 links; thence North 54° 10' West, 77 chains; thence South 35° 50' West, 73 chains to the said line run and marked by the Commissioners, and then along the said line South 54° 10' East, 579 chains to the place where the tract first began; excepting thereout the three Tracts and parcels of land hereinafter described, which were purchased and held as part of the Province of New Jersey, before the settlement of the Division line between that Province and the Province of New York, and which three parcels of land were, by the before mentioned law, confirmed to the several possessors, to wit: one tract to John Sobrisco containing 630 Acres; one other tract to Coenard Wannamaker containing 105 acres; and one parcel of land to Jacobus Van Buskirk containing about one acre; after deducting which said three parcels, there remains for the said James Marcus Provost 5,000 acres of land and the usual allowances for Highways."

The Harris Patent was granted to "Robert Harris late Mate of his Majesty's Hospital," and contained "All that Tract or Parcel of land," "Beginning at a certain White Oak Tree—commonly called and known by the name of John Wood's Tree, standing in the Western bounds of a tract of land formerly granted and commonly called Honan & Howdon's Patent or Kakiat, which White Oak Tree is the second station mentioned in the bounds of a Tract of land at this time—laid out for James Marcus Provost, and this tract runs—from the said White Oak Tree along a line marked for the Western Bounds of the said Honan & Howdon's Patent or Kakiat—North 40° West, 247 Chains 60 Links; thence

South 68° West, 11 Chains; thence South 45° West, 205 Chains to the North Bounds of the said tract of land laid out for James Marcus Provost; thence along the same South 60° 37' East, 198 Chains to place of beginning—containing 2,000 acres of land and the usual allowance for highways."

The Muller Patent—Granted to "Jacob Muller, late a captain in the 16th Regiment," and containing "all that tract or parcel of land" "Beginning in the Division line between the Province of New York and New Jersey as the same is now run and marked by commissioners appointed by a law of this province, passed the 16th day of February 1771, to perform that service in conjunction with commissioners on the part of the Province of New Jersey. At the most westerly corner of a tract of 5,000 acres of land at this time laid out for James Marcus Provost, 11 chains 57 links westward from the 16th mile stone in the said line: and running from the said place of beginning along the land so laid out for James Marcus Provost, north 35° 50', east 73 chains, and south 54° 10' east 23 chains; thence north 36° east, 160 chains; thence north 54° 10' west 142 chains and 40 links; thence south 36° west, 233 chains to the division line aforesaid; thence along the same south 54° 10' east, 119 chains and 60 links to place where this tract first began, containing 3,000 acres of land and the usual allowance for highways."

*The Spence Patent**—Granted to "Peter Spence, late a surgeon's mate of the 16th Regiment," and containing "All that tract or parcel of land beginning in the division line, etc., (see Muller Patent) at the most westerly corner of a tract of 3,000 acres of land at this time laid out for Jacob Muller 28 chains 83 links eastward from the 18th mile stone in the said line, and running from the said place of beginning along the westerly bounds of the tract of land so laid out for Jacob Muller; north 36° east 233 chains; thence north 54° 10' west, 59 chains 60 links, thence south 50° west, 185 chains; thence south 12° east 40 chains to Potake Pond; thence along the same pond south 35° west 27 chains to the aforesaid line run by commissioners; thence along the same line south 54° 10' east 74 chains 33 links to the place where the tract first began, containing 1820 acres of land and the usual allowance for highways."

To each of these patents was attached the following modifying clause: "Except and always reserved thereout unto our Sovereign Lord, the King, his heirs and successors forever, all mines of gold and silver, and also all white and other sorts of pine trees fit for masts of the growth of twenty-four inches in diameter and upwards at twelve inches from the earth for masts for the Royal Navy."

Each of the patentees were required "To yield, render and pay therefor yearly and every year after the 18th day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1785, unto our sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, at the custom house in the city of New York,

*It will be observed that in this patent exception is made of the property of Sobrisco, Wannamaker, and Van Buskirk. For a better understanding of these descriptions see Map of Patents.

*Of the 4,820 acres in Spence and Mullers Patents but 480 acres are arable.

unto the Collector, or Receiver General, therefor for the time being, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, more commonly called Lady Day, the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence sterling for each and every hundred acres of the above granted and bargained premises, and so in proportion for any lesser quantity thereof saving and excepting such parts allowed for highways above mentioned."

After the Revolution, when all the rights of the King reverted to the State, this last clause in these patents became the ground for the quit rents required by the State for these lands, which quit rents were paid for many years, or until they were commuted by the payment, as we are informed, of 14 shillings for every shilling of rent.

Of the subsequent history of the lands covered by these patents it will be sufficient to state, that on the 5th of April 1775, James Marcus Provost sold his entire patent for £200 to Robert Morris, John De Lancey, and John Zabriskie, and that on June 4th 1776 John Zabriskie sold his entire equal undivided third part for £200 to Morris and DeLancey. In like manner the patents of Harris, Muller, and Spence came into the hands of these two gentlemen from whom therefore all valid titles of lands covered by the four patents just described arise.

It may be interesting to know that though the legal title was Morris and De Lancey,* these two gentlemen appear only to have had a beneficial interest in a certain part, and that the real ownership was Robert Morris 3-11, John DeLancey 4-11, John Jay 2-11, and Lawrence Kortright 2-11. (This last appears to have held one of his elevenths in trust for John Harper, "Of Harper's field in the county of Montgomery.") By far the largest purchaser of lands from this company was John Suffern, who appears to have acted as agent on the ground, for the company.

It will be seen upon consulting the map of patents that there still remains a portion of this so-called vacant section of our town whose history has not yet been given. The tract of which we speak lies in the extreme west and northwest of the town. For its history we recite a portion of an act passed by the Legislature of New York, March 28th 1800, entitled "An act directing the surveyor-general to sell certain vacant lands in the counties of Orange and Rockland," which reads:

"Whereas Jno. Hathorn, Peter Townsend, Wm. Hause, Hezekiah Mead, Saml. Drew, Ezra Sanford, Jas. McCann, Wm. Booth, Daniel Benedict, Abner Patterson, Wm. Ellis, David Sanford, Thos. Sanford, David Hawkins, Samuel Ketchum, Henry Wisner, Henry Bush, Saml. Bush, Abraham Smith, Jno. Smith, Adolphus Shuart, Nicolas Conklin, Jno. Becraft and Jno. Jenkins, by their petition presented to the Legislature, have stated that they are settled on and have improved in Orange

county (which at the time the petition was made included Rockland) under the Proprietors of the Patent of Wawayanda, which lands have been adjudged to be unpatented and to belong to the people of the State, and are included with other lands not settled on or improved as aforesaid, within the following boundaries, to wit: Southwesterly by the State of N. J.; Northerly by a line (the Gore Line) running from the 31st mile stone in the line of division between this State and the State of N. J. to a monument erected by Commissioners at the N. W. Corner of a Tract of land granted to Daniel Honon and Michael Hawdon, called Kakiata, and easterly and southerly by patented lands. And by their said petition have prayed that they may be quieted in their said possessions, and to purchase in addition thereto such other quantity of vacant land within the boundaries aforesaid, and on such terms as the Legislature shall direct. Therefore, Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, Represented in Senate and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Surveyor General to grant to each of the Petitioners above named all the estate, right, title and interest of the people of this State of, in and to the lands improved by them respectively, with such other vacant lands within the said boundaries of not less than 100 acres and not more than 400 including their respective improvements, they paying therefor not less than the sum of 25c. per acre."

From this it will appear that the first title of lands located in the northwest and extreme west of the town came from grants from the State to different individuals, which grants were made in the first years of the present century.

EARLY SETTLERS.

I. *Indian*.—To what tribe the native Indians of this town belonged is unknown. In the Colonial History of New York, a conference of Indians is described, at which, classed along with the Cayugas, Senecas, and Oneidas, a tribe of Munsies is mentioned. It may have been after this tribe that the village of Monsey is named (See History of Monsey.)

Tradition says that a tribe of Ramapoughs "of sufficient importance to compete with the Mohawks," dwelt in the "Ramapo Pass." Of this we cannot speak with assurance. But though we do not know the tribe, we do know the names of certain prominent Indians.

In a deed dated November 18th 1709*, Memerescum is spoken of as "Sole Sachem of all the nations of Indians on the Ramapock River, on the West and East branches thereof, On Saddle River, Pasquack River, Narashunk River and Hackensack River" and other "Right, Sole and Intire native owners," are given as Tappaan, Japhome, Waparent, Sipheme, Rawantogues and Maskainapulig. And from a similiar source† are found the names of native Indian Proprietors in the Ramapo Pass to have been Manes, Kahawe, Shawenkis, Sawwagky, Wacken, Sewes, Ayro, and Nakama.

*This deed conveyed the Ramapock Tract to Peter Fauconier, John Harburie, and others. (See also Indian deed for Cheesecocks Patent).
†Deeds to Van Blaricum and Van Gelder of lands in the Pass.

* Robert Morris was the great financier whose name is so prominent among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. At one time during the Revolution he had pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army to the amount of \$1,000,000.00. But in his later years he became involved in land speculations which resulted ruinously, and the last years of his life were spent in confinement for debt.

John De Lancey belonged to the brilliant family of that name in New York city.

From these Indians many early settlers purchased their lands, and upon lands so purchased descendants of original white settlers are living to-day. But in every case valid titles were obtained only from the State or Crown. The English maxim "That the King is the fountain of all real property and that from that source all titles are to be derived" obtained here, and no Indian titles were ever recognized.

On the line between the Provost and Harris Patents, about 50 rods north northwest of the "John Wood's Tree," on the right hand side of the road running north from Tallman's Station, and on the top of the hill is a large rock, split into several parts and known as Spook Rock. This rock is on the old Indian trail which led from New City to Suffern, and thence through the Ramapo Pass. It received its name from the fact that here the Indians used to stop to offer sacrifices of tobacco to the spirits (spuke in Dutch).

From this rock there is a magnificent view of the valley to the west.

Elizabeth Eisler, born in 1740, was accustomed to affirm, that in 1747 the Indians of this part of the country assembled near her father's house on the Haverstraw road, three-quarters of a mile north of Suffern, at the junction of the road which branches to the east, where they had a dog feast, and then took their departure through the Pass toward the setting sun, never to return again.

II. *In the Clove.*—The eastern part of the Ramapo Valley or Clove, which includes the village and works of Hillburn, was part of the Ramapock Tract, purchased by Peter Fauconier and Company from the native Indians mentioned above, and also claimed by this company as having been granted to them by the "Proprietors of East New Jersey." (See full description under heading Title of Lands).

The western part of the valley is in Orange county, and so does not come under the scope of the present work.

It is the middle part, which includes the villages of Ramapo and Sloatsburg, of which we now wish to speak. Of this, the eastern section was purchased April 23d 1724, by John Van Blarcum of "the natural and lawful Indian proprietors of all the lands lying on both sides of the Ramapo River." The land is described as "beginning at a place called Mawewier by the line* of Peter Fauconier and Andrew Fresneau and their partners, thence upon a Northwesterly course to a place called Pothat and so on both sides of Pothat creek† to the complement of 400 acres English measure."‡

This Van Blarcum Tract passed into the hands of Isaac Van Duser, and was sold by him before the Revolution

to Samuel Sidman, from whom the pass took the name of "Sidman's Clove" and whose son John is said to have guided Washington to the top of the "Torne."

At the death of Samuel Sidman, the west portion of this Van Blarcum Tract came into the possession of his son-in-law John Smith, who, with his wife Nancy, sold it to John Suffern, March 5th 1789, reserving in the deed 50 acres of land "around the house where they now live."

The old Sidman house, marked on Moffat's map, stood on the south side of Ramapo River, just west of a little stream that flows into the river at that point. A house belonging to the Pierson estate, known as the Smith place, stands on the old site.

The only relics of the family, which are left, are a few rough stones in a little burying ground on a small hill east of the house. The following are the inscriptions: "Nancy Smith, died Aug. 19 1803 aged 77." "Agnes Smith, died Feb. 4 1760, died Aug. 10 1804." Another stone bears this inscription "1776 AcToBAR 13 G N [or G V]." Who rests there no one can tell.

The east part of the Van Blarcum Tract, (1) at Sidman's death, came into the possession of John and Joseph Brown. Their house is also marked on Moffat's map of 1786, as standing on the south side of the road now the Orange Turnpike, on what is still called the "Stone House Lot," about half a mile west of the Erie Railroad station at Ramapo.

The line of division between the lands of Smith and Brown was about twelve rods west of the house, and ran along and across the river on a course N. 67° E., to the "Torne Clove Brook."

This tract was sold by John and Joseph Brown, of "Mamecotton, Shawangunk Precinct, County of Ulster," to John Suffern, April 8th 1789; the deed describes the tract as "Beginning at a Basswood tree formerly marked standing on the southerly bank of the Ramapo in the line called the line of Peter Fauconier where Shuart's people live, thence S. 40° W. 20 chains to high rock (2) with stones laid on it at the mountain."

It will thus be seen how the "Van Blarcum Tract" came into the possession of John Suffern. And it only remains to add, that, having extinguished the claims of the original inhabitants, Mr. Suffern completed his title by obtaining new deeds from Robert Morris and John De Lancey, into whose hands the lands had lawfully come through their purchase of the Muller and Spence Patents.

In this last deed to John Suffern, the eastern boundary is described as "the line of Lewis and John Shuart," whose house we know was located very near the present railroad bridge at Ramapo. (See history of Orange Turnpike.)

The western section of the middle part of the "Ramapo Pass," which includes the village of Sloatsburg, was

*This line ran in a southwesterly direction across the pass or valley just west of the Railroad and Turnpike bridges over the Ramapo below Ramapo Works. It marked the northwest limit of Romapock Tract.

†At Sloatsburg—Pothat Creek was the outline of Pothat—now Negro Pond.

‡The above facts are recited in a survey of the lands made by Thomas Moffat, March 20th 1786. The names of the Indians from whom Van Blarcum purchased are Manes, Kuluwe, Shuwenkis and Sawwagky.

(1.) We may here remark that the tract purchased by Van Blarcum was claimed to extend beyond Sloatsburg almost to Stony Brook and that the west is included within the limits of the "Van Gelder Tract" hereafter to be described.

(2.) This "High Rock" which marked the southeast corner of Brown's land was located near the granite quarry in the ledge of rocks south of the Ramapo River.



Jacob Linder

purchased of the Indians by Wynant Van Gelder. The deed is now in the possession of Mr. Henry R. Sloat, of Sloatsburg, and was evidently written by a Dutchman whose knowledge of the English language was limited. As it is the only original Indian deed now existing for any part of the Ramapo Valley, it is here given entire as a curious relic of the past.

"Whereas I manis, Wacken, Sewes, Ayco, nakama, Being by all natur propriator of a cartain tract of Land Laying at a plas caled Pothat Beginning at a Rak so alan the montan to a Wit ook tree marked on fowor sids from dans all a Lang the Lyn of John Van Blarcoms ws to a Blak ook tree marked from dans kraws the Rever to brok by an austree standin on the est side of the Brook, from dans all alalang the brok against the strem to a wit pin tree marked on for sied, from dans to a brok so alang the brok against the strem to a hakkerre tree marked on for sids from dans allang the montain to the bons of Ysack Vanduesen a blak ook tree marked, from dans allang the Ling of Ysack Vanduesen to a Rack waer it first began, and have from generation to generation held the same in peacable and quit possession without the mollestation of any poina or potantate whatsoever, now Bee it know unto all people and nations unto whom this present Writing shall or may come that I the said manis by and with the consent of my friends and Relations as our manner is Viz, wacken, sawes, Ayco, nakama, have given grandded and freely conveyed and for Dives good causes, valueable consideration thirunto esyenally moving freely fully and absolutely geve grant and make over unto Wynnant Vangelder of the county of Bergen and province of East new gersey subjects to the good an great king of England our Royall friend and Alie and their heirs and assigns for Ever, all that piece or percell of the above mentioned Land butted and Bounded as aforesaid with all and singuler its Rights titles previledges and appertianing with all ponds pools medows marshes swamp brook creeks coves watters watter courses woods under woods timber and timber trees stonse and quaries of stons ways passages Easmants proffits and Commoditias watsoever, as hawking fishing fowling, to have and to hold the said Land and premises with all and singuler the before mentioned appurtenances unto the said wynnant Vangelder his heirs and assigns for Ever and to be and Remain to the sole proper benefite and behooff of them the said Wynnant Vangelder their heirs and assigns for Ever and we the said manis, wacken, sewes, Agco, nakama, doe for ourselves and our heirs and Every of us Covenant grant and agree to and with the said wynnant Vangelder wee will well and fully warrat and for ever defend th said Wynnant Vangelder his heirs and assigns the peaceable and quiet possession of the above granted Land and premeses with their appurtenances and Every part and percell thereof against all person and persons Lawfully claimin any Right or title in and to the same not att all questioning the good king of England in his great justice his Rattifieing and Confirming the same to the use wee hereby intand and no other whatsoever. In testimony where of we have according to the English manner set our

hands and fixed our seels this 7 of march in the year of our Lord and saviour 1737 $\frac{3}{4}$ and in the Elevent year of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord the good and great king of England garsg the saxkond over England Scotland france and Irland defend of the faith.

	his	
	"MA A NIS	(s)
	mark	
	his	
"Sealed and Deliver	"WAC—TAN	(s)
ie the present of us	mark	
	his	
"Abraham Leron	"SE O WES	(s)
her	mark	
"ANNAGE + LERON	his	
mark	"AG D LO	(s)
	mark	
	his	
	"NAKA L MA	(s)
	mark	

Wynant Van Gelder conveyed this tract to his son-in-law, Isaac Van Duser, by an assignment endorsed upon the original deed, June 13th 1747, and witnessed by David Ogden jr. and Peter Clover.

This Isaac Van Duser was probably the first white man who lived in the Ramapo Valley, and in the notes of James Clinton who made the survey of Cheesecocks Patent, we find the following entry, "Lodged with Van Duser in ye Clove September 21st 1739."

At this time he was probably living on the "Van Blarcum Tract," and perhaps at the homestead afterwards owned by Samuel Sidman.

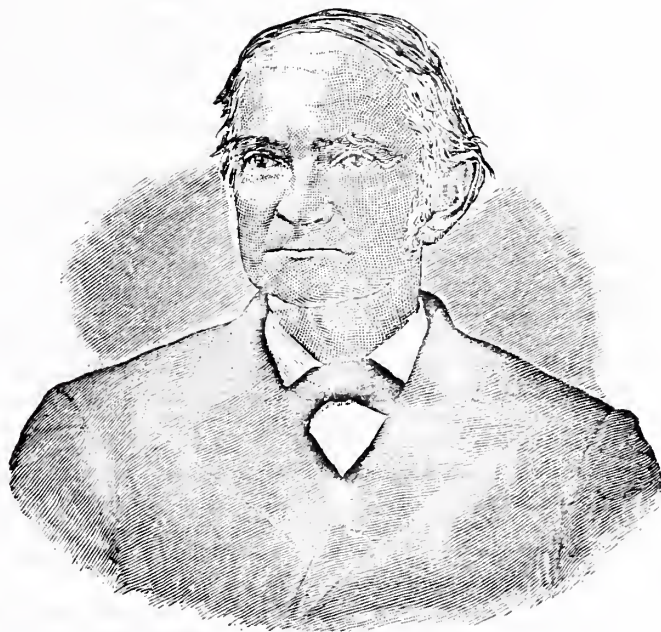
On the 3d of June 1763 he conveyed the tract to his son-in-law Stephen Sloat,* by an assignment also endorsed on the original deed, and witnessed by Thomas Van Buskirk and George Dearnian.

In this assignment the western boundary is described as "the line of Edward Parleman," who therefore must have been living to the east of Stony Brook.

III. *In Kakiat*.—The first settlers in this portion of our town were the original company of men who, in 1711, purchased the north moiety of this patent. They were almost entirely from Queens county, L. I. As far as possible the home lots of this body of pioneers have already been located. Of some of them, however, we may give the following facts in addition:

The first one to arrive was Abram Denton, a descendant of Daniel Denton who, about 1660, wrote the first description of the Province of New York. It is probable that he was the agent through whom the purchase was made. He was followed, soon after, by Joseph and

* It is necessary in order to complete the history of these early settlers in the Clove to state: That when the land in the Clove was owned by Stephen Sloat, Samuel Sidman, Joseph Brown, and Joseph Stuart under Indian deeds, these four persons "petitioned the Crown for a confirmation of their title." "The Proprietors of the Cheesecocks Patent entered a caveat against the petition and the Crown refused to give them a grant for the same. In the interim the Crown granted letters patent" to Muller and Spence for the entire land, from whom, in order to save their lands, the original settlers were obliged to purchase.



Jacob Liden

Jonathan Seaman, sons of Captain John Seaman, a prominent citizen of Queens county. Jacomiah, son of Jonathan Seaman "was the first white child born in New Hempstead."

Of the other proprietors, it is known that Charles Mott, who seems to have owned the largest share of the purchase was living near Jamaica, L. I., in 1711; that William and Nathaniel Osborn were in Queens county in 1710, before which they were living in East Hampton, L. I., where they were known as the sons of Thomas Osborn, one of the first settlers of that place in 1657; that John and Joseph Wood were the descendants of Jonas Wood, who settled in Southampton in 1640, but moved to Huntington, L. I. about 1670, where his descendants, among whom we may mention the late Hon. Silas Wood, author of the first history of Long Island, still live; and that Cornelius Cooper was the son of Klaas Jans Van Purvement one of the early Dutch settlers of Tappan. His trade was that of a cooper. Hence his name, Cornelius Klaasen Cuyper or Cornelius, son of Klass, the cooper. Guisbert, son of Cornelius Cooper, was the father of Gilbert and Theunis Cooper who figured so prominently in the early history of our town.

On Erskine's map of the road from Kings Ferry to Suffern, the house of William Smith is located. The little known of the history of this man is contained in the following inscription on his tombstone in the "Brick Church" graveyard. "In memory of William Smith Esq., a native of Hibernia. Born March 17th 1745 O. S. Died Sept 23rd 1794. He was raised to the sublime degree of a royal Arch-Mason in his youth. His conduct through life has manifested that his principles were truly Republican."

It was probably his son, Frederick Smith, who, in 1787, built the old stone house now standing on the New City road a mile northeast of the "Brick Church" and at present occupied by Nelson Hopkins—a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Among other dates found upon tombstones in this same burying ground the following may preserve facts relating to our earlier families.

Hannes Smith, died Jan 8th 1794, aged 79 y. 4 m. and 2 d.

Dr. Nicholas Slype, born in Dort, Holland, Feb 18th 1763, died April 16th 1817.

Jacobus Waldron, died Dec. 2d 1814 "aged four-score years."

Aaron Blauvelt, born Sept 12th 1738, died March 8th 1801.

Cornelius A. Blauvelt, died Feb 25th 1843 aged 76 y. 4 m. 1 d.

James Onderdonk, born July 20th 1752, died Aug. 16th 1806.

Adrian Onderdonk, died Oct 12th 1818 aged 86 y. 7 m. 17 d.

Adrian Onderdonk jr., died Jan 31st 1835 aged 78 y. 9 m. 26 d.

The families of Onderdonks so frequently found in this

part of our town, are all descended from Adrian Onderdonk, a cotemporary of Charles Mott who lived in Jamaica in 1711. The family settled first near Piermont. The Blauvelts and the Tallmans come from Tappan. The Van Ordens are from Clarkstown. The Gurnees, the Coes, the Johnsons, and others have been elsewhere mentioned.

IV. *Between Kakiat and the Mountains.* On September 21st 1739, when Charles Clinton, in surveying Cheescocks Patent, came in his journey from "Van Dusers in ye Clove" to "the house of Edward Jeffers" near the 9th mile stone, to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Suffern, he makes this note in his journal: "Observed houses and settlements on every side." He was probably standing at the time upon the land of Coenard Wannamaker* whose two sons Peter, and Richard, were then at home. He has told us before that he saw on the Sobrisco Tract near Tallman's, the house of Samuel Francisco, a free negro and near by, on their respective farms, the houses of Solomon Peterson and his brother Jacob, also free negroes. He might have seen, though he does not mention it, the stone house, 20 feet square, built by Philip Vors (Fox), in the year 1726, which stood near the 14th mile stone where the house of David Fox now stands. Indeed, part of the foundation of this old house may still be seen in the cellar of the house of Mr. Fox.

With the light we now have, to Philip Vors must be given the honor of being the first one to settle in this part of our town. His first house, built of logs, about 1700, stood 100 yards northeast of his third house, built in 1726, of which we have already spoken. His second house stood 150 yards to the west, near a large spring. In 1792 the third house was supplanted by a stone structure, built upon the same foundation, to which last building David Fox added the present wooden structure in 1872. Philip Vors came to this part of the country directly from Germany.

About the year 1740, Peter, eldest son, as we have assumed, of Coenard Wannamaker, moved from his father's home near the New Jersey line to a point about two miles northeast of Suffern, where he settled upon 200 acres of land. The foundation of his original house forms part of the house at present occupied by Mr. George R. Mapes. His children were Henry, Adolphus, and Margaret wife of Peter Haring. Henry married a Miss Fredericks, to whom were born Peter, James, Abram, Margaret wife of John Osborn, and Elizabeth wife of Frederick Smith.

Peter married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ryer. Their two sons were Henry, who went to Canada, and John, who married Annie, daughter of John King. From this John Wannamaker the large family of Wannamakers living in or about Suffern descend.

Another early settler in this part of the town was John George Esler, who, about 1750, built the old stone house on the Haverstraw road, about three-fourths of a mile north of Suffern, commonly called the Carlough house.

*Though Coenard Wannamaker did not secure a deed for his land till 1753.

His son Henry sold 77 acres of the farm to John Suffern in 1776. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, born 1740, married George Snider, grandfather of Jacob Snider, Esq., of Spring Valley.

Another early settler was Jacobus Henricus Goetchius, who married Rachel, daughter of John Zabriskie, from whom he received 300 acres in the Zabriskie Tract. Still other names prominent in this part of the town prior to the Revolution were Frederick, Springsteen, Carlough, Haring, Straut, Van Buskirk, Ackerman, Banta, Quackenbosh, and others.

The field notes of a survey of the New Jersey line, made in October 1774, will give interesting information, not only concerning settlers along its line at that date, but also concerning the situation of roads, fields, woods, etc.

In reading these notes it is only to be remembered that 80 chains make a mile, and that the town of Ramapo beginning near the 9th runs to the 20th mile stone.

Starting October 25th 1774 from the 8th mile stone on a course "N. 54° 15' W. at 5 Chains 60 Links, a road: at 45 Chains, Northward John Maybee's house: at 80 Chains marked a black oak sapling with No. IX on the South Easterly side and put stones round it, in thick saplings about 2 Chains Eastward of a field."

Hence "N. 54° 15' W. 80 Chains ended in a field," where "set a stake marked with No. X and piled stones about it, about 8 Chains from Jacob Deason's house."

Hence "N. 54° 15' W. at 23 Chains, a branch of Sadle River; at 75 Chains 50 Links, Saddle River: at 80 Chains left a poplar stake marked with XI and heap of stones about it."

Hence "N. 54° 15' W. at 49 Chains, Matoktemack Brook: at 53 Chains, Southward Hendrick Shelden's house: at 60 Chains 50 Links, a brook: at 80 Chains, set a hickory stake with No. XII and stones round it, about 4 Chains Westward of a road. Lodged at Peter Bush's ½—Eastward of 12 Miles End."

"26th. N. 54° 15' W. 80 Chains, set a chestnut stake No. XIII. with stones round it in woods about ¼ of a mile Southward of —"

"N. 54° 15' W. at 10 Chains ½ Link, Northward a house about 2 Chains distant, across two barracks; at 36 Chains, a bog about 10 Chains Northward of Coontod Friscines: at 80 Chains set an ash stake with No. XIV and stones round it in woods about 3 rods North Eastward of a rock about ten feet high."

"N. 54° 15' W. at 39 Chains, Northward 16 Chains 20 Links Philip Vors house: at 43 Chains, 5 feet Southward of the North End of Philip Vors barn: at 55 Chains, in Haverstraw River: at 76 Chains, the post road: at 80 Chains in Derrick Onemaker's orchard, being 17 Links on a course N. 68° E. from the S. W. corner apple tree at a stake No. XV."

"N. 54° 15' W. at 34 Chains in Ramapo River: at 80 Chains marked a Spanish oak tree with No. XVI amongst notorious rocks."

"N. 54° 15' W. at 14 Chains 15 Links, on the top of mountains: at 80 Chains marked a white oak sapling

with No. XVII., put stones on the Northwest side of said sapling. This mile mountainous and rocky. Stopped at sundown and lodged at Buskirks."

"27th. Begun at the 17 miles end and continued our range N. 54° 15' West: at 44 Chains, square Northward, about 12 or 15 Chains, a high, steep, rocky mountain: at 60 Chains in a swamp: at 68 Chains, the West edge of said swamp: at 80 Chains set up a chestnut stake with No. XVIII, in negro Guy's improvement, and put stones round it, Northeasterly of his house."

"N. 54° 15' W. at 3 chains, southward about 2 chains negro Guy's house: at 24 chains a brook: at 56 chains 50 links, the east edge of Van Dusers Pond: at 68 chains 50 links, the west edge of said pond: at 70 chains southward about 2 chains, a house: at 80 chains left a bass wood stake No. XIX, with stones around it amongst rocks near a foot path."

"N. 54° 15' W. at 38 chains, southward of a little house that is north of Shepherds Pond: at 80 chains set a chestnut stake, and heap of stones about it, No. XX. Stopped at night and lodged at Sloat's, having about three miles to walk."

We append to these notes the situation of the mile stones as determined by the survey of 1874: IX. In open field on land of D. Atkinson. X. In open field on land of James Ledwith. XI. In grove of cedars on land of J. D. Buskirk. XII. In edge of woods on land of A. Litchult. XIII. In open field on land of J. H. Fisher. XIV. In woods on lands of W. W. Way. XV. In open field on land of Dr. A. S. Zabriskie. XVI. In woods west of Suffern station. XVII. On mountains west of Suffern station. XVIII. On land of H. L. Pierson. XIX. In woods on mountain west of Negro Pond. XX. In open field on line between J. H. Tidaback and G. Babcock.

V. *In the mountains:*

In the field notes just quoted, we read: "Set up a chestnut stake with No. XVIII in negro Guy's improvement." The presence at this point in the mountains of a negro, whose first name is said to have been Aury, draws attention to the fact that in the mountains in the western part of Ramapo at a very early date a large number of negroes were to be found. Whence they came we cannot tell. Tradition among them speaks of a "good Mr. Rutherford who allowed people to settle on his land where they chose."* In all probability they found it for their safety in those days when the "Negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect," to dwell apart by themselves in these mountains.

It was after one of these negroes, whose name is also said to have been Guy, and whose cleared field and orchard can even now be seen on the west side of that body of water that the pond which the Indians called Pothat or Potake, the surveyors of 1774 Van Duser's, and the early settlers in the mountains Sand Pond, came to be known as Negro Pond.

*Walter Rutherford was a large property owner in northern New Jersey after the Revolution.

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS.

The very situation of the town, crossed by the only direct road from Kings Ferry to Morristown and the south, and containing, between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers, the only pass through which access could be had to the interior of New York, would render it certain that Ramapo must have been the arena of stirring scenes in Revolutionary days, even though there were no Camp Hill in the north, or fortifications still visible in the pass at the south. It is greatly to be regretted, in the preparation of this history, that it has been utterly impossible to find time to make a thorough search of Revolutionary documents, and that, therefore, it is only in our power to give items, and items, too, which are far from doing justice to what ought to be a full and interesting chapter in our work. "It will be recollected," says one,* "that the Revolutionary Army was three times encamped in this valley (the Ramapo Pass). It was here adown these glens that the intercepted messenger of Washington passed with dispatches meant to delude Sir Henry Clinton into a belief that New York was the point of attack designed by the combined French and American forces. At the moment these intercepted documents were published in New York and the city put into a careful state of defense, the whole forces of Washington were rapidly and silently on their route to Yorktown.

"This politic stroke of Washington was told with much spirit by many of the older inhabitants of the valley. The writer heard it from the lips of a gentleman of eighty-seven, with a mind still clear and vigorous, who had the incident from De La Montagne, himself the intercepted messenger. When Washington gave him the package, he carefully pointed out the route designed for him to take, and then resumed his writing, for the great man was busily employed at a small table. De La Montagne saw at once the way would lead him directly under a battery of the enemy, who at that time held what is called the Clove or Ramapo Pass. He remained at the door, hesitating to obey, and fearful to explain the difficulty. Washington lifted up his head. 'What! not gone, sir?' he cried. De La Montagne then said, 'Why, General, I shall be taken if I go through the Clove.' Washington bent his eyes sternly upon him, and brought his foot down heavily upon the floor, 'Your duty, sir, is not to talk, but to obey.'"

It was from the top of the Torne Mountain in the clove that General Washington is said to have watched the movements of the British fleet in New York Bay.

It was at the opening of the clove that Aaron Burr, in 1777, after being appointed lieutenant-colonel, "joined his regiment, then stationed at Ramapo."†

"In September 1777 the enemy came out on both sides of the Hudson simultaneously, in considerable force, say from two to three thousand men. On the

east side (at Peekskill) was a major-general of our army, with an effective force of about 2,000 men. The enemy advanced, and our general retired, without engaging them. Our barracks and storehouses, and the whole village of Peekskill, were sacked and burnt and the country pillaged. On the west side, at the mouth of the Clove, near Suffern, was Colonel Burr, commanding Malcolm's regiment, about 350 men. On the first alarm he marched to find the enemy, and on the same night attacked and took their picket-guard, rallied the country, and made such show of war, that the enemy retreated the next morning."

While in charge of the troops at Ramapo, Colonel Burr was assiduous in his attentions upon young Mrs. Theodosia Provost, widow of the late Colonel Provost* of the British army, whose residence was at Paramus about a dozen miles to the south. The lions of Paramus to-day (we quote from an article recently published in the New York Evening Post) are "the quaint old Dutch Reformed Church (shading a still more ancient place of graves) where Aaron Burr was married, and the Hermitage, an old-fashioned country seat behind a grove of forest trees, where he wooed and won his wife. This house stands about a mile southwest of the church, near the Erie Railway. But little more than the walls of the structure of Burr's day are incorporated in the present dwelling, although we were shown into the wide, roomy hall with the assurance that it was the very same to which the bridal party had returned a century before. Since Burr's wedding-day, however, the structure has in fact been almost transformed.

"In the pleasant old mansion as it was at the opening of the Revolution, dwelt a family of ladies in good repute throughout the neighborhood for their simplicity of life and unostentatious charities. The head of the family was Madame Theodosia Provost, widow of Colonel Provost, of the British army, and there were besides, her mother, Mrs. de Visme, her sister, and her two boys, John and Robert. The ladies came of an old English family of position. Without being strictly beautiful, they were witty, intelligent, and cultivated, and as hostilities deepened and the patriot army was drawn into their neighborhood, their house became a favorite resort for the American officers. There are many letters and documents still extant which speak of the estimation in which these ladies were held. James Monroe, writing to Mrs. Provost in 1778, while an officer in the army, called her his "dear little friend." Washington corresponded with her on the subject of the exchange of her brother Peter de Visme. Judge William Patterson, with whom Burr began his law studies, in a letter to the latter speaks of her as the "good gentlewoman." It is not probable that Burr had met her before his appointment, in June, 1777, as Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Malcolm's regiment. Stationed with his men at Ramapo, he was introduced by a friend at the 'Hermitage,' as the ladies styled their

*E. Onkes Smith, writing in 1849.

†These facts are gathered from "Memoirs of Aaron Burr" by Matthew L. Davis.

*It was to this Provost that the Provost Patent was granted. After the war, we find Theodosia Provost then Mrs. Aaron Burr making affidavit that she had signed her name to the deed conveying Provost Patent to Morris, De Lancey & Zabriskie, without compulsion.

home, and formed an acquaintance with its mistress that soon ripened into the warmest regard and affection. The courtship and marriage of Burr is the first incident in his career calculated to lead the thoughtful student to question the correctness of the generally received estimate of his character. That estimate represents him as intensely selfish and supremely ambitious. Here, at the beginning of his career, we see him wooing a lady without fortune or friends, one who in fact, as an English woman and the widow of a British officer, might be expected seriously to jeopard the fortunes of an ambitious young soldier and politician, and who did cost him the Presidency in 1800. This, in the face of pretty plain intimations that an alliance with one of the most powerful families was in his power. Few modern ladies can boast a lover so bold and ardent as was Burr. Through winter snow and April mud, in darkness or storm, he thought nothing of a gallop of seven or eight miles for a quiet evening beside the lady of his choice: and this in troublous times, through a country full of enemies, and with the knowledge that many an ambuscade was laid for his capture. One of the most characteristic of these escapades occurred in 1779, he being at the time in command of the Westchester lines with his headquarters at White Plains some eight miles east of the Hudson. One dark night Burr detailed six of his trustiest troopers to have ready at a point near the present Sunnyside a large barge well supplied with blankets and buffalo skins. At eight P. M. he left the camp, galloped leisurely to the river, inspecting guards and outposts on the way, and reached the barge about nine. Then his horse was quickly thrown and tied and with his rider ferried over the river. Reaching the other side the steed was as quickly loosed, the Colonel mounted, and leaving the men to guard the boat until his return, spurred out into the darkness. Thirteen miles of rough, banditti-infested country lay between him and our old mansion at Paramus. He was there at midnight. At two A. M. he was in the saddle, before the dawn broke he clattered down upon his drowsy troopers at the river, and at reveille the Colonel was inspecting his outposts with his usual imperturbability. He paid at least two of these visits during the three months he was in command of the 'lines.'

"On July 2, 1782, the marriage was celebrated in the little Dutch Reformed Church which has been mentioned. Local gossips describe it as having been an affair of considerable importance. All the 'genteel' of the neighborhood were present as friends of the bride, and many officers of the army in full uniform graced the occasion. After the wedding festivities the pair proceeded to Albany, where Burr had but lately opened a law office. The lady never returned to her old home again except for brief visits. It was retained for a while by the de Vismes, but finally passed from their hands to strangers."

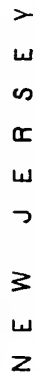
"In the beginning of June 1779 Sir Henry Clinton captured the forts at Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, and threatened West Point. His force in this direction was upwards of six thousand rank and file. The communication between General Washington, who

was in New Jersey, and General McDougall, who was at Newburgh, was greatly embarrassed. Bandits were placed by the British in or near the passes through the chains of mountains leading to Sussex, for the purpose of capturing the expresses charged with dispatches. At this critical moment Colonel Burr was on a visit to McDougall, who informed him that he had made various unsuccessful attempts to communicate with Washington, and that his expresses had either been captured or had deserted. After apologizing to Burr, who was no longer in active service, the general stated the importance of the commander-in-chief's knowing the position and movements of the enemy. He then requested Burr to be bearer of a verbal communication to Washington on the subject. The mission was undertaken and succeeded. On this enterprise a most amusing incident occurred. Colonel Burr arrived at the iron works of the elder Townsend in Orange county (just over the Ramapo town and Rockland county lines) with a tired and worn out horse. No other could be obtained. A half broken mule named Independence was procured and the colonel mounted. The mule ran off with his rider and ascended a high bank, on the side of which stood a coal house filled with coal through an aperture in the roof. Independence entered the coal house at full speed, the colonel firmly keeping his seat. Both came down an inclined plane of coal not less than thirty feet in height. On reaching the ground Burr hired a man to lead the animal a mile or two, and then again mounted him and pursued his journey."

After the capture of Stony Point, a detachment of British prisoners were put in a barn belonging to Abram De Baan, then located one-eighth of a mile east of Erastus Johnson's, and one-eighth of a mile north of the present highway. During the night one of these prisoners cried out in his sleep "Fire," and the guards, mistaking his cry for an order to them, did fire directly into the barn, killing three and wounding eighteen. Next morning the three persons killed were buried near by. At that time the American troops encamped here were said to have been under the charge of Generals Muhlenburg and Wolford.

We close these imperfect items of Revolutionary history with a quotation from the "History of New York during the Revolution," by Thomas Jones, volume II, page 348.

"In September 1777 General Washington was totally defeated at the Brandywine. In October following he met with the same fate at Germantown, and in July 1778 he fared in the same manner at Monmouth, New Jersey. After this he retired to inaccessible mountains on the west side of the Hudson, in the province of New York. In 1781 he passed the river and a junction was formed between his army and the French army, under Rochambeau, from Rhode Island, at the White Plains. The allied army now paraded about the lines of Kings Bridge, to the great terror of the British general in New York, but nothing was done. In September the allies passed



the Hudson,* went through the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and entered Virginia, where, being joined by a corps under the Marquis De Lafayette, the militia of the country, and a French army from the West Indies, he laid siege to Yorktown.

ROADS.

Take your position at the "Point of the Mountains," Suffern. Nature as well as man has made this the starting point of roads.

I. *New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad.*

Coming from the southeast and turning here, so that it proceeds in a westerly course through the Ramapo Pass on toward Buffalo and Chicago, is the main line of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad, with its double track and its hundred or more trains each day. It is joined here from the east by what is called the "Piermont Branch" of the same road.

This Erie Road obtained its charter April 24th 1832. Work was commenced upon it in 1836, and trains were running from Piermont to Goshen in 1841.†

According to the original charter, the road, in coming from the west, could not pass into New Jersey; and, hence, from Suffern it followed the line of the State to Piermont, forming what is now the "Piermont Branch."

The road which approaches Suffern from the south is the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, opened in 1848, from Paterson to the State line, and connected with the Erie by the Union Railroad, .79 of a mile long. Both these roads, together with the Paterson and Hudson Railroad, chartered January 21st 1831 and opened in 1834, and by which Paterson is connected with Jersey City, were leased by the Erie Company, September 2d 1852, and now form part of the main line of this road.

When first opened the Erie had but one track, with a gauge of six feet. In 1853, a second track was added, at which time the road, as it passed through Ramapo Works, was changed from along the side of the mountain on the turnpike, to its present position. December 24th 1878, the laying of a third rail, giving the standard gauge from Jersey City to Buffalo was completed, since which the outside rail has gradually been taken up.

The main road enters the town at Sloatsburg and leaves at Suffern, and along its line in the town are Sloatsburg, Sterlington, Ramapo Works, Hillburn, and Suffern. The "Piermont Branch," starting from Suffern, leaves the town at Spring Valley, and along its line in the town are Suffern, Tallman's, Monsey, and Spring Valley.

II. *Orange Turnpike.*

Running almost parallel with the present main line of the Erie is the "Orange Turnpike." This in general

*From Kings Bridge the army marched through Ramapo on what we have called the New City road. Elizabeth Cooper, grandmother of Mr. William Furman, is said to have watched them pass her father's house, which stood near the brick church, and Washington. It is said, lifted his hat to her. Upon reaching the "point of the mountains" the forces are said to have encamped near the house of Mr. Thomas W. Suffern, on Nyack Turnpike, about a mile east of Suffern village.

†The road was opened to Middletown, January 3d 1843; Port Jervis, January 6th 1848; Binghamton, December 28th 1848; Elmira, October 10th 1849; Hornellsville, September 3d 1850; Dunkirk, April 23d 1851.

marks the line of one of the oldest post roads in the State, the road leading from New Jersey through the only real pass in the mountains between the Hudson and the Delaware into the interior of the State of New York. It was formerly called the "Albany Road," because upon it, especially in winter when the Hudson was closed, regular lines of stages were wont to run from New York to Albany.

The section of this road passing through the "Ramapo Pass," then almost a wilderness, was a difficult as it was an important one to keep in repair.*

Therefore, April 4th 1800, a stock company, officially known as the Orange Turnpike Company, was formed by act of Legislature, to which power was given to straighten and improve the road from the State line to Monroe, a distance of 20 miles, and to provide for the future maintenance of the road by the collection of tolls.

The stock of this company was largely taken up by influential citizens of Orange county, to whom the road was of special value. Of the original 67 stockholders reported on the treasurer's book, May 29th 1800, Aaron Burr's name comes first, followed by Peter Townsend, Seth Marvin, * * * J. G. Pierson & Brothers, * * * John Suffern, etc.

Before the formation of this turnpike company, the "Albany Road," bending to the north shortly after crossing the New Jersey line, ran in front of the present Episcopal church at Suffern, to what is now the Nyack Turnpike, where it turned to the left, following the course of the present Nyack Turnpike to a point between the Catholic and Methodist churches, where, striking directly across to the Eureka House at the "Point of the Mountains," it proceeded westward along the valley of the Ramapo.

The Orange Turnpike Company opened the road directly parallel to the present railroad, from the New Jersey line to the "Point of the Mountains," and then, as it passed by the present Hillburn works, lifted the road from the valley to the side of the mountain.

In 1869, the company was authorized by an act of the Legislature to abandon the western half of its road, which was done. The turnpike company, therefore, today owns but ten miles of road, viz., from the New Jersey line to Wild Cat Brook, and on this there is but one toll gate, viz., at Sloatsburg.

III. *Nyack Turnpike.*

Starting from Suffern, in an easterly direction toward the Hudson at Nyack, is the "Nyack Turnpike."

One need only glance at the map of roads in this section made in 1814 by Teunis Smith, to see why it was built. It "shortened the distance to a landing 4 or five miles." "I find from an examination of our books," writes Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson, February 19th 1806, "that we are

*That this is true is evident from an act passed by the Legislature of New York, February 10th 1794, whereby the supervisors were authorized to appoint "a freeholder" "to superintend rebuilding the bridge over the Ramapo Creek, in the town of New Hempstead, near the house of Lewis Shurt in the Clove," at an expense not exceeding £80. This sum not being found sufficient, March 5th 1795 the supervisors were given power to raise by tax £56, 6s. in addition.

transporting to and from the landing from our works only 872 tons, on an average, in one year; a saving of five miles in the distance will therefore save the transporting of one ton 4360 miles. To which add the freight of all Sterling Works, Ringwood, Dater's, and the forge building by Mr. Suffern, and the road is of considerable magnitude to this part of the community."

But it was not only the shortening of the distance to the river, and hence to market, which lead the manufacturers of the Ramapo Valley earnestly to desire this road, but also that they might reach a better landing. "The waters also at Haverstraw" writes Mr. Pierson, "are an extended flat, so that the boats never go to and from the docks except at high water, and the tides frequently being insufficient, the boats miss their weekly trips, and further, these flats freeze so that the landing is the most obstructed by ice of any on the river below the Highlands. On the contrary, Nyack has a channel close in shore and plenty of water at ebb tide, is far less obstructed with ice, and boats have repeatedly sailed for weeks together from that dock when Haverstraw and the Sloat were both fast with ice, and is 9 or 10 miles nearer New York."

For these considerations and others, after repeated petitions, by an act of Legislature April 17th 1816, the Nyack Turnpike Company was incorporated with Teunis Smith, Robert Hart, Abraham Tallman, Teunis De Pew, Peter Smith, Jeremiah H. Pierson, Edward Suffern, John E. Myers, and William Young, incorporators. The road "to begin at the cross road near Nyack landing, in Orangetown, in the county of Rockland, between the houses of Teunis Smith and Peter Smith, running thence westerly along the old road, until in front of said Peter Smith's dwelling house, and from thence the most direct and convenient route to the Orange Turnpike road, and to pass in front of the dwelling house of John Suffern in the town of Hempstead in said county."

The stock was to consist of 700 shares of \$25 each, Jeremiah H. Pierson, John E. Myers, and Teunis Smith were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions for the stock, and no toll gate was to be placed within one-half mile of its junction with the Orange Turnpike.

April 20th 1830 a further act was passed by the Legislature, entitled "An act to improve the State Road from the Orange Turnpike to Nyack in the county of Rockland," by which J. H. Pierson and Edward Suffern of the town of Ramapo, Lucas Ackers and Isaac Lydacker of Clarkstown, and John Green, Teunis Smith, and Peter Smith of the town of Orange were appointed trustees to superintend such repairs and improvements.

The charter of the Nyack Turnpike was renewed June 18th 1853.

As originally run the road made a detour to the south at Monsey to avoid a swamp, and it passed out of the town about a mile east of the "Little Church in the Orchard." (See history of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Spring Valley).

In 1871 the Alturus Company opened a road from Monsey directly across the swamp toward Spring Valley, which road is largely travelled under the impression that

it is the Nyack Turnpike. It joins the turnpike near the "Dutch Factory."

About a mile and a half southeast of Suffern, on the north side of the turnpike, is a huge boulder. Prof. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey, says, that this is the largest boulder to be observed in this part of the country, that "the rock is a Feldspathic Gneiss traversed by veins of Syenite; that it may not have travelled far, as the nearest outcrop of Crystalline rock is not more than two miles away," and that its dimensions are 45 by 30 by 25 feet, and its estimated weight 1,500 tons.

IV. *The Haverstraw Road.*

Starting at Suffern and running in a northerly direction to the Hudson at Haverstraw is what is known as Haverstraw road. In early days the road coming from New Jersey, and passing in front of the present Episcopal church (see history of Orange Turnpike), upon reaching the house of Mr. Suffern on the Nyack Turnpike, branched, one part proceeding westerly to the point of the mountain, and so up the valley to Ramapo and Goshen, the other striking directly across to the base of the mountain, and so in a northerly direction to Camp Hill and Haverstraw. This last was the basis of what is now the Haverstraw road.

"The Road to the River" was the occasion of no little controversy in the first years of the present century.

That one was needed to accommodate the growing manufactories of the Ramapo Valley was admitted by all. It was only troublesome to decide where such a road should run. Friends of both Haverstraw and Nyack, naturally desiring that trade should be turned toward them, zealously presented the claims of their special locality, while individual property owners, anxious that such a thoroughfare should pass by them, advocated their claims with equal tenacity. We have already seen, in the history of the Nyack Turnpike, some of the reasons which influenced the Legislature to incorporate that company.

That there were strong reasons presented for making a road to Haverstraw is also clear, from the fact that on April 1st 1814 the Legislature passed "An Act to Incorporate the New Antrim and Waynesburgh Turnpike Company."

This company, of which Halstead Coe, Edward Suffern, Josiah Conklin, John Knap, John D. Coe, Elias Gurnee, Andrew Suffern, John Felter, and Abram Dater were trustees, was authorized to issue stock to the amount of 640 shares, at \$25 a share, and to build a turnpike, "to begin at the dwelling house of John Suffern, situated in the town of New Hempstead, from thence in a direct course, as nearly as may be, to such a point in the village of Waynesburgh, late Warren (now Haverstraw), as the commissioners, Edward Suffern, John Knap, John D. Coe, Josiah Conklin, Elias Gurnee, and George Smith, shall direct." But, though formed, as far as we know, nothing was done by this company, at least in the town of Ramapo.

The road to the river, "under the base of the moun-

tains," was gradually straightened and improved by ordinary methods until its present form was reached.

The road passing by Wesley Chapel (see history of same), Sherwoodville, and Furmanville, leaves the town of Ramapo at Ladentown and Camp Hill.

About three miles from Suffern a road branches from the Haverstraw road to the east, called the New City road, along which one, passing the two Baptist churches, Mechanicsville, Cassady's Corners, "The Brick Church," and "The English Church," can drive to the county seat at New City. This last road leaves the town half a mile east of English Church.

Besides these four roads starting from or passing by the "Point of the Mountains" at Suffern we may mention

V. *The Sterling Mountain Railway.*

This road runs from Sterlington, on the Erie Railroad, to Lakeville, New York (Sterling Lake), a distance of 7.6 miles. It was built to transport ore, etc., from the Sterling iron mines and furnaces.

The company was organized May 18th 1864, and the road was opened November 1st 1865. The gauge of the road originally was six feet, but in 1882 it was changed to the standard, 4 feet, 8½ inches. At present this road is offering special inducements for excursions along its line to Sterling Lake, one of the most picturesque spots in the State.

VI. *The New Jersey and New York Railroad.*

This road runs from the Erie Junction, New Jersey, to Stony Point, New York, a distance of 31.50 miles. It was formed November 4th 1874, by a consolidation of the Hackensack and New York, and the Hackensack and New York Extension Companies.

The road was opened May 3d 1875. A receiver was appointed in 1877. The original lines were sold separately, the Hackensack and New York Railroad, August 14th 1878, the Hackensack and New York Extension Railroad, November 1879.

The New Jersey and New York Railroad Company was organized April 3d 1886. As at present run this road enters the town of Ramapo at Spring Valley, and proceeding almost due north, leaves the town about a mile and a half north of Pomona station. Along its line in the town are Spring Valley, Union Station, New Hempstead, Alexis Station, and Pomona.

There are other roads in the town, such as the road from Sloatsburg to Johnsonstown, the roads running north and south through Tallman's, Monsey, and Spring Valley, as well as numerous cross roads, but the above seem all that require special mention.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

In tracing the history of the several villages and hamlets in the town it will be convenient to begin at Orange county and to speak of such as may lie along the following roads in their order: The Orange Turnpike, the Nyack Turnpike, the New City road, and the Haverstraw road.

Coming down the Orange Turnpike then, from the village of Southfield, formerly Cheesecocks, in Orange county, past the mines of the Old Augusta Works, we enter Rockland county and the town of Ramapo to the east of the mill dam formerly of Michael Weiman,* and having proceeded about half a mile come to the site of what was once known as

DATER'S WORKS OR PLEASANT VALLEY.

The history of Bergen county, N. J., in enumerating the early settlers of that region speaks of Abram Dater, "who settled on land now owned by Henry Wentzell and had sons Abram, Henry and Adam."

We find this "Grandfather Dater" established in the iron business at Pleasant Valley in the first years of the present century. The product of his forges was merchant iron which, when finished, was carted to Nyack, and thence by river to New York.

In 1806 Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson writes: "We have concluded to offer you (Mr. Dater) £45 per ton for iron of sterling pig drawn to gauge, provided you engage to deliver us a given quantity say 30 or 40 tons or the chief part of the iron you make."

In 1812 Mr. Dater was the second largest taxpayer in Hempstead (Ramapo).]

In 1813 he had "six forges and employed about 140 persons." In 1820 the firm was Dater & Ward, Thomas Ward, Mr. Dater's son-in-law, having been taken into partnership.

In 1831, upon the death of Abram Dater, the works were sold to the Sterling Company, which operated them for a short time.

In 1849 they came into the hands of N. Potter Thomas. Later they were run by A. H. Dorr; and later still or until 1854 they were under the charge of John Sarsen.

These forges were located on both sides of the Ramapo, and the site at present is marked by the store of George Washington Dater, grandson of Abram, the founder of the works, and by a large building adjoining the dam at this point, which was erected in 1882 by the Hon. Charles Siedler, of Jersey City, for mill use, but as yet unoccupied.

Mr. Dater also ran a grist mill, located on the west bank of the Ramapo, and a forge known as "The Split Rock Forge" on Stony Brook, about three-quarters of a mile from Sloatsburg, at the present site of Edward F. Allen's mill dam. Mr. Allen's dam now covers the Split Rock from which the forge was named.

Here, about the year 1835, Mr. Dater's partner, Thomas Ward, built a saw mill, which in 1847-49 was used by Adna Allen as a hoe factory, and since 1871 by

*Michael Weiman or Weymer was a farmer who was settled at this point at the opening of the century. The ruins of his saw mill dam may still be seen in the Ramapo River at this point.

†This farm is located on the Island Road from Suffern to Paterson, about 3 miles from Suffern.

‡The fourteen largest taxpayers in 1812, with amounts paid, were: Jeremiah H. Pierson, \$48.77; Abram Dater, \$17.50; John Suffern, \$17.12; Mrs. Abigail Gurnee, \$13.15; Isaac Sloat, \$10.74; Abram C. Smith, \$10.59; Cornelius A. Blauvelt, \$9.34; Josiah Conklin, \$9.28; Jno. A. Blauvelt, \$9.07; John S. Coe, \$8.50; John Gurnee, \$8.68; Rich. Wannamaker, \$8.50; Gilbert Johnson, \$8.43; Solomon Towusend, \$8.00.

Edward Allen, his son, as a grist mill. In 1878 Mr. Allen added a saw mill and bark mill.

Half way between Dater's and Sloatsburg, on the Orange Turnpike, is the shoddy mill of H. Knapp. Originally this was a frame building used by the Sloatsburg Manufacturing Company as a grist mill. It was purchased by Mr. Knapp in 1874, burned by spontaneous combustion in 1878, but immediately rebuilt, and now employs 6 men and 15 women, and turns out 18000 pounds of shoddy in bulk, per month.

SLOATSBURG.

About half a mile south of Dater's, on the Orange Turnpike, is Sloatsburg, so called from the family of Sloats which owned the land and founded the industries of the place. The Indian name was Pothat or Pothod, as written in several old deeds and papers.

The history of the place may be said to commence on the 7th of March 1738, when Wynant Van Gelder purchased of the native Indian proprietors the tract of land upon which the village now stands (see history of early settlers in the Clove).

Van Gelder, who is spoken of in the History of Bergen County, New Jersey, as one of the first settlers in that region, appears to have been the fortunate father of a fair daughter, and when young Isaac Van Duser, who had recently purchased the property in the Clove next adjoining to the south, claimed the hand of this daughter in marriage, the father not only gave the daughter, but also, on the 13th of June 1747, the tract of land purchased from the Indians.

But history repeats itself. Van Duser too, had a fair daughter, and when Stephen Sloat, a Hollander, born March 25th 1727, coming from New York city, claimed the hand of this daughter, the father, not to be outdone by his father-in-law, gave his daughter not only, but, June 3d 1763, the tract of land which he himself had received as his wedding dower.

From this marriage there were born to Stephen Sloat, John, Isaac, Mary, and Elizaöeth.

John was the father of the late Admiral Sloat of the United States navy, and was killed in the Revolution.

Isaac, the second son, inherited the family estate.

Mary married James Westervelt, a merchant of New York, and Elizabeth died in youth.

Isaac, the inheritor of the estate, left two sons, Stephen and Jacob, who succeeded to the property jointly.

The stone house at present occupied by William L. Sloat was the original Sloat mansion.* It was of capacious dimensions, and served for a public house on this past road from New York to Albany.

Here, at the house of Stephen Sloat "in the Clove," for 23 years after the separation of the counties of Orange and Rockland, the Supervisors of the two counties, together with one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of each county used to meet "for the purpose of inspecting and examining the mortgages, minutes, and

accounts of the loan officers appointed in the county of Orange under the act for loaning moneys belonging to the State;" and here too the stages used to delight to stop for dinner.

February 23d 1798, when Rockland county was set off from Orange, the line of division ran from Popolens Kill on Hudson's River, "on a direct course to the southeasternmost corner of the farm of Stephen Sloat, and then along the south bounds of his farm to the southwest corner thereof, and then on the same course to the bounds of the State of New Jersey." But after March 1st 1800, we find several petitions to the Legislature from the inhabitants of this section praying that the line be moved farther east.

Those residing in Rockland county showing how the line as then run interfered with the manufacturing interests of the valley by calling persons employed in the manufactories "to do military duty and work on the highways" on different days, and by giving the employers "frequent occasion to interest themselves in the litigious disputes among their workmen living in different counties." And those residing in Orange county showing "the great inconvenience experienced owing to their remote situation from where the courts are held and county business transacted; whereas, if the line was so altered as to take them in or annex them to the county of Rockland, the distance would not exceed one-half what it now is."

In answer to these petitions, the line was moved to its present position, *i. e.*, crossing the Orange Turnpike "to the east of Michael Weiman's dam," and running thence to the 20th mile stone on the Jersey line.

Jacob, the second son of Isaac Sloat, was a mechanical genius, and may be said to be the founder of the manufacturing operations of Sloatsburg.

The first mill was built in 1815.* It was a frame building about 20 by 60 feet, with three stories and two wings, one being a machine and smith shop where heavy mill screws and vises had previously been made.

This mill, which is still standing, marked the exact site of the wigwam of one of the old Indian proprietors of the land, and here the daughter of Van Duser, Mrs. Isaac Sloat, used to visit the Indian women, by whom she was taught the art of shooting with a bow and arrow the trout which were then large and abundant in the Ramapo.

In this mill Mr. Sloat commenced the manufacture of cotton cloth in connection with stocks and dies, in which latter article he led the market of New York.†

About 1824, Charles Danforth, of locomotive fame, was engaged with Mr. Sloat, as overseer of his mill, at a salary of \$1.25 per day. While thus employed, he conceived the idea of a new spindle, which, after much labor and many experiments, he was forced to abandon.

Jacob Sloat, who had watched the new invention with

*A tannery had, however, been operated by Isaac Sloat as early as 1792.

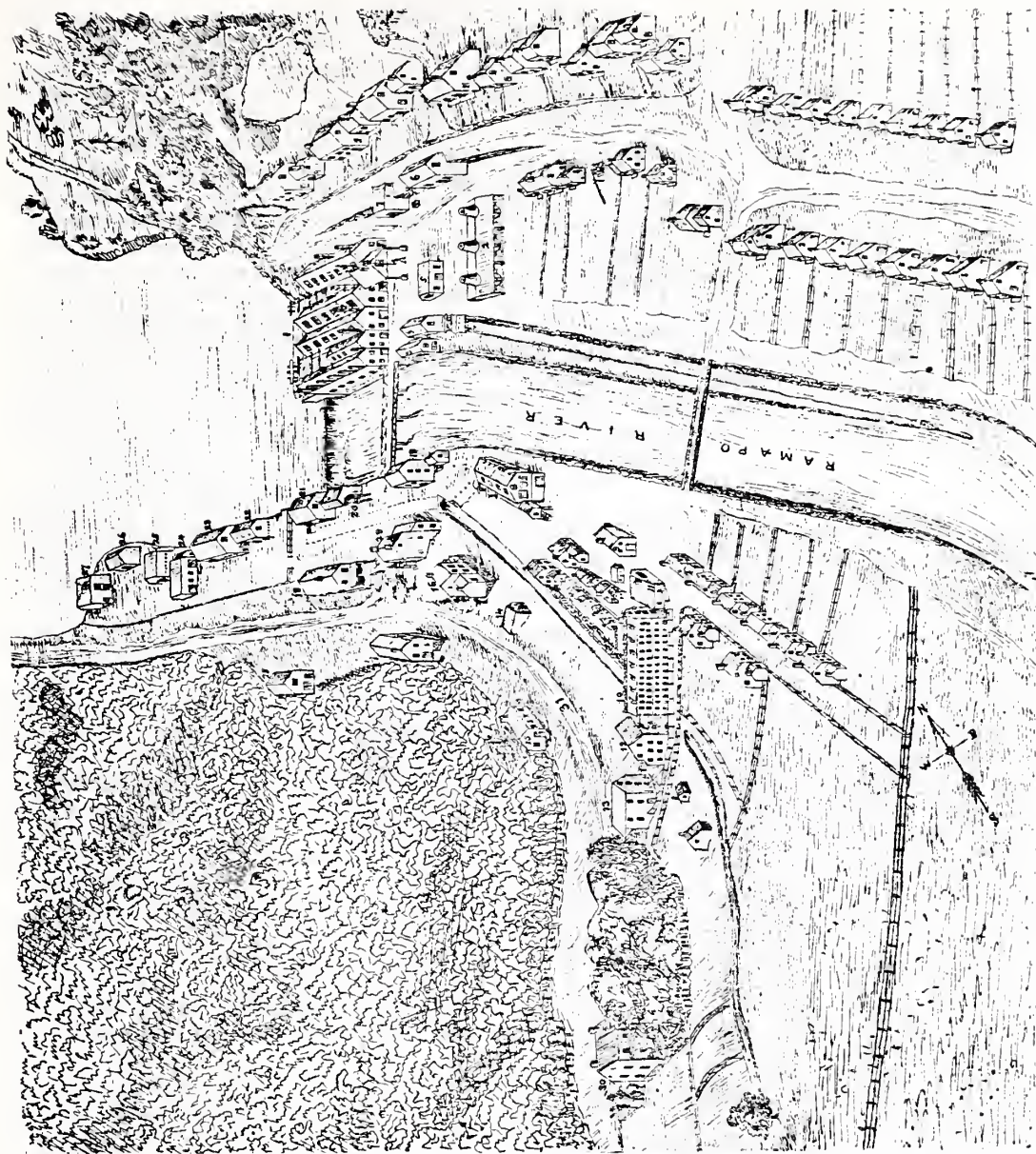
†We are indebted for the facts in this history to an article on "Sloatsburg and Jacob Sloat," published by J. J. Sloat, of Wyckoff, New Jersey, in the *Paterson Daily Guardian*, of Tuesday, July 18th 1882, from which article we quote freely.

*The old doors to this house had many bullet marks which told of encounters in Revolutionary times.

REFERENCES.

1. Nail Works, and Rolling Mill.
2. Steel Furnaces.
3. Foundry.
4. Pattern Shop.
5. Wheelwright Shop.
6. Store Room and Hoe Factory.
7. Coal House.
8. Forge and Wire Works.
9. Smith Shop.
10. Cotton Mill.
11. Dye House.
12. Screw Factory and Machine Shop.
13. Store House.
14. Coal House.
15. School House.
16. Parsonage.
17. Store House.
18. Store.
19. Grist Mill.
20. Saw Mill.
21. Straw Mill.
22. Horse Stables.
23. Oxen and Mule Stables.
24. Mule Stables.
25. Mule Stables.
26. Barn and Slaughter House.
27. Barn.
28. Carriage House.
29. Pierson Family Mansion.
30. Pierson Family Mansion.
31. Old Road through "Pass" now Orange Turnpike.

The Village extended beyond the limits of this sketch, and included the church and burying grounds, and 19 dwellings not herein shown.



RAMAPO "IN YE OLDEN TIMES."

PHOTO BY HENRY W. HALL, NEW YORK

interest, seeing the reason of Danforth's failure, offered to complete the work if Mr. Danforth would consent to share the profits, and having received an affirmative answer, went to his shop, made a conical cap, fitted it to a spindle, attached that to one of the spinning frames, and lo! "The Cap Spindle" was a success.

For this valuable improvement, Mr. Danforth obtained patents both in this country and in Europe, from which he realized large profits. But no articles of agreement having been signed by Danforth and Sloat, the latter never received a penny for his invention.

The mill at Sloatsburg continued running on cloth, with but few changes or improvements, until about the year 1836, when one of the wings was torn down, and in its place was erected a wing 20 by 30 feet, three stories high, the lower floor being used as a machine shop; an addition was also built to the north side of the main building, thus giving the structure the form of a T.

In 1838 weaving was discontinued, and the mill was run on fine and coarse wraps. In 1839 the firm of J. Sloat & Co. was established. It comprised Stephen and Jacob Sloat, John Quackenbush, and John S. Westervelt.

New and improved machinery was added, and in addition to the old branches of business, the manufacture of cotton twine was commenced.

In 1840, Jacob Sloat, having patented a process for dressing cotton twine, the demand for twine became so great that all the spindles were turned upon its manufacture. This led to the erection of the first brick mill, in 1846, a building 152 by 34 feet, which increased the manufacturing capacity of the company from 2,500 pounds per week to 6,000 pounds.

In 1853 "The Sloatsburg Manufacturing Co." was incorporated, comprising the members of the old firm, who continued the business.

In 1857, 128 feet were added to the brick mill, thus connecting it with the original structure and making a building 340 feet in length. By this addition the capacity of the company was increased to 8,000 pounds per week. The war of the Rebellion interfered with the manufacture of cotton goods, and the company ceased operations in August 1878.

Jacob Sloat retired from the management of the business in 1851 and died in 1858.

The property is now owned by William L. and Henry R. Sloat.

The old mill has been run since 1882 by Robert McCullough, as a spun silk thread mill.

Sloatsburg is a station on the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad. It has a Methodist Episcopal church, a school house, a post office established March 27th 1848, three general stores run by Allen & Pembleton, John Whritnour, and Fred Sloat, a hardware store and lumber yard run by Theodore Haff, a shoe shop by J. J. Barbarow, a meat shop by John Morris, a hotel kept by Samuel Post, and about 50 houses.

The only gate on the Orange Turnpike is located at this point.

STERLINGTON.

This hamlet is located on the Orange Turnpike, about a mile south of Sloatsburg. It was first known as the Y, because that at this point, when the Erie Railroad was first opened, the engines were turned on a Y. Later it was known as Pierson's Depot, the Erie Company having built and almost finished a station on the style "of the Egyptian monarchs," possibly with the intention of consolidating here both the stations of Sloatsburg and Ramapo. Here in 1847 a post office was established by the government.

After 1865, when the Sterling Railroad was opened, it began to be known as Sterling Junction, which name in 1882 was again changed to Sterlington when a post office came to be established here. There are no stores or public buildings at Sterlington, the place being simply the junction of Sterling Mountain Railroad with the Erie Railroad.

RAMAPO.*

This village, formerly known as Ramapo Works, is located on the Orange Turnpike, at the base of the Torne Mountain, about one mile southeast of Sterlington, and was founded by Josiah G. Pierson, and his brothers, Jeremiah H. and Isaac, in the year 1795. At that time Mr. J. G. Pierson was engaged in the city of New York, in the manufacture of "cut nails," by machinery of his own invention†, from iron imported from Russia, and rolled and cut at Wilmington, Delaware.‡ His nail factory was located on Whitehall street, where the new Produce Exchange now stands, and his object in coming to Ramapo was to avoid the large expense of transportation from Wilmington to New York, to enlarge and unify his works, and to secure abundance of wood and water, then all essential to a large manufacturer. His first purchase was 119 acres§, of Mr. John Suffern, and his first work the spanning of the river with a dam. What he found in "The Clove," and how he commenced and carried on the work of construction, may be gathered from a few extracts from his (J. G. Pierson's) letters from New York to his brother, Jeremiah H., at Ramapo.

In May, 1795, he writes: "Inform the people that they take their cattle off the farm and that they may stay on the place if they will work for me" (evidently he found people and farms in the Pass). "Accommodate for board as well as you can" (in October, 20 carpenters, and 35 laborers were boarding at John Smith's, Mrs. Van Blaricum's, and Lewis Shuart's). "Set the narrow axe men to clear away the brush (for the dam) and hire more help

*This article on Ramapo Works was mainly prepared by Mr. E. Frank Pierson, to whom, more than to any one else, we are indebted for invaluable assistance in the collection of the materials for the history of the town of Ramapo. We take this occasion also to return thanks to Mr. George B. Pierson, and to Mr. J. Louis Suffern for large help in copying.

†Mr. Pierson was thus the inventor of "cut nails" (see biography.)

‡There was no rolling mill nearer New York at the time.

§Subsequent purchases were made from different owners until the Pierson estate now embraces about 8,000 acres.



Jack W. Rippon

if you can." "Set the diggers to digging out for the flumes and race ways." "Go up to Augusta Forge for such iron as you find necessary." "Have the bridge 18 ft. wide." "Cut and draw logs." "Build houses." "Get timber for the factory." And in 1797, he adds: "Write to Sterling Furnace for castings such as we want about the slitting mill." "I intend building the Furnace immediately." "If possible we will get the Mill going this Fall." In 1798 the rolling mill, slitting mill, and nail factory, were all in operation, and the firm name was J. G. Pierson & Brothers.

Passing* now over the first fourteen years of the growth of these important works, let us strive to draw a picture of Ramapo as it was in 1812.

The river was spanned, as now, by a dam 120 feet long. On the north side, adjoining the dam, stood the blacksmith shop, the rolling and slitting mills, and the works for cutting and heading nails—a group of buildings, 150 x 100 feet†, all under one roof. North of these, or between the nail works and the terrace, ran, as now, the road to the pond. Upon the terrace, in front of some of the houses of the men, ran another road, also to the pond.

On the south side of the river, adjoining the dam, was the saw mill, 30x60 feet. Next to this, on the west, was the "straw house," a two-story building, 25x25 feet. Here the straw for the numerous mules and oxen was stored, and here, too, it was cut for their use by water power. Still further west, up the stream, along the pond, stood the horse barn, 30x30 feet; the ox barn, 35x80 feet; and four mule barns, each 30x40 feet, all two stories in height.

On this same south side of the river too, a few rods east, and a little to the south of the saw mill, was the store, built in 1805, and now occupied by Mr. William Van Wagenen. A short distance to the east, and north of this, was the homestead of Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson, built very soon after the works were established, rebuilt in 1805, and now occupied by Mr. Fred Taylor. Here in the northwest corner of the homestead the first store was kept.

East by north from the homestead, and just west of the present depot, stood the grist mill, a four-story building 30x35 feet. The foundations may still be seen just west of the depot. Down the river a few rods east of the grist mill was the forge, 70x75 feet, and near by to the south the coal house, 45x45 feet. West by south from this last building, or almost due south from the grist mill, up the hill, on the south side of the turnpike, stood the "Yellow store," built in 1810, and now occupied by the Young Men's Club. Here beef, pork, and other provisions were stored away for winter use. East of this, but on the north side of the turnpike, was the house now

used as the "Prayer Rooms," built for Mr. John Colt,* in 1808. The church, erected in 1810, was in its present position, while the school house,† a yellow building in two parts, stood on the south side of the turnpike nearly opposite the present "stone store." A gate, through which there was no admission except on business, filled the space between the store and the homestead, and through this gate the road, bending to the east, ran down the slope in front of the grist mill, and so across the river to the nail works and rolling mill, the present bridge being several rods east of the bridge of those days. Such was Ramapo of 1812. For these days, the array of buildings just given may not seem large; but for those days they were immense. When we think of the multitudes of farmers' wagons bringing produce of all kinds to this, the great market for all the neighboring parts of Orange and Rockland counties,‡ when we think of the four and six mule teams,|| going and returning with their heavy loads to and from Haverstraw, Buskirk's Landing on the Hackensack, and Hoboken, when we read that in 1813 a million pounds of nails was the yearly output of the nail factory alone, we do not wonder that, for the first 30 years of our century, not a gazetteer speaks of Rockland county without, in describing its industries, giving the foremost place to the works of J. G. Pierson & Brothers.

But, large as these works were, they were still to be made larger, almost doubled, by the erection of the cotton mill, which, begun in 1814, was in full operation in 1816. This mill was built to spin yarn to send to Russia in exchange for iron, three-fourths of the iron used in Ramapo being Russian§ iron.

It was a five story¶ building 140x40 feet, with a dye

*Mr. Colt was a relative of Mr. Pierson's. This house was occupied by Rev. Dr. Fisher in 1834, and by Rev. Mr. Ford in 1876.

†This was the second school house in Ramapo, the first, built in 1798, having been located on the north side of the turnpike, just east of the house previously called the "Prayer Rooms." The foundations of this first school house can still be seen.

‡In 1796 the school master appears, and we have his name for each and every year since 1798.

§Some of the farmers bringing their produce to Ramapo between 1798 and 1814.

¶From Orange county were Alanson Austin, John McGee, Dr. Samuel S. Seward, Seth and Samuel Marvin, Joel Wheeler, John L. Mend, Josiah and Ebenezer Seeley, Samuel Jackson, Edward B. Strong, John Palmer, Daniel and James Burt, Edward W. Raymond, Moses and William Phillips, Henry, Aaron, Jeffrey, and Gabriel Whitaker, Samuel Tuttle, etc.

¶From Rockland county were Theunis Crum, John D. Coe, John De Baun, Stephen Gurnee, John, Gilbert T., Gilbert G., Theunis and Jacob Cooper, James, Hendrick, and John Young, William Furman, Archibald Cassaday, Cornelius, Abram L., and John C. Blauvelt, Isaac Sherwood, Abraham Servan, John D. Fox, Crynus Bartolf, R. Johnson, Abram and John Winter, Adolphus and William Stuart, James Parleman, Henry, Adolphus, Rieh., Cornelius and Christian Wannamaker, John and Jonas Forshee, Henry, Abram, Peter, and James Fredericks, Hurmon and Samuel Goetchius, etc., etc.

¶The names of some of those furnishing teams for carting, in addition to the fifty or more mules owned by the proprietors, are: Lewis Smart, Henry Bush, Michael Weymer, James Parleman, Isaac Sloat, William Peck, John Odell, Abram Quackenbush, Thomas Allison, Thomas Onderdonk, Henry Fredericks, Jonas Seaman, Benjamin Sherwood, Francis Gurnee, William Furman, Gilbert T. Cooper, Cornelius Blauvelt, etc.

¶We learn this from a letter from Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson to Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1809.

*The lower part of this cotton mill is now used by the Ramapo Wheel and Foundry Company.

*This single fact, however, may be of interest. In 1798 the principal demand for rent mills was for the sugar plantations in the West Indies. And in 1807, the growth of the whale fishery had so increased the demand for hoops for oil casks that the rolling mill was extended to meet it. It was during this period that Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson invented his machine for slitting nail rods, still in common use. The original patent papers are now in the possession of Mr. H. L. Pierson.

†The dimensions of buildings here given are approximated.

house on the north end, and a machine shop (a four story brick building with an attic, torn down in 1852 to give room for the double tracks of the Erie) on the south.

On the turnpike, too, a stone building was erected (still standing), where cotton was stored, and from which it was slid on a shoot to the mills below. These mills, built at an expense of \$155,848, were furnished with 7,500 spindles, capable of making 506,250 pounds of No. 13 yarn per year, and 78 looms,* capable of producing 486,720 yards of striped shirting, sheeting, and checks per year, and in 1820 gave employment to 119 persons. With the erection of the cotton mill, a large number of cottages for the operators were required. They were accordingly built around the mill. And after their completion, the population of Ramapo is said to have increased to 700 souls.

In 1822 the joint interest of the surviving brothers Jeremiah H. and Isaac Pierson, was incorporated under the name of the Ramapo Manufacturing Company.

In 1828 the rations of liquor previously allowed to the men, according to the custom of the times, were stopped.

In 1830 the manufacture of blister steel and wood screws† was commenced. In 1835 the surveyors for the Erie Railroad passed through the village, and the section lying in the village was numbered 21. In August, 1841, Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson reported that he had finished this section. May 24th 1841, 24 tons of spring steel were carted from Ramapo to Section 10 (below Spring Valley), whence they were transported to Piermont by rail, and on the 23d of September, 1841, the first passenger train came as far as Ramapo.‡

In 1851 operations at Ramapo were virtually suspended, Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson, who had conducted the works from the beginning, and had survived his brothers, being then in his 86th year.

We may review the principal industries of this period, *i. e.*, from 1798 to 1851, as follows: cut nails were manufactured from 1798 to about 1840, cotton yarn and cloth from 1816 to 1836, spring steel from 1810 to 1850, and blister steel and wood screws from 1830 to 1851.

The physicians who practiced here during the time were Drs. Abram Cornelison, William Duzenbury, and — Hollenback until 1810; Dr. Zebedee Wood from 1810 to 1845, and Dr. D. L. Reeves from 1845 to 1851. The last two were resident physicians, the former living just east of the church.

As the old works at Ramapo were among the pioneer institutions of the kind in our country, and identified with the agricultural and commercial, as well as the iron industries of both Orange and Rockland counties for

many years, their relation to the outlying region beyond the mountains which inclosed them presents some points for comparison of interest to the descendants of those who dealt with them.

In order to appreciate the situation in this regard from *our* standpoint, we should first go back and view the locality as it existed 89 years ago, when Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson first came to "Sidman Clove."

The "Ramapo Pass" is 14 miles long, and through it ran but one road communicating with the cultivated fields of Orange county north and west of the mountains and 12 miles distant. We need mention but one lateral road in this direction, that in the vicinity leading to Sterling Furnace and the Ringwood Iron Works, built before the Revolution. On the Ramapo River, near by, were the already noted Augusta Forges. At Suffern the mountains opened upon the long settled portions of the same county, which now constitute the body of Rockland county. Here two roads, practicable for heavy traffic, led to tide water, one northward to Haverstraw Landing, 13 miles, and the other southward, 32 miles, to Hoboken Ferry. The navigation of the rivers was then exclusively by sailing craft, and twelve years were to elapse before Fulton should put his steamboat on the Hudson.

The second letter in the correspondence between New York and Ramapo mentions both of these routes. Mr. J. G. Pierson, in New York on the 22d of May, 1795, advising shipment of the first invoice to Ramapo, says: "Isaac has sent to Haverstraw Landing the things I intended should go to Boskirk's Landing, on the Hackensack. I was there yesterday and engaged wagons. Call on Judge Suffern and tell him he must try and get wagons."

We, living within an hour's journey of the same spot, to whose multiplied wants railroads make the continent tributary, cannot readily appreciate "the day of small things" when men were groping about for transportation after this slow and laborious fashion; but transportation was not then, as now when coal and steam are used, the controlling factor in determining the feasibility of a site for iron works. The great desiderata were water power and a forest for fuel. These were abundant in the clove, but they were not transportable, and it was a very practical truth then that "Mohamed must go to the mountain."

Through the clove ran the New York and Albany mail stage, but the letter and passenger carriage of that day were equally behind this age. It would sound strange now to read at the close of a letter from New York an apology in the words, "I fear the post will be gone," "the post is waiting," not infrequent in these communications with Ramapo. We are very importunate in our demands for the railroad time table for fear we shall be left, but then the stage time table was needed to show the traveler how long he must wait. This will appear if we scan the table ranging over all hours of the day and night.

*The power looms for throwing different colors (weaving in different colors had previously been done solely by hand) used in this cotton mill were the invention of Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson, and are supposed to have been the first to be used in the world.

†The machine, still in use, for heading and slotting screws, was the invention of Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson.

‡Tradition speaks of a great celebration and feast at the "Smith House" in honor of this event.



James Saffery

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS AT RAMAPO, 1810.

Date.	North.	South.	Date.	North.	South.
Jan. 1			Jan. 17		7.15 A. M.
" 2	9.05 P. M.		" 18	9.00 P. M.	
" 3		2.45 A. M.	" 19		9.50 A. M.
" 4			" 20		
" 5	Midnight.	2.45 A. M.	" 21		2.45 P. M.
" 6			" 22	8.00 A. M.	
" 7		6.50 A. M.	" 23	9.10 P. M.	
" 8	11.50 A. M.		" 24		Noon.
" 9	9.10 A. M.		" 25	11.30 P. M.	
" 10		10.34 A. M.	" 26		4.40 A. M.
" 11	10.41 P. M.		" 27		
" 12			" 28		7.40 A. M.
" 13		8.50 A. M.	" 29	4.10 A. M.	
" 14	10.50 P. M.	3.40 A. M.	" 30	10.50 P. M.	
" 15			" 31		8.20 A. M.
" 16	10.30 P. M.				

Our space will not permit us to touch upon various subjects for comparison between then and now which are suggested by a review of books, letters, and papers preserved and going back over 90 years, but mention should be made of the busy lives which made Ramapo a "hive of industry" for many years long gone by—of the worthy mechanics who "served their time" and honored their crafts here* and elsewhere—of the farmers, the yeomen of Orange and Rockland counties, who found at Ramapo a market for their produce—of the valuable inventions made or developed here which pioneered the way for the better things of our time.

The travel on our wagon roads now is little more than that of neighborhood intercourse. We see nothing of the traffic which "strung along" them when teams were hauling grain and other produce for the sustenance of those who wrought, or of the droves of cattle which incumbered them when being driven hither to be slaughtered and packed away in huge cisterns or tanks. A record has been kept of this traffic, and we give a summary from it for the years 1820 and 1821: 15,758 bushels of grain and 181,254 pounds of provisions (beef, pork, mutton, veal and butter) were brought to Ramapo in those years. And so it was each and every year. While this would not make a very long railroad train, the little village whose life it supported presented a lively scene in the fall of the year when it was wagoned to Ramapo. Then, too, there were the three and four six-mule teams hauling daily, for six days in the week, iron, steel, cotton, cloth, screws, etc., the product of the mills, to and fro over the Haverstraw road, and others of the same kind drawing cord wood and charcoal from the mountains to the furnaces which day and night were consuming it.

Forty-three years have already elapsed since the railroad changed all this. Few are now living who knew the works in their prime and remember the busy scene presented when "hoist the gate," was the signal for work in the mill, factory, and shop. As the activities of the present are fashioned after a different pattern, we need not dwell longer upon those which started with the water-wheel and have long since ceased.

In 1864 the manufacturing interests of Ramapo were revived and the place, at large expense, built up and beautified by the opening of the Ramapo Car Works by Mr. C. T. Pierson. These works occupied the large

building at present standing just west of the church and which had been partially built (the brick structure) twelve years before by Davis, Evans & Co., for a file works.

In 1866 the Ramapo Wheel & Foundry Company was organized with H. L. Pierson president; George W. Church, treasurer; C. T. Pierson, secretary; and W. W. Snow, superintendent. They leased the old cotton mill premises where they are now manufacturing car wheels, and railroad castings and do a general foundry business.

In 1867 the church was reopened (see history of same). Ramapo at present has one store kept by William Van Wagenen; a post-office established in 1807; a church built in 1810; a school house; a summer boarding house; 35 dwellings; and a population of about 200. It is also the home of the Ramapo Manufacturing Company and the Ramapo Wheel & Foundry Company described above.

In the lakes in the vicinity is fine fishing, over the mountain roads superb drives, and there are spots in the mountains where the scenery equals any to be found in the Adirondacks,

HILLBURN.

About one mile southeast of Ramapo Works, as we journey along the Orange Turnpike, our eyes catch sight of the beautiful village of Hillburn, nestled among the hills, about one-fourth of a mile to the south.

This spot was originally the home of William Suffern,* who inherited it from his father, John. The old home-stead built in 1822, but moved and enlarged in 1860, is now occupied by his son, James.

The first industry at this point was a saw mill, erected by the original John Suffern in 1795. This was followed, in 1848, by a charcoal forge, for the manufacture of merchant iron, built by his grandson, James Suffern. To this was added, in 1852, a rolling mill.

The works employed about 25 men, and most of the output was sold to the Erie Railroad Company. They were abandoned in 1872.

In August of this year (1872), Messrs. George Coffin, George Church, and W. W. Snow, managers of the Ramapo Wheel and Foundry Company, lately established at Ramapo Works, attracted by the beauty of the situation "with Hoover Cuf on the south and the old lofty Torne, 1067 feet high, in full sight on the north," purchased property of Mr. James Suffern, and immediately commenced to plan and lay out a village, to erect houses, and to encourage and assist their help to purchase lots upon which they could erect for themselves permanent homes.

The place was first called Woodburn on account of the near proximity of woods and water. It retained this name till July, 1882, when an application for a post office disclosed the fact of the existence in New York State, of

*William married Martha, daughter of Crynus Berthoff, March 31 1804. Crynus Berthoff, of the family of Dominle Berthoff, lived during the Revolution about 2 miles south of Suffern, on the road to Pompton, where Mrs. Sheffield now lives. He was captain in the New Jersey Militia during the war, and was in active service in the vicinity of Elizabethport and Hoboken. After the Revolution he moved to Ramapo Works, where he lived in a stone house which stood just east of the present church.

*Of these, late John Crum was conspicuous.

another post office with nearly the same name. It was then called Hillburn, the characteristics of its surroundings being still maintained in the name.

The first child born in the place was Ashley Woodburn Curtis.

After the completion of about fifteen houses, it became evident to those interested in the welfare and progress of the village that a place for Sunday school and prayer meetings was needed.

It was then suggested by Mr. W. W. Snow, to whom more than to any one else the growth of the village has been due, that a small room might be finished off for the purpose in a barn then being erected. But while the matter was under consideration, at the suggestion of Rev. Peres B. Bonney, pastor of the Ramapo church, a subscription was circulated, and money secured to build a house suitable for day school, Sunday school, and church purposes combined.

This building was ready for occupation about Christmas, 1873, Mr. J. B. Suffern having donated the ground, and Mr. James Suffern laid the foundation.

The first day school teacher was Miss Blauvelt. The first Sunday school superintendent J. B. Suffern, and the first pastor to hold evening service in the building was Rev. P. B. Bonney. Day school, Sunday school, and evening preaching services on Sunday have been maintained ever since. At present (1884) a large addition is being made to the building to accommodate the wants of the increasing population.

In 1873, every family in Hillburn was supplied with pure water from the mountains, by pipes run to the second story, if needed, of their dwellings.

In 1876, a brass band was organized under the leadership of Charles G. Hoar. In 1881, Hillburn, then in Suffern district No. 3, was set off into a new district No. 18, by William Van Wagenen then school commissioner.

July 13th 1881 the "Ramapo Iron Works" was organized with W. B. Wilkens, president; George Church, treasurer; R. J. Davidson, secretary; F. W. Snow, superintendent. The works near the Erie Railroad were erected by this company and also the cottages on the Orange Turnpike. This part of the village is familiarly known as East Hillburn.

In closing this sketch mention should be made of Mr. William H. Hollister, Mr. Lewis Sibley, and later of Mr. J. J. Hogan by whom the interests of the village have been most energetically advanced. Hillburn at present has a butcher shop kept by J. J. Hogan, a paint shop kept by S. S. Mapes, about 45 houses, and a population of about 250.

Just north of the site of the buildings of Ramapo Iron Works, the land is familiarly known as, "Jenkins Hollow" because at this point a widow Jenkins (whom we have assumed to be the wife of John Jenkins, who received a grant from the State in 1800 of 400 acres near the point of the mountains, but who sold the same to Mr. John Suffern before he himself actually acquired possession of it) kept a small "Rum Shop" described as "a sore nuisance."

In the early years of this century an arrangement was made between John Suffern and Jeremiah H. Pierson, whereby the woman was bought out and the house torn down.

SUFFERN.

This village is located at the "point of the mountains," one mile east of Hillburn, at the junction of the Nyack Turnpike and Haverstraw road with the Orange Turnpike, and received its name from the Suffern family, who owned large property in this part of our town. According to the family Bible now in the possession of Mr. James Suffern. John Suffern, the progenitor of the family of Sufferns in this county, was born near Antrim, Ireland, November 23rd 1741, and died at his home in New Antrim (Suffern) on November 11th 1836, aged 95 years. The influence of this man, who was one of the presiding justices at the first town meeting of New Hempstead in 1791, Treasurer of the county of Orange at the time Rockland county was set off, Rockland county's first Judge, and the largest property owner in the town, was so great that he deserves more than a passing notice. Born as above recited, he landed at Philadelphia August 6th 1763, was married, January 1st 1766 at Burlington, N. J., to Mary, daughter of Andrew and Frances Myers of that city (Mary was born May 5th 1745 and died February 26th 1813), and settled at the "point of the mountains" in September 1773. His children were:

Margaret, born October 5th 1767, wife of Peter Allison, mother of General George S. Allison and grandmother of Brewster J. Allison, and died in New York city, October 19th 1808.

Andrew, born March 23rd 1770, and died at New Antrim (Suffern) October 23rd 1827.

Elizabeth, born January 15th 1772.

Cornelia, born January 31st 1774, and wife of Dr. Elijah Rosencranz of Hohokus.

John, born February 1st 1776, and died in infancy.

Mariah, born September 5th 1778, and wife of Christian A. Wannamaker, grandmother of Mrs. Dr. A. S. Zabriskie, and died at Newark March 1st 1868.

James, born April 7th 1781, and died at New Orleans in 1804.

William, born May 13 1783, and died July 18th 1832.

George, born April 2nd 1785, and died May 31st 1819.

John, born February 6th 1788, and died August 23rd 1863.

Edward, born April 7th 1790, and died January 4th 1873.

Edward, like his father, was Judge of the county of Rockland, and his son, Andrew, was also given the honor, making three generations of the Suffern family who have held this responsible position.

Upon reaching the point of the mountain in 1773, Mr. Suffern secured (there were no valid titles obtainable till after January 18th 1775, as we have seen) an acre of land on the south side of what is now the Nyack Turnpike. Soon after, however—before, in fact, he had finished digging his well—removing diagonally opposite, he built



A. S. Gabrielski

upon the site now occupied by the house of George W. Suffern on the north side of the road. Here, on the corner where in those days the road from New Jersey branched, one part to go northward to Kings Ferry and the other westward through the Ramapo Pass, Mr. Suffern started a store which became quite a landmark during the Revolution. In this store the first post office in the town of Ramapo was established, October 4th 1797, to which was given the name of New Antrim after the place of Mr. Suffern's birth.

As soon as valid titles could be obtained, and even by agreement before, Mr. Suffern commenced the purchase of lands, one of his first bargains being for the mill right of Jacobus Van Buskirk located on the Mahwah, to which reference has already been made (see Titles of Land), and which, after purchasing, he ran as a grist mill for many years. Not long after, near a small stream of water on the northwest side of what is now the Haverstraw road, about a quarter of a mile from the point of the mountains, Mr. Suffern operated for many years a potash works. Still later, or about 1813, he built a forge on the west bank of the Mahwah (early known as the Haverstraw River), just south of the Nyack Turnpike. Before or after this—we have not been able to ascertain which—he built and ran a woolen mill on the Mahwah, about a quarter of a mile south of the Nyack Turnpike. With these industries the early years of Suffern, then generally called New Antrim, was identified. The place became officially known as Suffern in 1841 upon the opening of the Erie Railroad. About 1842 the first store was built by Mr. George W. Suffern. It is at present occupied by Mr. Alanson Traphagen. In 1844 the post office of Ramapo Works was kept, for a few years, by Messrs. George W. and John C. Suffern in this store. (See Post Offices.) In 1858 a regular post office was established at this point.

Ramapo Lodge, No. 589, F. and A. M., was instituted June 1st 1865, the charter members being: Charles E. Suffern, W. M.; S. M. Hungerford, S. W.; George M. Crane, J. W.; R. F. Galloway, Treasurer; Daniel Sherwood, Secretary; W. D. Furman, S. D.; Stephen A. Ronk, J. D.; John W. Crum, S. M. C.; John H. Wannamaker, J. M. C.; Peter Sines, tyler; Andrew R. Lepont, and W. T. Howard. The present officers are: Fred W. Snow, W. M.; J. T. Pembleton, S. W.; C. C. Wright, J. W.; A. P. Miller, treasurer; M. F. Conklin, secretary; James Babcock, S. D.; John Hults, J. D.; Samuel W. Call, S. M. C.; John Furman, J. M. C.; John L. Crane, tyler.

The Ramapo Land and Water Company.—On April 23rd 1869, John Mack, Edward J. Straut, George W. Suffern, William Bockee, William D. Maltbie, Albert S. Zabriskie, Henry A. Wannamaker, James Suffern, A. Edward Suffern, David Fox jr., William Gardner, John Coffee and associates were made a body corporate under the name of "The Ramapo Land and Water Company." They were authorized to "purchase, hold, improve, use, let, sell, and convey such real estate and personal property in the county of Rockland as may be necessary to allow

such company to carry on its lawful operations," etc. The capital stock was to be \$400,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. The company was to be managed by seven directors to be elected annually, the directors for the first year to be John Mack, George W. Suffern, William S. Maltbie, Henry A. Wannamaker, Albert S. Zabriskie, William Bockee, and James Suffern. This company amounted to nothing.

Suffern Dime Savings Bank.—On April 27th 1869, the same persons just mentioned—James A. Suffern being substituted for A. Edward Suffern and D. Groesbeck added—were constituted a body corporate by the name of the "Suffern Dime Savings Bank," to be located in the village of Suffern, Rockland county, to have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued in any court in this State. To hold such real estate as may be for convenient transaction of its business. The business to be managed by a board of thirteen trustees, from whom the officers shall be chosen to serve without pay or emolument for services. Seven of the trustees to form a quorum; and the persons above mentioned to be the first trustees. This company also amounted to nothing.

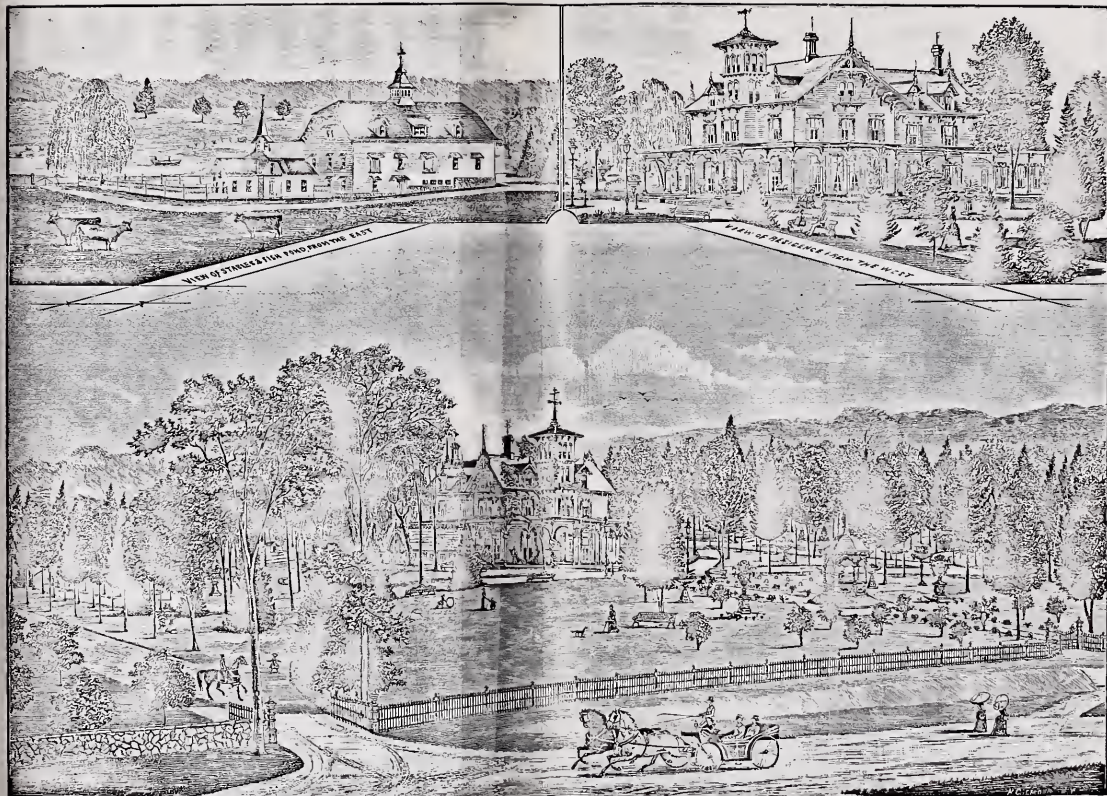
November 23d 1874, a great wind storm passed over the place, blowing down the tower of the Episcopal church, unroofing several buildings, and doing other damage.

In February 1875, the depot erected in 1862, about two-thirds of the cost of which was paid by the inhabitants of the village, was burned through the carelessness of the telegraph operator in upsetting a kerosene lamp. The insurance was collected by the railway company.

In 1879, the present school house was built. The former building, now used as a tenement house and owned by Mr. George W. Suffern, stands a short distance to the northeast on the opposite or northwest side of the Haverstraw road.

Ramapo Council, 436, A. L. of H., was instituted February 21st 1880, with the following charter members: D. Cooper, D. B. Baker, C. F. Whitner, A. S. Bush, T. J. Yost, A. Zavistoskie, W. H. Hollister, W. D. Hall, J. L. Crane, E. Whitner, A. S. Zabriskie, A. C. Sherwood, and E. Roberts. The present officers are: D. Cooper, Com.; L. Sibley, V. Com.; James H. Cookson, Past Com.; A. S. Bush, orator; F. L. Whitner, secretary; J. B. Campbell, Coll.; A. S. Zabriskie, treasurer; J. L. Crane, chaplain; A. H. Cooper, guide; Charles Woods, warden; John A. Wannamaker, Sy.

Industry Encampment, No. 103, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 10th 1883, the charter members being H. R. Porter, W. G. Easton, Harrison Bull, John Finch, and D. S. Wanamaker. The first officers are: H. R. Porter, C. P.; D. S. Wanamaker, H. P.; Harrison Bull, S. W.; John Finch, J. W.; W. G. Easton, scribe; E. S. Roberts, financial secretary; G. E. Remsen, treasurer; J. H. Wambough, guide; J. L. Crane, J. Woods, J. Zabriskie, and P. Slaven, first, second, third, and fourth watch, respectively; A. S. Bush and W. H. Sutherland, inside and outside sentinels, respectively; and C. P. Miller and W. Blauvelt, guards of tent.



Residence of Col. M. SHAUGHNESSY.

BELLEVUE.

SUFFERN, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

INSERT
FOLD-OUT
OR MAP
HERE!

11:15 - 12

Suffern at present has three churches (Episcopal, Methodist, and Roman Catholic), twenty stores, ninety houses, two hotels, and a population of about six hundred. The industries of the place are as follows: grocers, Alanson Traphagen, Charles G. Wiley, Martin R. Duryee, Lloyd & Porter, and James Wanmaker; the latter is also post-master; hotel keepers, W. Christie and Reuben Riggs; butchers, Robert Johnson, Nesbitt Wanmaker, and Richard Shuart; druggist, James B. Campbell; shoe-maker, John L. Crane; tailor, John Lyman; blacksmith, Daniel Van Blarcom; stone cutter, William Copeland; livery stable, Peter Finnegan; barber, Robert Rathe; jeweller, E. E. Barron; news stand, A. J. Van Buskirk; baker, John Fisher; harness-maker, John Wiley; tinsmith, T. N. Washburn; refreshment saloons, Charles Conover and Charles O. Conklin; carpenters, Henry and William Rehling, and John H. Wanmaker; printer, Peter D. Johnson. D. B. Baker conducts a general business, consisting of country store, blacksmith, wheelwright and carriage shop, and lumber and coal yard.

The physician for this part of the country, Dr. A. S. Zabriskie, resides south of this place.

Mr. A. S. Bush has had charge of the public school for the past fourteen years.

TALLMAN'S.

This hamlet, born of the Erie Railway, is located three miles east of Suffern, on the Nyack Turnpike, and is named in honor of Teunis I. Tallman, who settled at this point in 1836, and for many years kept a store and tavern.

The first station was built in 1844, by Mr. Tallman, but it was soon abandoned, together with a similar platform, built about the same time at Dater's Crossing, three-fourths of a mile nearer Suffern.

For many years after this the place was known to the railroad officials as the "15 mile turnout," because that here, 15 miles from Piermont, a long switch had been built to enable one train to "turn out" for another.

In 1856, Mr. Henry T. Tallman, son of Teunis, built a second station at Tallman's, which was supplanted in 1868 by the present station, built by the neighbors.

The station agents since 1856 have been H. T. Tallman and J. H. Goetchius.

Tallman's, at present, has three stores: one built by H. T. Tallman, in 1860 (the first in the place), at present kept by Thomas R. Montross; another built in 1867, by John H. Goetchius, and now kept by him; and the third built in 1877, and owned and kept by John C. Young; a blacksmith shop, opened June, 1860, by Henry Van Orden, who still runs it; a wheelwright shop, carried on since July, 1867, by Stephen Van Orden; two grist mills, one run since 1870 by Jacob Straut, and the other since 1882 by J. A. De Baun; a Congregational church, established in 1874 (see history of churches); a post office, established in 1860 (see history of post offices), and about 20 houses.

There is at present no hotel in the place, though since the days of Teunis Tallman there have been two.

It was in the hall connected with De Baun's Hotel (built in 1868), that the Sunday school was organized, which resulted in the building of the Congregational church.

About a mile northeast of Tallman's stood the John Wood's tree, an important monument in the surveys of this region (see History, p. 256).

A short distance south from Tallman's, on the "Cherry Lane" road, stood Garret Smith's mill.

One-fourth of a mile west, on the road which here crosses "Cherry Lane," Joseph Post kept a store in 1810. The site is now marked by the house of Nelson Smith. One and a fourth miles further west, at a point just east of the present Masonicus church, Cornelius Wannamaker, from 1800 to 1820, kept the historic Masonicus store and tavern. Masonicus was the Indian name for this entire region.

MONSEY.

Monsey is situated two miles east of Tallman's.

When the surveyors who laid out the Nyack Turnpike (see history of same) came to this point they found a swamp called "Bear's Nest Swamp," covered with water except where here and there a hassock could be seen, upon which in the season quantities of whortleberries grew.

They therefore made a detour to the south, as the swamp was supposed to be impassable.

But in 1841 the Erie Railroad drained this swamp, and in 1871 the Alturas Company at great expense projected a road directly across it, so that now, save in a general lowness of land, the swamp is no longer to be seen.

An unauthenticated tradition says that when the railroad company were sinking their first well at this point, it immediately filled with mud, and that spectators called the well a Mud-sea (Mun-sea, Munzey, Monsey), whence the name. The authentic history, however, is as follows: On December 25th 1840, Mr. Eleazar Lord, at that time president of the Erie Railroad, purchased of Jacob Felter and wife 8½ acres of land, apparently with the intention of making an important station at this point. Here, soon after, a platform was built upon which some one* cut in large letters KAKIAT†, probably intending this as the name of the new town; but in 1841, when trains began running on the Erie Railroad, the station, at the suggestion of Judge Sarven, a prominent man of the neighborhood, was called Monsey, after an Indian chief by that name. Soon after this, near where the depot now stands, Angus McLaughlin erected a small shed 12 feet square, which he used as a refreshment saloon. Here, as trains in those days were not specially in a hurry, while the engine was wooding up, conductor, all hands, and passengers would assemble for refreshment, while the boys of the neighborhood sold apples, to their great delight.

On May 1st 1843, Mr. Lord disposed of this property to Aaron Johnson, who built and kept the first store in

* Tradition says, Mr. Jessup, contractor on Section XI.

† Kakiat was the Indian name for this entire region. The original patent for the land being known as the Kakiat Patent. See history of the same.



Rich^d H. Howell

Monsey, and was the first postmaster and station agent.*

At the opening of the railroad an ordinary log pump was sunk by the authorities in the brook a few yards east of Spring Valley depot, around which a small platform was built, upon which two men used to stand while they pumped water into the engine.

Very soon, however, a well was dug at Monsey, which was fitted with a pump so arranged that the engine of the train by adjusting its driving wheels to wheels placed in the track could pump its own water. After a few years this too was supplanted by a tank which was filled by hand-pumping from the well. This remained till 1855, when the building burned down and has not since been rebuilt. The spot where it stood can readily be recognized by the wooden platform, just south and nearly adjoining the track, which covers the old well.

The growth of Monsey has not been rapid. Its period of greatest prosperity was about the year 1871. It has three churches: True Reformed, Methodist, and Congregational; about 40 houses; a post office, established in 1846; and a number of stores,

Brewer Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was organized April 22d 1879, with H. E. Sherwood, foreman; S. H. Secor, assistant; A. C. Dickens, secretary; and E. C. Brady, treasurer.

The present officers are: Samuel Blanchard, foreman; Edwin Dicks, assistant; E. C. Brady, secretary; and John McAuliffe, treasurer. At first the company was provided with a Babcock Chemical Engine, costing \$700, for which a Hook and Ladder Truck has since been substituted.

The Monsey Division of the Sons of Temperance was established December 27th 1883. The first officers were: Levi Sherwood, W. P.; Mrs. M. Brady, W. A.; E. C. Brady, R. S.; Daniel B. Smith, A. R. S.; W. Van Houten, F. S.; Rev. P. D. Day, chaplain; Edwin Dicks, conductor; Miss Cassie Palmer, assistant conductor; Miss Julia Rhinesmith, I. S.; Edward Ketchum, O. S. At present the officers are: E. C. Brady, W. P.; Miss Jessie Palmie, W. A.; John H. Tallman, R. S.; Mrs. Cornelius Sherwood, A. R. S.; Miss Gussie Palmie, F. S.; Mrs. Mary F. Secor, W. T.; Miss Cassie Palmer, A. C.; Abram Palmer, chaplain; Mrs. Sarah Stakin, I. S.; Ralph Fredericks, O. S.; Levi Sherwood, P. W. P.

The industries of Monsey are the following:

One steam feed mill, run by Stevens & Gurnee.

Two general stores, run by Levi Sherwood and Frederick Van Houten.

Two blacksmith shops, run by Samuel Blanchard and Frederick Van Houten.

One carpenter shop, run by John D. Lake.

One paint shop, run by Ralph Fredericks.

One harness maker shop, run by Sylvester Straut.

One milliner and dressmaker shop, run by Mrs. Sarven.

One coal and lumber yard, run by Glode Requa.

One butcher shop, run by Leonard Swartz.

One hotel, run by Peter Van Houten.

In 1863, town meetings began to be held at Monsey,

*Mr. Johnson was succeeded as station agent by John Wigton, and he by Levi Sherwood, who has held the position over 29 years.

first at Charles Linkletter's, then at John T. Long's, and since 1874, at the town house.

South of Monsey, at the point where the Nyack Turnpike again bends toward the east, stood, in early days, a noted hotel kept by John Yeury, and later by Peter Jersey. A mile further east on the Turnpike, there was once a small store and tavern, kept by Jacob I. De Baun.

SPRING VALLEY.

From Monsey we leave the Nyack Turnpike, upon which we have journeyed from Suffern, to take the Alturas* Road. This brings us directly to Spring Valley, one mile distant.

At the time of the survey of the north moiety of Kakiat,† a tract near the south bounds was mentioned as Scotch Plains. This was near the present village of Spring Valley. But even after the running of the Erie Railroad in 1841, all that could be said of Spring Valley was that the farm road leading from Scotland to the English Church crossed the railroad at this point. The first steps taken toward the formation of a village may be said to have been in the fall, probably of the year 1842, when the farmers living in this part of the town held a neighborhood meeting to devise plans for establishing a railroad station at this point.‡ Among those said to have been present at this meeting, were David Cole, Joseph C. Blauvelt, Jacob Straut, Abram, James, and Henry Iferman, Albert Tallman, Joseph Wood, Stephen Stevens, Samuel Coe Springsteel, John B. Morrell, and others. At this meeting a petition was prepared, requesting the railroad to stop their trains; to which the reply was returned for substance: "If you will build a depot we will stop freight trains; but we cannot promise to stop passenger trains." After receiving this reply, a second neighborhood meeting was called, at which it was decided to arise and build.

Thereupon a plot of ground was obtained, subscriptions of heavy timber and money made, Samuel C. Spring-

*The Alturas Company was the outgrowth of the brain of Mr. W. H. Shupe, who purchased large property between Spring Valley and Monsey, of Dr. John W. Riggs, with a view of establishing a city at this point. Posters circulated over the county spoke of a college, church, etc., to be established in connection with the enterprise. His first purchase was made March 20th 1838, and his second April 1st of the same year. Through this purchase, at great expense, a main road was run from east to west, and cross roads from north to south. The property, thus divided into small lots, being extensively advertised, was sold at auction on July 4th 1870, the purchasers being required to pay 10 per cent. of price as a fund for future improvements. Previously, however, the entire property had been mortgaged to D. D. Starin, John W. Hutton guaranteeing the payment of mortgage. The roads still remain to bless the community, but all the money put into the enterprise has vanished. The bubble has burst. The property was sold for less than the mortgage, and D. D. Starin holds the estate of John W. Hutton for the balance.

†It will be noticed that part of Spring Valley lies in Clarkstown, and that the line of the town of Ramapo makes a jog at this point. To understand this, it must be remembered that the town line was run in 1791, 50 years before Spring Valley was born, and the east and west line, which runs about a quarter of a mile north of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the division between the north and south moieties of Kakiat, and that probably the same reasons operated in deciding where the division line between Ramapo and Clarkstown should run south of this as north of it. (See Sections "Name and Origin" and "Titles of Land.")

‡The Erie Railroad was then running to Goslien, and the farmers felt that, through the influence of Eleazar Lord, an undue advantage had been given to Monsey.

steel and Jacob Straut appointed building committee, and the work of erection commenced. When finished, the depot consisted of a platform, with a wooden shanty 10 by 12 feet upon it; and no little unpleasant feeling was occasioned, because Henry Iserman at once occupied the shanty for a store without, it was said, having obtained the consent of the builders.

After the completion of the depot, a third neighborhood meeting was held to decide upon a name for the new station. Incidentally it had been called by the railroad Pascack, after a stream by that name not far distant, but at this meeting, upon the suggestion of Samuel Coe Springsteel, it was called Spring Valley, "being as near to his own name as he dared to go."*

Accordingly a sign, eighteen inches long, with Spring Valley upon it, was nailed to a cherry tree stump, from which it was transferred to the end of the depot, where it remained a number of years.

Mr. Springsteel also claims the honor of being the first passenger to land from a train when trains began stopping, not long after.† The first store in Spring Valley was the one of Henry Iserman, on the station platform, of which mention has already been made. He was followed by Jacob T. Eckerson, who kept a small store in his house on the east side of the "English Church" road, just north of the street which now runs east to the blacksmith shop. He was succeeded by Isaac Conklin, who afterward purchased of Stephen Van Orden the ground extending from his house to the railroad, upon which, near the track, he built the brick store at present occupied by Messrs. Smith & Burr. After this, Samuel Lawrence built a blacksmith shop a short distance east of the main road, and opened a street to that road. About the same time a small tavern was erected on the north side of the track (opposite Smith & Burr's).

Previous to the financial depression of 1873 Spring Valley grew very rapidly. In 1848 the first post-office was established.

Columbian Fire Company, No. 1, was organized Monday June 24th 1861, the officers being Andrew Smith, foreman; John G. Cooper, assistant foreman; P. D. Johnson, secretary; P. S. Van Orden, treasurer. The company was named in honor of Columbian Hook and Ladder Company, No. 14, of New York city, which presented it with a fixture. On July 20th 1861, the company had their first parade with the new engine bought by means of subscriptions from the inhabitants. The company now has a large and commodious building of two stories, well furnished and complete in all respects. The small engine has been supplanted by a larger and more efficient one, which readily throws a large stream of water over the spire of the Reformed church, 108 feet high.

A Good Templars Society was organized in 1862, which flourished for a short time.

*Mr. Samuel C. Springsteel, a man of 81 years who "still reads without glasses," from whom we have gathered the above facts, says that Mr. Stephen Stevens argued in the meeting for calling the place "None Such." Other old citizens say that the name was given because of a number of springs to be found near by.

†Another platform was built about the same time, a short distance southeast, called Laurel Hill. It was soon abandoned.

The Spring Valley Academy Association was formed in 1866, with Hugh M. Funston, Nicholas C. Blauvelt, Isaac R. Blauvelt, Peter S. Van Orden, Peter L. Van Orden, James Slinn, Lake Onderdonk, Cornelius E. Blauvelt, and Jesse Youmans, as trustees. The first principal was Professor Robinson, with Miss Hattie Hotchkiss to conduct the primary department, and Miss Reed to assist the principal and teach music. The school was supplied with all the apparatus required for advanced scholars, and it was the intention of the association to make application to have it taken under the charge of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The indebtedness incurred in its erection caused it to be sold. The purchasers, H. M. Funston, J. E. Braunsdorf, of Pearl River, and Peter S. Van Orden, continued the school for about two years, when the property fell into the hands of Mr. Germond, whose daughters conducted it very efficiently until the success of the Union Free School obliged them to close. The property is now in the possession of the family of Rudolph Lexow.

Amity Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 19th 1867, the installing officers being John Medoer, G. M.; W. Gould, G. S.; W. J. Gardner, G. W.; and Jacob Russell, G. T. The charter members were: Stephen H. Burr, Randall A. Tallinan, P. Van Houten, J. Johnson jr., Samuel V. Smith, J. D. White, Jacob E. Straut, and James B. White; the first officers elected being Stephen H. Burr, N. G.; and Peter D. Johnson, V. G. The lodge now numbers about fifty active members.

In the fall of 1867 the Fair View House was commenced by Jacob A. Van Riper. It was completed in 1868 and opened for boarders in 1869. On the 30th of January 1871, D. D. Smith M. D., Nicholas C. Blauvelt, Andrew Smith, and I. Remsen Blauvelt, school trustees elected by the inhabitants of the village on the 27th instant, just previous, organized themselves into a Board of Education by electing D. D. Smith M. D., president; and I. Remsen Blauvelt, secretary; each to serve until the third Tuesday of October of that year, which date was the time regulated by law for the annual meeting of the board. On the 13th of the following February their organization was completed by the election of Stephen H. Burr, treasurer, and P. D. Johnson, collector.

On Friday evening, the 24th of February 1871, it was decided by an unanimous vote of the taxpayers, assembled pursuant to due public notice, that a union school building should be erected according to the plans recommended by the board. It was subsequently voted that the structure should be of wood. The union school building accordingly was erected and has proved of great value to the place. The successive principals have been: Charles Smith, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Cowan, Thomas W. Suffer, H. D. Warner, W. D. Kerr, and Lamont Stillwell. At present Spring Valley, the largest village in the town, has four churches (Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic) (see History of Churches), about 200 houses, and a population of about 900. The industries are as follows: general stores, Smith & Burr,

A. Van Houten, J. C. Wood and S. Odell; dry goods, Abraham D. Blauvelt; fancy goods and millinery, A. Smith & Co., and Mrs. M. A. Blauvelt; shoes, William Gertner and F. Bohr & Son; books and stationery, W. Forshee; barbers, W. Steffan jr., and George Demarest; blacksmiths, J. R. Westervelt, A. R. De Vore, Theunis Tallman, Samuel Tallman, and A. Wandle; wheelwright, J. Frederick; painters, Sugden & Ingliss, W. M. White, and H. L. Paget; drugs, John D. Blauvelt; bakery, John F. Haight; butchers E. Young, J. Johnson jr., and I. Keesler; clothing, H. S. Vanderbilt; dressmaking, Osborn & Outwater; tinstore, A. Ruppell; jewelers, A. Voucher and W. H. Whitney; restaurants, A. Goetchius, S. Westervelt, and W. W. Oldfield; hotel, W. H. Hill; carpet weaver, Robert Walker; grist mill, A. Cooper & Son; cigar manufactory, P. Tallman; harness-makers, M. Peron and J. Van Zandt; ice dealer, G. W. Wood; milk dealers, L. Van Zandt and G. W. Underhill; livery, P. Van Houten and Scott & Wandle; undertaker, P. S. Van Orden.

The physicians at this place are: J. S. Wigton, J. A. Dingman, and H. D. Grindle; and H. B. Fenton and Garrett Z. Snider, are the resident attorneys.

About half a mile north of Spring Valley on the English Church road is the grist mill of Abbot Cooper & Son. The original building, erected many years ago, was used as a woollen mill. It was situated a little northwest of the present site.

Near by, though on the road to Mechanicsville, is the woollen mill of Cornelius E. Blauvelt.

This mill was built about the year 1860, by Joseph C. Blauvelt, father of the present owner, on the site of a previous mill of the same general character. A building now used as a dye house, and erected soon after the war of 1812, was the first mill at this point.

SCOTLAND.

About a mile and one-half south of Spring Valley, we come to what was formerly known as Scotland, after the Scotch people settled thereabout.

Here, as early as December 29th 1827, a post office was established, with Peter D. Tallman as postmaster, to which mails came once a week from Hackensack. In 1848, Mr. Tallman, the veteran postmaster, was not a little displeased, when the demand for a daily mail caused this office to be moved to Spring Valley. A hill in this neighborhood is now known as the Scotland Hill. There is also, near by, an old burying ground, long since abandoned, in which lie the remains of some of the early settlers. The names of some of these, as copied from the gravestones, are Alex. McDougall, Henry Gooltrap, W. Clark, and Wm. Ferdon Harping.

FORSHEY'S CORNERS.

Returning now to Suffern, we journey thence northward along the Haverstraw road. At one mile we pass, on the right, what formerly was the old road—the road now leading to Wannamaker's cider mill, and the residence of David Groesbeck; and at two and one-half miles reach Forshey's Corners.

The old stone house, which was situated at this point until within the last decade, when it was torn down by Mr. Abram A. Forshey, was one of the polling places of the town of Ramapo, prior to the formation of the three election districts as now constituted. During the Revolution it was owned by Joseph Conklin, who there ran a distillery in the early part of the present century. It was afterward purchased by Abram I. Forshey, father of the present owner.

Here the road branches, the old or Kings Ferry road (which we have called the New City road) turning to the east, and the "New" or Haverstraw road to the north. Taking first the New City road we come to the

MILL OF ABBOT COOPER.

This mill was built about 1808, by a man by the name of Pullish, purchased by Captain Theunis Cooper in 1814, run first as a grist and saw mill, and now by Abbot Cooper as a grist and cider mill.

VIOLA.

Leaving the mill of Abbot Cooper, and passing along the New City road toward the east, by the Baptist churches, we reach, after a mile and a half, what was originally known as Mechanicsville, but since the establishment of a post office at this point, in 1882, as Viola.

Here, about the year 1824, a number of industries began to congregate. Luke Osborn established a blacksmith shop; Theunis Crum, and Henry, his brother, a silver plating works; Henry Shuart, a wheelwright shop; and Cornelius Demarest, a tannery.

On account of these and other industries, the precise date and order of the establishing of which we have not been able to ascertain, the place, "at the suggestion of Mrs. Dominie Demarest" (the parsonage farm was then located here), was called Mechanicsville.

In 1829, when the name of our town was changed to Ramapo, Mechanicsville was perhaps the most important village in size and influence outside of the Clove. What it would have grown to be, had the railroad not left it to the north, no one can tell.

In 1837, July 27th, the parsonage farm of the Brick Church was sold to the county, through the Commissioners of the Poor, and the poor house was established at this point. The keepers, with the dates of their appointments, are as follows: Harman Blauvelt, January 1st 1838; Valentine Flagler, March 15th 1841; W. Forshee, March 15th 1843; Thomas Onderdonk, August 21st 1847; J. J. Haring, April 13th 1854; John P. Van Houten, April 1st 1861; John V. Matthews, April 1st 1876; and Samson Marks, April 1st 1878, who is the present keeper.

In 1856, a Methodist church was organized (see History of Churches).

In the spring of 1863, an armory was built for Company I of the 17th regiment of N. Y. S. N. G.

Company I was sworn into service at Yonkers, New York, on the 8th of July 1863, to serve thirty days, and went from there to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.

In August 1866, Mr. John H. Goetchius built and started the store still run by him.

The tannery built about 60 years ago by Cornelius and Matthew Demarest is now owned by William Ohme. The name Viola was selected for the village at the suggestion of J. H. Hopper.

FORSHAY'S.

In 1851, Mr. W. S. Forshay erected, about one mile north of Viola, a small shop for the manufacture of cigars, which, in 1860, was supplanted by the present enlarged structure. Mr. Forshay employs about twelve men, and turns out 600,000 cigars per year.

In 1812, there were seven persons in the town by the name of Forsheur (Forshay). Dr. Cole, in his exhaustive history of the Cole family, claims that the original name was Forsieur, and that it is French. "Traditions say that the first American ancestors came to this country during religious persecutions in France, not far from 1700. There is a tradition in the family that a far back ancestor bore the name Jan (of course this form was given here, and not in France); that he followed the sea; that he lived to the great age of 110 years, and in his 110th year walked one day with a grandson, and proved himself the better walker of the two."

CASSADY'S CORNERS.

About one mile east of Viola, on the New City road, we come to a well known landmark of our town, Cassady's Corners. Located almost in the center of the town, at a point where several roads intersect, this, for over 60 years, was the place for town meetings. Marking the site at present are but two houses, and a blacksmith shop built about 1850, and now owned and run by Mr. W. H. Rose.

It may be of interest to know that, during the 94 years of our existence as a town, town meetings have been held for 11 years, or between 1791 and 1801, at the house of Theunis Cuyper, just southeast of the brick church; for 61 years, or between 1802 and 1862 inclusive, at Cassady's Corners; and for 22 years, from 1863 to 1884 inclusive, at Monsey.

While at Cassady's Corners, they were held from 1802-18, at Archibald Cassady's; from 1819-29, at Elizabeth Cassady's, his widow; from 1830-36, at Isaac Finch's; from 1837-51, at Archibald Cassady's (son of former); from 1852-54, at Oliver Crum's; in 1855, at Cornelius B. Haring's; in 1856, at John Onderdonk's; in 1857 and 1858, at Joseph Washburn's; from 1859-62, at David D. Ackerman's.

KAKIAT.

From Cassady's Corners, passing along the New City road to the north and east, we reach at about half a mile the "Brick Church," with its historic burying ground and the school near by.

At two miles we come to "Summit Park" grave yard, incorporated in 1882, with Andrew Johnson, president;

William H. Parsons, secretary; Aaron D. Johnson, treasurer; and these three, with the addition of John F. Hauptman, W. P. Hope, Peter S. Van Orden, John Haring, J. E. Jersey, and William R. Pitt, trustees; and owning one acre and a half of ground, principally deeded by Erastus Johnson. And then crossing the New Jersey and New York Railroad at about two and three-fourths miles, we reach the corner upon which the English Church now stands.

Here formerly was located the oldest village in the town—the village whose English name, New Hempstead (though the mass of the people always called it by its Indian name of Kakiat), gave to the town her name of New Hempstead in 1791.

Here opposite the church to the west stood the old homestead of the Coe's, with their family burying ground not far distant. In this house John D. Coe kept the village store and tavern, from some of the products of which store he paid the salary of the minister of the English Church (see history of that church), and here, too, in 1829, the West Hempstead Post Office was established, with Amasa Coe as postmaster. In the acts of the Legislature for December 30th 1769, we read, "Whereas, the Court House at Orange Town, being the place appointed for annual meeting of the Supervisors of the County of Orange, in October, is found by experience to be very inconvenient on account of its situation: For Remedy Whereof, I. Be it enacted by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Supervisors of said County of Orange, and they are hereby directed to meet at the house of Daniel Coe, at Cakiat, in said county, on the first Tuesday of October next, and from thence adjourn to any other place, as near the center of said County as shall seem most convenient to them, for the good of the Public Service; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding."

In Thatcher's Military Journal, under date of December 29th, 1778, we read: "Our division under General Putnam, arrived at King's Ferry and encamped; 29th, crossed the river in batteaux; 30th, Marched 12 miles in a storm of snow and sleet, and encamped near the small town of Kakiat."

There is little now to mark the site of this once historic place, save the English Church, the history of which is elsewhere given.

BLAUVELT'S FOUNDRY.

Returning now to Forshay's Corners on the Haverstraw road and journeying northward from that point we reach after one mile, or three and one-half miles from Suffern, what is known as Blauvelt's Foundry.

This is located on the Mahwah one eighth of a mile west of the highway and few casual travellers know of its existence.

On early maps the house of Aaron Blauvelt is marked as situated at this point. Mr. Blauvelt must have settled here from Tappan, prior to the Revolution; and it is

probably by him that the first saw and grist mill was built. Aaron had two sons; Cornelius A., who inherited the estate, and John, who moved to Onondaga county.

To Cornelius A., were born, Richard, Aaron, George, Rachel (Mrs. Harman Blauvelt), Maria (Mrs. John S. Gurnee), Rebecca (Mrs. Edward Denoyelles), Letty (Mrs. Leonard Gurnee), and Catherine (Mrs. Hollis Holman.) About 1830, Mr. Richard Blauvelt who had come into possession of this property from his father added to the grist and saw mill, a foundry for the manufacture of ploughs. The mills are now run by Edward Blauvelt, son of Richard. Richard was a man of large influence and usefulness, and is said to have been the first one in this section to burn hard coal.

In those days, it was the custom of the farmers to carry their own vegetables to New York and there personally to dispose of them on the streets of the city. At New York upon one of these visits (about 1832) Mr. Blauvelt purchased a few bushels of hard coal. To the day of his death he used to delight to tell of the amazement of the farmers on the Haverstraw boat at the thought of "Those black stones burning" and how after reaching the dock at Haverstraw they built a fire of wood, cast some of these "black stones" upon it, and then exclaimed "Oh! Oh! Nonsense to think of running a foundry with such stones! You'll have to burn wood to keep them hot, and then see—you can only get them red-hot."

SHERWOODVILLE.

Less than a mile from Mr. Blauvelt's foundry, and four miles from Suffern, we come to what is known as Sherwoodville. Here on a branch of the Mahwah are two mills. One, built before the Revolution (by Jacobus Van Buskirk, it is said, who owned a similar mill on the Mahwah, near Suffern) was operated until the Revolution as a grist mill; then, until 1825 as a bark mill; after that till 1845 by J. Sherwood as a mill for carding wool and fulling cloth; and then to the present time by Jonathan and Elias Sherwood as a mill for the manufacture of cotton bats. The old white oak frame of this building is still in good condition.

The other, a grist mill, was built about the year 1800 by Gilbert Cooper, son of Judge Theunis Cooper, and is now owned by Abram Cooper.

"Wesley Chapel" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1829, is also located here. West of the mills, on Round Mountain, near the top, is a noted rock called "Horse Stable Rock" (see history of Patent of Kakiat p. 138) so called because, during and after the Revolution, Tory horse thieves were wont to stable their horses under its shelving sides. Claudius Smith is said to have been in charge of this band as also of a similar one in Orange county.

LADENTOWN.

Passing on the left the saw mill, etc., of Mr. William Furman, to which the name of Furmanville is given on

county maps, we come next to Ladentown. This village of about a dozen houses is situated on the Haverstraw road, seven miles from both Suffern and Haverstraw. It derives its name from Michael Laden, or Leyden, an Irishman, once employed as a nail cutter in the Ramapo Works, who, about the year 1816, started a store and tavern near the present home of Mr. Charles Hedges. His old house may still be seen a short distance west of Mr. Hedges' residence. As a part of his business, Mr. Laden purchased baskets, wooden bowls, etc., from the dwellers in the mountains, and upon moving to New York city, in 1836, continued this branch of his business. In the earlier days of its history, Ladentown, the halfway point between Suffern and Haverstraw, was a favorite stopping place for teamsters on their journeys to and from the river; and, as liquor could there be had in abundance, the village soon came to possess an unenviable reputation. Indeed, "The worst place in the country," "Sodom," and the like, were no infrequent titles given to it. We are glad, however, to record that Ladentown has long ere this outgrown its bad reputation. Upon the departure of Michael Laden, in 1836, the property was purchased by John J. Secor, who left it to Mrs. Charles Hedges, his wife's niece.

In 1865, the Methodist Episcopal church was built. (See history of Churches.)

In 1871, a post office was established. (See history of Post Offices.)

There are at present three stores, kept by David Johnson, Henry S. Burton, and Gaven Mathers.

CAMP HILL.

About three-quarters of a mile northeast from Ladentown, we come to what is known as Camp Hill, where we find a blacksmith shop and a school house. The place received its name from the fact that here, during the Revolution, the American troops were encamped. Visit the spot, and see what a superb place it is for a camp. Camp Hill, originally included in Lot No. 4 of "Seaman's Range," was the old home of the Bishop family, and in a small burying ground on the farm are found the monuments of its former owners. Among these inscriptions we note the following: Ebenezer Bishop was born July 9th 1749, and died October 2d 1829; Elizabeth (his wife), daughter of James and Debora Johnson, was born January 3d 1746, and died October 28th 1817. They had three sons: John, born 1780, died 1837; Peter, born 1782, died 1826; Ebenezer, born 1785, died 1824. The old farm, including Camp Hill, is now owned by Mr. J. Wilcox.

We have only to mention, in closing this section on Villages and Hamlets, the names of the stations on the New Jersey and New York Railroad: Union, New Hempstead, Summit Park, Alexis, and Pomona; none of these have any history, save that at the last mentioned point a post office has been established since 1876.

CHURCHES.

OUTLINE OF DATES.

English (Presb.), Hempstead,	established before	1754
Brick (Reformed) "	established in	1774
Presbyterian, Ramapo Works,	"	1810
Baptist (Old School), Viola,	"	1815
True Reformed, Monsey,	"	1824
Wesley Chapel (M. E.), Sherwoodville,	"	1829
Union Sunday School, Spring Valley,	"	1830
Methodist, Sloatsburg,	"	1837
Reformed, Spring Valley,	"	1852
Baptist (Liberal), Viola,	"	1854
Lutheran, Masicus,	"	1855
Methodist, Viola,	"	1856
" Spring Valley,	"	1859
Christ's (Episcopal), Suffern,	"	1860
Methodist, Ladentown,	"	1865
" Suffern,	"	1867
St. Paul's (Episcopal), Spring Valley,	"	1868
Rose of Lima (R. Cath.), Suffern,	"	1868
St. Agnes, " Spring Valley,	"	1868
Congregational, Monsey,	"	1869
Baptist, Spring Valley,	"	1870
Methodist, Monsey,	"	1871
Congregational, Tallman's,	"	1874

THE ENGLISH CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), HEMPSTEAD.

A deed dated December 12th 1754, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Rockland county, July 7th 1846, "Between Samuel Coe of New Hempsted of the precinct of Harvuerstraw in the County of orange and province of New York yeoman of the one part and Jacob Hallsted, Jonah Hallsted, Guysbert Cuyper, Samuel Coe, John Coe, Alexander McNoght, alexander montgomery, Francis Garnee, John Secar, and william coe, Elders and Deacons in the Presbyterian Church or Congregation of Said New Hempsted on the other part," by which, "for and in consideration of twenty six pounds two shillings and six pence Currant Lawfull money of New York" a portion of land was deeded to the Congregation for a parsonage farm, speaks of "Forty and eight square rods whereon the meeting house stands which is my free gift to the Presbyterian Church and Congregation for their use and benefit forever." At that date therefore, December 12th 1754, the English Presbyterian Church, not only had been organized with a regular body of elders and deacons but had also a house of worship already erected. It would be interesting to know more concerning the early history of this the first church in the town of Ramapo. Precisely when was it organized? Who were its founders? Why did it chance to be a Presbyterian church? Why was it called "The English Presbyterian Church"? These and a host of other questions concerning the first years of this church crowd to our mind; but all must forever remain unanswered. No record either of church or Presbytery are left to tell the tale.

In the absence of authentic facts, however, we may perhaps be permitted to venture the following conjecture, based in part upon traditions which still linger in the memory of the old in this neighborhood, viz: that about the year 1750 (possibly in the case of the English church a trifle earlier) two churches were organized in the neighborhood*: the one in what was afterward Clarkstown,† the other in what was afterward Ramapo; the one for the Dutch‡ and so designated; the other for the English§ and so designated; the one a Reformed church; the other a Presbyterian; the natural result of the denominational preferences which the different founders had brought with them from their native lands. In such case the original founders were all the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

The "Meeting House" of this regularly organized English Presbyterian Church, spoken of in the deed already quoted, as standing in 1754, was situated about 25 feet north of the present church building. It was a wooden structure, and was said to have been used during the Revolution as a stable.§ In its vicinity the French troops were at one time stationed, and from "near" this "Kakiat Meeting House" General Lafayette dated several official letters. The "Meeting House" stood until 1827, when it was torn down to give place to the present structure.

An old book now in the possession of Mr. Erastus Johnson gives us our next item concerning this church. It is in the shape of an account kept for eleven months between the minister of the church, the Rev. John Lindsley,¶ and the board of trustees. The account, which we quote below, is interesting as giving the names of 25 persons who contributed to the support of the gospel; as telling the amount paid the minister for these eleven months, about \$118;** as showing how this amount was paid, about \$33 in cash and the rest in sundries; as illustrating the sentiment of the time upon the temperance question, and for other reasons. The account is as follows:

*There could not have been more than about 300 people in the vicinity at the time, for in all the Precinct of Haverstraw, which then included Ramapo, Clarkstown, Haverstraw, and Stony Point there were but 654 inhabitants. See Documentary History of New York, Vol. iv, p. 119.

†The Reformed church of West New Hempstead, familiarly known as the "Brick Church," was not organized till a quarter of a century after this. See History of that Church.

‡The services in this church in early years, as in the "Brick Church," were in Dutch. The early records are also in Dutch.

§Some speak of the name "English," as given to the Presbyterian church to distinguish it from the "Brick Church." This may be true, but we are of the opinion that at the first the name distinguished it from the church in Clarkstown.

¶This fact may account for the absence of all early records.

¶The clerk of the Presbytery of New York writes: "John Lindsley was ordained by the Presbytery of New York November 12th 1788, and was afterwards a member of the Presbytery of Albany." At the time Mr. Lindsley served this church he was, therefore, a young man not yet ordained; probably a student.

**If he was paid in Pounds Sterling instead of as we suppose in "Currant Lawfull minney of New York," his salary would have been equal to about \$100 more, or \$218.

worship of the true God and impeading the Spread of the Gospel of his Son, and having had frequent Opportunities of the Tryal of your gifts and unwearied Assiduity in the promotion of the great Cause of the Redeemer; do therefore Call you to the Pastoral charge of said Church and Congregation upon the following conditions:"

Unfortunately the conditions are not named; but we can judge of their nature from those affixed to the call extended to Rev. Allen Blair nine years later. This call, dated April 24th 1797, specifies that Mr. Blair is to preach one Sunday at Hempstead and one at Haverstraw,* that to be free from worldly cares he is to receive from the Hempstead church the sum of \$125 per annum in half yearly payments, and that whenever said Mr. Blair shall think fit to keep house by himself he is to have the use of the parsonage of said church after the first of May 1798 and is to be furnished with one-half necessary fire wood. The pastorate of Mr. Blair was not of long duration, and after his departure the church appears to have become considerably demoralized.† Records show that Communion was administered December 4th 1808 by Rev. Mr. Hillyer, in June 1809 by Rev. Mr. Thompson, on November 19th 1809 by Rev. Mr. King, on July 8th 1810 by Rev. Mr. Riggs, and on December 22d 1811 by Rev. Mr. Williams. Further than this the years between 1800 and 1817 are a blank. Tradition says that the church lapsed into semi-congregationalism.

On the 20th of February 1817, the Rev. Samuel Pelton‡ was installed pastor of the congregation of New Hempstead. The congregation having determined thereafter to transact the business of this church agreeably to the directory of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

*This was the Presbyterian church at Garnerville, now the First Presbyterian Church of Haverstraw, Rev. Mr. McMahon, pastor.

†The church was incorporated May 1st 1792. But May 13th 1822, it was found necessary to reincorporate it.

‡Samuel Pelton was born March 25th 1756, at Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y. His parents were both members of the Goodwill Presbyterian church, with which church he also, in early manhood, connected himself.

At the time of his uniting, the pastor, Rev. Andrew King, urged him to apply himself immediately to the study of Theology; but doubting his qualifications Mr. Pelton chose rather to remove with his wife to a tract of land near Monticello which he had purchased in 1802. Here he remained for 12 or 14 years, living the life of a farmer, yet devoting himself most earnestly to Christian work. Indeed, says one, "He seemed, for awhile to be the only energetic Christian man residing between the Shawangunk mountains and the Delaware river." He was largely instrumental in forming four Presbyterian churches in Sullivan county, viz.: At White Lake, Monticello, Cohecton, and Liberty, and so energetic, constant, and even successful were his strivings to build up the wastes of Zion, that he has been, and now often is called the Father of Presbyterianism in Sullivan county." In 1814 he was once more urged by his old pastor and others to prepare for the ministry—and upon yielding—with such zeal did he prosecute his studies that in the autumn of 1815 he received license to preach. In February, 1817, Mr. Pelton took charge of the churches of Hempstead and Haverstraw—which churches he served for 23 years. On account of a severe stroke of paralysis he resigned his charges in 1840 to return to his farm in Sullivan county. "An old man coming to lay his bones among us" was the comment of his neighbors. But their anticipations proved false. He improved in health—preached occasionally in vacant pulpits—did a large amount of Christian work, and not till July 10th 1864, did he yield up his soul to God who gave it. Of him it has been said, "He was a ready preacher and debater; and if he did not employ a polished rhetoric in addressing his auditors, yet the activity of his imagination and the sprightliness of his thoughts made him always an interesting and sometimes a powerful speaker."

of America, chose the following persons to be their ruling elders, viz., Benjamin Coe, Esq. and John Coe who had been once set apart to that office, and Mr. Levi Sherwood, John Smith, and John J. Gurnee, Esq., who were solemnly set apart to their office agreeably to the 12th chapter of the form of Government. "There were at this time 59 communicating members in the congregation who were in regular standing." The call of Mr. Pelton was dated December 26th 1816 and was signed by John Cole, Levi Sherwood, Adrian Deronde, Joseph E. Jones, and John D. Coe, "Committee in behalf of the congregation." It was for one-half his time and his salary was to be \$250 in half yearly payments, the use of the parsonage, and forty loads of wood. Mr. Pelton remained in charge of the congregation till 1840. In 1821 his labors were blessed with a great revival, when 110 united with the church at one time. In 1824 he engaged in a public dispute with a Methodist clergyman at Haverstraw upon Calvinism *versus* Arminianism and soon after published a small volume, containing the debate and some other matters, which was much praised and admired by his friends. He was beloved by his congregation, a power in the community, and he only resigned in 1840 because of a stroke of paralysis received the winter before, "which so impaired his bodily and mental powers as to render him incapable of performing ministerial work." He was succeeded, November 11th 1840, by Rev. John N. Boyd, who served the congregation till 1852. Mr. Boyd was followed, November 1st 1852, by Rev. Abijah Green and he was followed, December 18th 1853, by Rev. Samuel Kellogg. The present incumbent, Rev. Thomas Mack,* was installed pastor July 26th 1866.

May 31st 1879 the present church building was struck by lightning. At this time part of a cast iron bracket, fastened to a pillar in the back of the church was thrown by the lightning which came down the pillar—in a straight line across the entire length of the church and buried several inches in the wall over the pulpit. The present elders of the church are Servetus Gurnee and John Helms. The trustees are John Hauptman, John Green, and Andrew Jersey; the clerk and treasurer is Erastus Johnson.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RAMAPO WORKS.

The house of worship which this congregation occupies was built in the year 1810 by Jeremiah H. Pierson, proprietor of the Ramapo Works, for the accommodation of his employees, there being at that time no church nearer than the "Island Church" (built 1791) Mahwah, four miles distant.

This building, which claims the honor of being the oldest church building in the town, still preserves much of its original quaintness; the box pews entered through high doors swing upon wrought iron hinges broad and long,

*Mr. Mack was born in the Township of Hackley, Parish of Mullabreck, County of Armagh, July 18th 1801, within a mile of the birth place of Dr. John Hall. He landed in America, June 17th 1849, and his charges have been Mt. Bethel, North Hampton county, Pa., Cohecton and Liberty in Sullivan county, N. Y., and his present charge.

Genial, kind, and true, he is universally beloved by all who know him.

and the pentagonal box pulpit, just large enough for one minister, to which he ascends by a narrow stairway and in which he is expected to shield himself from intrusion by shutting the door behind him. It is to be deplored that the "Church Book" from which a full and accurate history of the early days of this church could be written is not to be found. We esteem ourselves fortunate however in having access to the methodical books of the Ramapo Works from which we glean the following.

From the beginning, services were held in this church on alternate Sundays, the pulpit being supplied by ministers from churches more or less remote. One of the first of these to come, and the one whose visits were most frequent till he assumed pastoral charge of the congregation in 1834, was Dr. Samuel Fisher, pastor after 1809 of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., and after 1814 of First Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J. Besides him, between 1815 and 1822, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Messrs. Ford, Spaulding, Condet, Wilder, Mills, Gildersleeve, Armstrong, Crane, Babbitt, and Chandler; between 1822 and 1824 by Messrs Polhman, Barton, Hendricks, Crane, Tuttle, Babbitt, Osborne, Harris, and Pierson; and between 1824 and 1834, by Rev. Messrs. Stebbins, Chansen, Olds, Romeyn, Wynkoop,* Judson, and Smith.

That a Sunday school was organized at a very early date, probably the first in the town is apparent from the following.

"Ramapo Works, June 25th 1821.

"We the subscribers promise to pay the sums of money respectively affixed to our names for the use of the Sunday school in this place, and for the purchase of Bibles, and other books to be distributed as premiums for the most regular attendance, orderly behavior, and for the greatest proficiency in committing Christ's sermon on the Mount." This is signed by 26 names and the amount subscribed is \$39.

That attention was given to vocal music is clear from the fact that as early as May 1812, 22 persons subscribed £11, 16s. for singing lessons to be taught by William Silcock, which was followed in January 1813, by 15 persons subscribing £6 for lessons by A. C. Colton, and in 1814, £12 for lessons by Sylvanus Ward and Ephraim Clark. That instrumental music was also cared for is clear from the fact that 36 persons subscribed £11 for a bass viol.

On May 1st 1834, Dr. Samuel Fisher "warned by failing health to do less arduous duties than those which had multiplied around him" during the 20 years of his pastorate at Paterson, assumed charge of this church.

His pastorate of six years was so valuable and his connection with the church since its erection so intimate, that we give the following additional facts concerning him.

He was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, in June

1777, was ordained to the ministry in 1805, settled at Morristown, New Jersey, in 1809, and at Paterson, New Jersey, in 1814, where he remained until he assumed charge of the Ramapo church in 1834.

The character of the man may be gathered from the following, taken from the Passaic County, New Jersey, History.

"Dr. Fisher was a man of remarkable energy, took a deep interest in affairs, and was foremost in every public enterprise for the advancement of Paterson. He even took the trouble to make a thorough census of the town in 1824, and again in 1825, 1827, 1829, and 1832.

In 1838, while pastor at Ramapo, his superior abilities were recognized by the denomination to which he belonged, in his being selected to be the first moderator of the Old School General Assembly, the highest honor the Presbyterian Church can confer upon one of her ministers.

After Dr. Fisher's departure the church was supplied: from 1841 to 1844, by Rev. J. C. Day; from 1845 to 1846, by Rev. S. J. Harker; from 1846 to 1848, by Rev. William A. Westcott; from 1848, by Rev. William H. Kirk; from 1853 to 1857, by Rev. William T. Van Doren.

The village of Ramapo Works being exclusively a manufacturing place the vigor of its life, and of course, that of the church depended upon the prosecution of its industries; and when, with the advancing age of Mr. J. H. Pierson,* these declined the church declined also.

In 1863, at the organization of the Ramapo Car Works, the Methodists, with zeal and usefulness, labored in the place. But it was not till 1867 that the Old Church was reorganized.

The precise date of this reorganization was the first Sunday in September 1867, at which time the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. Henry Kendall, secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

On October 27th 1867 the Sunday school was organized. On December 1st 1867 William Van Wagenen and Henry L. Pierson jr., were chosen ruling elders, and on the 21st of April 1868, the church was formally taken under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson.†

The pastors of the church since 1867 have been: Rev. Goodloe B. Bell until May 1871; Rev. Peres B. Bonney, from November 1871 until November 1875; Rev. George A. Ford, from April 16th 1876 until April 29th 1880; and the Rev. Eben B. Cobb, the present pastor, since April 29th 1880.

On the 2d day of June 1877, the church was incorporated with Eli Beard, W. W. Snow, Henry L. Pierson jr., and E. F. Pierson, as trustees.

In March 1880, a Woman's Missionary Society was organized which has proved a valuable auxiliary to the church's usefulness.

At present the church has three Sunday schools under its charge; at Ramapo, at Hillburn, and at Brook Chapel.‡

*Mr. Wynkoop was pastor of the Island Church, Mahwah, from 1825 to 1830, and in his call it is stipulated that he preach "in the afternoon or evening of every other Sabbath" at Ramapo Works. We presume a similar arrangement was made with other ministers. As will be seen many of them were pastors of the Lutheran congregation which afterward built the Masonic Lutheran Church (see history of that church).

*Mr. Pierson died in 1855 aged 90.

†The welcome by the Presbytery was unusually cordial, especially by the older members, among them Rev. Mr. Timlow, and Rev. George Pierson, who had preached at Ramapo in years long gone by, the latter as early as 1823.

‡Brook Chapel is in the mountains, and was built for the colored people in this region in May 1877.

The present elders are: Eli Beard, Henry L. Pierson jr., Robert J. Davidson, and William Van Wagenen.

**REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF WEST NEW HEMPSTEAD,
FAMILIARLY KNOWN AS THE "BRICK CHURCH."**

A parchment bound book, purporting to be "The Church Records of the Reformed Dutch and English Congregations subject to the Synod of Dort in the upper part of Kakeath" (for the translation of which Dutch records we are indebted to Dr. A. S. Zabriskie), says that on Wednesday, September 28th 1774, a meeting of persons in sympathy with the Dutch Reformed Church was held at the house of James Christie, to take action with reference to the formation of a church.

At that time, Cornelius Smith, Abraham De Baun, Requier A. Quackenbos, and Johannes Smith were chosen elders, and Jacob Servant, Petrus de Marest, Gerret Smith, and Abraham Onderdonk, deacons, and Garrett Van Houten and Johannes W. Cogg a committee to take all necessary action with reference to full ecclesiastical organization.

Upon the following Sunday (October 2d 1774), the congregation assembled at the house of James Christie to hold their first preaching service, upon which occasion a sermon was read by John W. Cogg. At the close of this service, it was resolved that, owing to the illness of Garrett Van Houten, Cornelius Smith should, for the time being, act in his place upon the committee appointed to take necessary steps toward full ecclesiastical organization.

On Saturday, October 8th 1774, Cornelius Smith and John W. Cogg undertook the journey to Dominie Benjamin Van der Linden's, preacher at Paramus, and having secured his approval, wrote to J. H. Goetchius, preacher at Schralenburg and secretary of Synod, requesting an extra meeting of Synod convened at Hackensack on the 15th of November following.

Agreeable to this call the Synod duly assembled, and, after considering the petition from "Kakeath," voted to establish a church at that point, with the official name of the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the upper part of Kakeath," and appointed Dominie Van der Linden to effect the same; whereupon Dominie Van der Linden proceeded to "Kakeath," and on Sunday, December 4th 1774, formally ordained the elders and deacons previously elected and ecclesiastically organized the church.

It is to be regretted that from this date till 1824 no records of this important church are in existence.

An old deed states that in 1786 the trustees of the church were Johannes Smith, Henry Young, Aury Blauvelt, James Demarest, John Myers, and Conrad Tinkey; and another old deed gives the trustees in 1796 as Andrus Onderdonk, Peter Van Houten, and Conrad Tinkey.

The corner stone states that the first building was erected in 1788, and the records of 1824 show that some time prior to that the official name of the church was changed from "Kakiat" to "West New Hempstead," the West being prefixed to distinguish it from the Dutch

church at Clarkstown, about six miles distant, to which the name of New Hempstead had been given. Further than this, our knowledge of the "Brick Church" is a blank.

In the summer of 1824, Dominie James Demarest and sixty-eight of the members seceded from the brick church, and formed the True Reformed Church of Monsey. After their departure, Elder Cornelius A. Blauvelt and Deacon Isaac J. Cole made application to Classis for recognition and reorganization, whereupon Classis appointed "Rev. W. Eltinge to meet with the male members of said congregation, at their church, on Saturday, July 10th 1824, to superintend an election of officers to supply vacancies," and to induct the same into office upon the following day. This he did.

At that time Cornelius A. Blauvelt, Adrian Onderdonk, David Cole, and John Tinkie jr. were elected elders, and Isaac J. Cole, John J. Ackerson, Adrian A. Onderdonk, and Laurent De Baun, deacons.

In 1853, the church established an outpost at Spring Valley, and, with the assistance of the people of Spring Valley, undertook the support of its own pastor. Previously, since the formation of the Island Church in 1791, the "Brick Church" had been associated with it in the support of a pastor.

On Thanksgiving day, November 20th 1856, the congregation unanimously resolved to pull down their old church building, and to erect a new edifice on the old site, which was done.

In April 1865, the ranks of the church were once more depleted by the withdrawal of fifty-six persons to form the church at Spring Valley (for a full record of which see history of Spring Valley Church). After their departure the church closed up its ranks by electing, as elders, Isaac Whitney, Aaron Blauvelt, William Johnson, and Henry Seaman, and as deacons, Cornelius E. Blauvelt, Cornelius A. Blauvelt, and Alpheus Coe.

The present officers are: John J. Gurnee, Samuel P. Blauvelt, Alpheus J. Coe, and James Cooper, elders; and Levi Johnson, L. D. N. Coe, Alfred Young, and Gouverneur S. See, deacons.

The pastors have been: David Mavinus, 1774 to 1778; Peter Leydt, 1789 to 179-; George G. Brinkerhoff, 1793 to 1806; James D. Demarest, 1808 to 1824; Jefferson Wynkoop, 1824 to 1836; Peter Allen, 1837 to 1862; John R. Brock, 1862 to 1865; George G. Van Nest, 1865 to 1869; Henry Mattice (supply), 1869 to 1871; Benjamin T. Statesir, 1872 to 1881. At present the church is without a pastor.

The Sunday school was established about 1830, during the pastorate of Rev. Jefferson Wynkoop.

Its superintendents have been: Rev. Jefferson Wynkoop, Rev. Peter Allen, Henry Seaman, C. E. Blauvelt, C. A. Blauvelt, C. E. Blauvelt (again), Rev. Henry Mattice, C. E. Blauvelt (again), Rev. Benjamin T. Statesir, and the present incumbent, C. E. Blauvelt.

Under the ministry of Rev. James D. Demarest, on January 18th 1821, seventy-nine persons were received into the communion of the church upon confession of

their faith, and on the following May, sixteen in addition.

Of this revival Dr. David Cole writes: "I well remember hearing people speak of it in my boyhood, when it was still recent, as one of God's wonder-workings among men. I regret that some eye-witness had not written the history of that great work of grace."

The property now occupied by the Rockland county poor house was once the parsonage farm of the Brick Church. It was sold to Cornelius Sickles, John S. Gurnee, James Suffern, and John J. Eckerson, Superintendents of Poor, July 22d 1837.

Near the church is an old burying ground, in which are the remains of many of the original settlers of the neighborhood.

THE UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL, SPRING VALLEY.

In the Spring of 1830, Rev. C. Hunt, pastor of the Reformed Church, Clarkstown, organized, in the district school building, near the Dutch Factory, a Union Sunday school, with Cornelius Jos. Blauvelt as superintendent.

This was done, primarily, to meet the religious destitution of the Dutch Factory neighborhood. Here for about a dozen years, during eight months of the year, the school was continued, "being occasionally turned out of doors for a year by a majority of the votes present at a district school meeting.*

The numbers on its roll, July 1831, were 13 teachers and 64 scholars. The more prominent teachers were Cornelius Jos. Blauvelt, Joseph C. Blauvelt, Samuel Helms, Edward Taylor, David Cole, Isaac Lyon, John A. Crumb, Abram S. Crumb, and several devoted ladies.

The ministers who visited the school and encouraged the work were Rev. Christopher Hunt, Rev. Alexander H. Warner, Rev. Samuel Pelton, and Rev. Jefferson Wynkoop.

The school was also visited and encouraged by Benjamin Wood, Thomas Lipincott, Daniel H. Blauvelt (uncle Daniel), and Levi Sherwood, father of the present Levi Sherwood of Monsey.

In the summer of 1843, after a prolonged discontinuance, this school was once more opened with Joseph C. Blauvelt as superintendent, and for the first time in its history was continued throughout the following winter.

During the next eight years it passed through a varied experience, again and again interrupted by the action of the voters in district school meeting, but for most of the time doing an important work for the religious uplifting of the community.

In 1851, after another break, the school was once more reorganized, this time with I. Remsen Blauvelt as superintendent. As permission to use the district school building could not be obtained before the annual meeting in the following December, the school accepted the offer of Stephen D. Herrick and commenced its services in his carriage house on the 29th of June. Here the school was continued for three months. For the two fol-

lowing months it was held in a small building near by, hired for the purpose; for seven months after this in the district school house; and in July 1852, it removed to the Union Sunday School House, a new building put up for its special accommodation, where it continued for ten years or more, up to the time of its final disbanding.

The cause of this disbanding was that all the churches in the place were then able to sustain a Sunday school of their own, and consequently there was no further need of a Union Sunday School in Spring Valley.

Of the union school building itself the following fact may be given. It was built in the spring of 1852, mainly through the efforts of Joseph C. and I. Remsen Blauvelt, on the lot deeded by Joseph Wood to the Brick Church for the erection of an "Outpost" in Spring Valley (see history of Spring Valley Reformed church). It cost \$400, and, being a union building, was never dedicated. In addition to the Sunday school, it was designed as a place of meeting for the people of all classes, and within its walls Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Episcopalian ministers have held services.

The churches in the village having become established and having provided suitable accommodations for all their meetings, there was no further need for this union building. Therefore by mutual agreement between the parties interested (I. Remsen Blauvelt and the Brick Church), it was sold in 1864 with all its belongings, and the proceeds were donated to the Reformed Dutch church in Spring Valley. The ground-plot reverted to the former owner.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF SPRING VALLEY.

On March 7th 1850, the Consistory of the West New Hempstead church appointed David Cole and Joseph C. Blauvelt to solicit subscriptions towards securing an "Outpost" or preaching station in the vicinity of Spring Valley. This action was taken at the request of a number of families in the neighborhood of Spring Valley, who were desirous that a church edifice should be erected in that vicinity. Two years later, December 9th 1851, Joseph C. Blauvelt, Isaac Whitney, Stephen Stevens, Isaac L. Sherwood, and Henry Seaman were appointed a building committee to superintend the erection of a church edifice on the premises of Mr. Joseph Wood.*

At their meeting, held January 21st 1852, the Consistory of the Brick Church, reconsidering their action of the month previous, accepted the (gratuitous) generous offer of David Cole of a lot "over the hill," and authorized Mr. Cole to solicit subscriptions, appointed J. B. Haring, J. C. Blauvelt, I. Whitney, and Isaac L. Sherwood (Henry Sherwood was afterwards added), a committee on the part of the Consistory to conduct and inspect said building in connection with Mr. Cole.

Here ground was broken and timber collected for the new church; but upon Mr. Cole's health becoming impaired, his deed was returned August 20th 1852, and Au-

*For the facts concerning this school we are indebted to I. Remsen Blauvelt.

*This lot of Joseph Wood's was situated near the present Union Day School building, and was purchased by the consistory of the Brick Church for \$40.

gust 31st following, a new committee consisting of I. L. Sherwood, Samuel Lawrence, I. Whitney, Henry Sherwood, and Stephen D. Herrick was appointed to build a Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Spring Valley upon the land donated by Samuel Lawrence.

Here, where the present church now stands, the "Preaching Place" was erected, and of the new enterprise the Consistory of the Brick Church in their report to the Classis, April 1854, make the following minute:

"With regard to the enterprise at Spring Valley, thanks be to God, it has so far proved that the time, the expense, and the labor given to it has not been in vain. Our church edifice there though small, is yet substantial, neat, and comfortable. The attendance there is not great indeed, but it is encouraging. The church edifice was erected at an expense of some fifteen hundred dollars. When dedicated a few hundred dollars debt remained upon it, which debt has since that time been nearly liquidated. And we as a Consistory feel constrained, from a sense of gratitude, here to express our unfeigned sincere thanks to those brethren of the Classis and their congregations for their seasonable aid in this important enterprise."

For over a decade of years, after this, services were held in this "Preaching Place" at Spring Valley; the pastor of the West New Hempstead church officiating usually in the afternoon of each Lord's day.

But in 1863 "the pews in the little building being by many too few to accommodate those worshipping there," it was agreed that the time had arrived to erect a more commodious house of worship; whereupon, June 1st, Andrew I. Tallman, an elder in the Brick Church, was appointed to circulate a subscription, and his report being favorable the "Preaching Place" was sold for four hundred dollars to Albert Tallman,* and A. C. J. Blauvelt, Andrew I. Tallman, Nicholas C. Blauvelt, and Henry L. Sherwood were appointed a building committee to erect a new church upon the old site.

The work of building was commenced in 1864, though the war of the Rebellion had advanced all kinds of building materials to almost fabulous prices. January 4th 1865, to the great satisfaction of all, the building committee were able to report to the Consistory of the Brick Church that their work had been done; whereupon that body passed a resolution approving the course of the building committee and obligating themselves to meet all indebtedness incurred.

This action of the Consistory of the Brick Church in assuming the debt (about \$8,000) incurred in the erection of the church at Spring Valley, was remonstrated against by certain members of that church, and after considerable discussion it was by mutual consent deemed best that the two churches should separate. Upon the Brick Church relinquishing "all claim upon the church building or property in Spring Valley," and the Spring Valley church assuming the debt, this separation was effected

by a committee of Classis, Rev. John Manley, Rev. J. T. Demarest, Rev. J. R. Brock, and elders Henry L. Sherwood, and Mr. Wortendyke, of Pascack, April 11th 1865.

On the 17th of April following the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Spring Valley, Rockland county, New York" was legally incorporated, and at that time the Brick Church formally transferred the property at Spring Valley to the new organization.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. John R. Brock who resigned the pastorate of the West New Hempstead church for this purpose. He was installed May 7th 1865 and remained pastor till April 10th 1869. His successors have been: Marshall B. Smith, July 7th 1869 to November 1st 1870; Richard De Witt, October 8th 1871 to April 1st 1876; Peter E. Kipp (stated supply), July 1876 to April 1877; Daniel Van Pell, July 16th 1877 to September 23d 1878; Cornelius E. Crispell D. D., September 9th 1879, the present pastor.

The 56 persons dismissed from the Brick Church and uniting in organizing this church are: A. C. J. Blauvelt, Andrew I. Tallman, Abram Palmer, Mrs. Catharine Smith, Mrs. J. M. Westervelt, George Sherwood, Mrs. Loadice Abram, Samuel Bronsell, Mrs. Mary A. Van Orden, Cornelius Blauvelt, Henry L. Sherwood, Samuel Osborne, Garrett Van Houten, Rachel Van Houten, Mrs. Catharine Brady, Mrs. C. Matilda Deronde, Frank Charlton, Harvey Sherwood, Peter Tallman, Eleza Tallman, Mrs. Margaret Tinkey, Samuel De Baun, Mrs. Levina Conklin, Martha Tallman, Ellen Ann Palmer, Melissa Smith, Mrs. Catharine Van Houten, Mrs. Catharine Blauvelt, Mrs. Emeline Thompson, Mrs. Maria Bronsell, Mrs. Jane Tallman, Mrs. Phebe Blauvelt, Mrs. Mary Sherwood, Mrs. Mary Osborne, Mrs. Kate Van Houten, Joseph White, Peter D. Tallman, Mrs. Westervelt, Rebecca Charlton, Charity M. Sherwood, Tunis Tallman, Mrs. Catharine Merritt, Phebe Haight, Mrs. Jane M. De Baun, Mrs. Matilda Abrams, John Polhemus, Stephen Stevens, John Van Houten, Mrs. Sarah Sugden, Mrs. Jane Jersey, Mrs. Leah Polhemus, Mrs. Martha Stevens, Helen M. Johnson, Mrs. Jane Van Houten, Mrs. Mary Vanzant, John Van Houten.

The first Consistory was composed of: Andrew I. Tallman, Henry L. Sherwood, Tunis Tallman, Cornelius I. Blauvelt, elders; Abram Palmer, Frank Charlton, Harvey Sherwood, Peter Tallman, deacons.

The present Consistory is composed of: P. Tallman, C. D. Eckerson, Abraham Palmer and P. T. Ackerman, elders; P. S. Van Orden, E. C. Warren, C. E. Felter, I. A. Dingman, deacons, and J. D. Blauvelt, clerk.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kipp the church was blessed with a gracious revival, 47 being welcomed into the church on confession of their faith, March 1st 1877.

In 1865 a Sunday school was organized in connection with the church, Mr. Peter Tallman as superintendent. He has been followed in office by I. C. Lets, Frank Charlton, J. A. Ball, Rev. R. De Witt, R. C. Haff, William Van Wagenen, P. T. Ackerman, and the present incumbent, Mr. Andrew Smith.

The school has increased from an average of 55 in 1865 to an average of 111 in 1883.

*He moved it to a lot owned by himself. The building was afterward sold to the Baptist (see history of that church), and is now Van Houten Hall.

The corner stone of the church contains; a copy of the constitution of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, a copy of the Holy Bible, the *Intelligencer*, proceedings of the last General Synod, names of Consistory now acting, names of Building Committee, a specimen of the currency of the United States as also of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

BAPTIST CHURCHES, VIOLA.

The first Baptist church to be located in Ramapo, stood on the southeast corner where the road from Tallman's to Sherwoodville crosses the New City road, and was built not far from 1815. In its early days it was strong and flourishing, supported by such persons as Cornelius Quackenbosh, Henry Frederick, John De Grote, John Forshee and son, William Springsteel, and others. Their most noted preacher was Elder Beebe, and their doctrines "the hardest of the hard and the strongest of the strong."

Mr. Beebe, at his departure, was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Williams, a far more liberal man than his predecessor, whose coming resulted in the formation of two parties, one in favor of Sabbath schools, missions, temperance, etc., and the other opposed to these. Each party claimed the church against the other. They resorted to law, and about 1853, just as the case was to be tried (the night before, it is said), some one ended the controversy by burning the church. After the fire the liberal party, in 1854, under the lead of Mr. John Crum, built the larger church on the north side of the New City road one-half mile nearer Suffern.

And their example was followed by the other party who, in 1857, erected a smaller structure on the old site. Neither of the churches have now more than a nominal existence.

SPRING VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Spring Valley Baptist Church dates its corporate existence from the 9th of November 1870; and Mr. I. Remsen Blauvelt, and Mr. E. J. Hillman, authorized "church clerks," give the following as its history in their minutes of church meetings from which this account is gathered, and in part quoted.

A special church meeting was held by the "Nanuet Baptist Church" at Nanuet, on the 19th of February 1867, "to consider the application of I. Remsen Blauvelt, for said church, to buy the Old Dutch Church Meeting House (see history of Reformed Church, Spring Valley), in the village of Spring Valley, for an Outpost or Preaching Station of the Nanuet church, as an aggressive movement of the denomination in Rockland county." At this meeting Mr. Blauvelt was appointed "to ascertain what Spring Valley would do toward paying for the property, which in its then condition could be bought for twelve hundred dollars."

The following week, Mr. Blauvelt reported to the Nanuet church subscriptions to the amount of \$1,300 and thereupon the building was ordered to be purchased. After the purchase so much was required to fit up "the

place in a plain but respectable manner for a house of worship" that when all was completed a debt was found to have been incurred amounting to \$2,422 which subsequently increased to \$2,500. With this incumbrance, which weighed upon the society till its dissolution, the new building was dedicated with the usual services, on the 19th of September 1867. Dr. Thomas of the Pierrepont street church, Brooklyn, officiating at the morning service and Dr. Thomas Armitage of the Fifth Baptist church of New York city, at the second service in the evening. From this time till July 1870, services were held in the Spring Valley church every Sunday afternoon by the preacher holding service at Nanuet in the morning. At the beginning there "were only two Baptist families connected with the Nanuet church residing in Spring Valley;" but by 1870 "the number of members of the Nanuet church worshipping in the meeting house at Spring Valley, fully equaled, and probably exceeded the numbers worshipping at Nanuet."

"During the fall and winter of 1869, several of the members of the Nanuet church residing in and around Spring Valley expressed themselves desirous of forming a separate church organization in their village;" but action upon the matter for the time being was deferred. On the 20th of April 1870, at the regular church meeting at Nanuet, the long cherished desire of many of the members at Spring Valley to become an independent church was revived." To consider this question many special and regular, separate and joint, meetings of the Nanuet and Spring Valley churches were held without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion and it was finally decided to refer the whole matter to a committee of arbitration. Accordingly the Spring Valley members chose Dr. J. S. Backus of New York city, the Nanuet members chose W. S. Mikels of New York city, and these two chose W. A. Gellatly. "After a careful and impartial examination of the question submitted to" them this committee rendered the following decision, viz.; "That the Brethren at Spring Valley take the property in their village at Twenty-five hundred dollars and be released from any further obligations." This decision was given September 21st 1870. Upon the 26th of October following, the Nanuet Baptist Church, in regular church meeting, on request of Edward J. Hillman, Abigail J. Hillman, Matthew Person, Emeline Person, I. Remsen Blauvelt, Selina S. Blauvelt, Samuel V. Smith, Sarah A. Smith, Julietta Ellsworth, Helen M. Elsworth, Phoebe J. Elsworth, Garret Sawner, Sarah Sawner, John M. Smith, Maria D. Smith, Ann Osborn, John Earle, Catharine Earle, Susanna Blauvelt, Sarah Sugden, Abram Hudson, Lucinda Hudson, Joseph Hunt, Joseph Taylor, Sarah Taylor, Eliza G. Hutchenson, Maria Paul, John J. Bilyen, Leah A. Bilyen, Phoebe Van Houten, Anna Campbell, Susan Schuyler, Margaret Drain, Elizabeth Willis, Lizzie Brownsel, and Peter Harring, for regular church letters of dismission that they might unite in the formation of a new church at Spring Valley voted "that we cordially grant them letters of dismission for that purpose and when regularly constituted

as a church shall cease to regard them as under our watch and care." Accordingly, on Wednesday evening, November 9th 1870, at 7 P. M., the Spring Valley Baptist Church of Rockland county, New York, was organized, with I. Remsen Blauvelt and Matthew Persons, as deacons, and Edward J. Hillman as church clerk.

Further action was taken on the 12th instant toward legal incorporation, when Joseph Hunt, John M. Smith, Samuel V. Smith, John J. Bilyen, and Edward J. Hillman were chosen trustees.

On November 20th 1870, Rev. Wm. H. Sherman of the Berean Baptist Church of Philadelphia, who had served the congregation for about four months as a supply, was called to be the acting pastor of the church. He accepted the invitation and on December 8th was regularly installed as first pastor. A proposition having been received from the West Hempstead Baptist Church (see history of that church) for a portion of the services of Mr. Sherman, it was voted, September 10th 1871, "that the Hempstead Church have the Sunday Morning services of Bro. Sherman for which they would pay him at the rate of \$400 per year and provide for him a way to get to and from their meeting house, and that the Spring Valley Church should have the Sunday afternoon and evening services for which they would pay at the rate of \$600 per year." This arrangement was carried into effect.

On October 3d 1871, the Spring Valley Church was received as a member of the Southern New York Baptist Association, to which body the church reported 45 members, a Sabbath school, organized in 1868 with Matthew Persons as superintendent, having 24 teachers and 218 scholars, an average attendance of 107, and a library of 300 volumes, and a "debt of \$2,500 which we are trying to liquidate."

This debt thus reported weighed heavily on the society. Mr. Sherman's labors with the church terminated in February 1872. In May 1873 he was succeeded by the Rev. F. Greaves of Nyack. In June 1873 Mr. Greaves resigned, and in November following his connections with the church terminated. Being now without a pastor, the society continued their religious services as best they could, Mr. E. J. Hillman, a member and officer, supplying the pulpit by request. Every effort was made to meet the indebtedness, but in vain. Many influential members moved away from the Valley. A season of financial depression settled upon the country. And thus it came to pass that on the 20th of June 1875, the last sermon in the Spring Valley Baptist Church was preached by Mr. Hillman from Acts viii, 1st, and the following day, June 21st 1875, the church, which this zealous band had so faithfully tried to save, was sold at auction to Levi Gurnee of Pascack, N. J., for \$1,900. For a short time longer the society clung together, meeting from time to time in the homes of the members; but long ere this "The Spring Valley Baptist Church" has become the church that was.

THE TRUE REFORMED CHURCH, MONSEY.

This church sprang into existence June 11th, 1824, when 68 members of the "Brick Church," with the pastor of that church, Rev. James D. Demarest, seceded from the Classis of Paramus, and its "Superior Judicatories," and connected themselves with the True Reformed Synod of Hackensack. The members seceding were: Garret Sarven, Joseph Iserman, Teunis Van Houten, Peter C. Van Houten, Peter Sarven, Stephen Van Orden, Cornelius Springsteen, Claas T. Van Houten, Cornelius Onderdonk, William Yury, Susanna Yury, Catharine Van Houten, Aurry Myer, John Van Orden, Elizabeth Van Orden, Garret T. Onderdonk, Jane Onderdonk, Caroline Myer, Catharine Barberow, Jane Van Houten, Maria Iserman, Elizabeth Cole, John T. Cooper, Charity Sarven, Charity Yury, Martha Crum, Aurry Onderdonk, Elizabeth Onderdonk, Peter P. Van Houten, Peter T. Van Houten, Abraham P. Van Houten, Elizabeth Yury, Abraham Sarven, Margaret Sarven, Henry Iserman, Jane Blauvelt, Jacob Sarven, Hannah Sarven, Cornelius J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Van Houten, Peter R. Van Houten, Wing Van Houten, Eliza Demarest, Thomas Onderdonk, Margaret Onderdonk, William Bertholf, Lear Bertholf, Isaac Onderdonk, Elizabeth Onderdonk, John Myers, Abraham G. Sarven, Rachel Sarven, John A. Johnson, Sally Johnson, Nicholas L. Haring, Anna Smith, Mary Haring, Elizabeth Sarven, Sarah Felter, Abraham Iserman, Susannah Iserman, Peggy Bruce, John P. Van Houten, Maria Onderdonk, Jacob Felter, Isaac Myer, Maria Westervelt.

In the spring of the following year, the church was ecclesiastically organized, with Garret Sarven, Joseph Iserman, Teunis Van Houten, and Peter C. Van Houten, as elders, and Peter Sarven, Stephen Van Orden, and Cornelius Springsteen, as deacons.

Soon after, ground was broken for a church edifice on a lot granted by Judge Sarven, situated about a third of a mile north of Monsey, on the corner, where the road from Spring Valley intersects the road leading from Monsey to Mechanicsville; the site being now marked by a burying ground.

Here the church was completed in the year 1827, and the congregation worshiped till 1869, when they moved into their present edifice in the village, and the first building was sold to Samuel D. Haring.* The lot, upon which the present edifice stands, was donated by Samuel D. Haring in 1868. The building committee were Levi Sherwood, John H. Johnson, and Frederick Van Houten.

The church was dedicated August 19th 1869, on which occasion a sermon was preached, in the morning, by John V. De Baun, and in the afternoon by John R. Cooper.

*Mr. Haring moved the building to the village, and fitted it up for a Union church. It is now a Congregational church. (See history of same.)



James Sherwood

The ministers have been: James D. Demarest,* John Y. De Baun, Abram Van Houten, and, for the last 19 years, John R. Cooper.

The present officers are; John A. Johnson, Levi Sherwood, and John Iserman, elders, and William Sarven, John Van Buskirk, and Crine Hook, deacons.

The church is at present connected with the church at Nanuet in the support of its pastor.

WESLEY CHAPEL, SHERWOODVILLE.

John Wesley was born in 1703. The first Methodist Conference was held in London, June 25th 1744. The first conference in the United States was held at Philadelphia, in June 1773, at which time they reported ten preachers and 1,160 members; and the Methodist Church entered the town of Ramapo, with a local habitation and a name, in the building of Wesley Chapel, in 1829.

Of this church we have the following history, kindly prepared by Mr. Elias G. Sherwood:

"What is now known as the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Society at Sherwoodville, Rockland county, New York, dates back as far as 1805. Previous to that year, Rev. Freeborn Garretson, presiding elder, Elijah Woolsey, Peter Vannest, and others, travelled through this valley, which was then included in the Newburgh and Haverstraw circuit, preaching in private houses, shops, barns, and, in fact, wherever a place large enough to accommodate the congregations could be found.

"One of the first Methodist meetings was held in the old stone house, near the chapel, now owned by Elias G. Sherwood, but in those days by a family named Frederick. Later the services were held at the house of Stephen Gurnee, father of Abram Gurnee. From there they were removed to the house of William Osborn, who was appointed class leader, with Abram Gurnee as one of the stewards. After this, meetings were held at Benjamin Sherwood's, two miles south of the chapel, until about the year 1813, when Rev. James Sherwood and Abigail Gurnee purchased the Frederick farm, and thereafter services were once more held in the stone house near the chapel.

"Preaching was every two weeks, on Monday afternoon in summer, and evenings in winter, for about 15 years, or until the chapel was built, in 1829. In the mean time, some of the quarterly meetings were held in an old Dutch barn near the house, as these occasions drew together large congregations from all parts of the circuit, and more room was needed to accommodate the people.

"The first Sabbath school was held in a carpenter shop, opposite the house, between the years 1827 and 1829, with the Rev. James Sherwood as superintendent.

* James D. Demarest, whose influence upon this town can scarcely be estimated, was born March 9th 1790, and died at Monsey October 7th 1869, aged 89 years and 7 months. "He studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Solomon Froeligh, and was licensed by the Classis of Poughkeepsie in October 1811. His first call was to a place called Catsbaun on the Hudson River, from whence in about a year he was called to Kalkat, or Hampstead, and Ramapo, which congregations he served with acceptance for over 50 years." His last sermon was preached the first Sabbath in November 1855. "In character he was mild and unassuming; he had severe trials but loved peace, and often said 'I cannot bear strife and trouble.'"

"In 1829, through the instrumentality of James Sherwood, Garret Onderdonk, Benjamin Odell, Stephen B. Johnson, Mrs. Abigail Gurnee, her daughter Abigail (afterward Mrs. Daniel S. Gurnee), and others, money was secured to make a commencement on building the church. James Sherwood gave the land, and, with other friends of the enterprise, furnished timber for the frame; Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson gave the nails. After the building was inclosed more funds were needed, and Rev. James Sherwood started for New York city, walking all the way, soliciting donations from Methodist and other friends.

"The walls were then put in, and temporary seats made by taking poles and putting legs in them, in the form of a saw-horse, and laying loose planks across for seats.

In September 1829, it was solemnly dedicated to Almighty God by the Rev. George Banghart, presiding elder, who preached from Zach.: iv, 10, 'For who has despised the day of small things?'

"Mr. and Mrs. Stephen R. Johnson were the first to join the new church.

"After using the rough seats four or five years, the sisters concluded to procure better ones for their side of the church.

"Catharine Blauvelt (now Mrs. Hollis Holman) and Harriet A. Sherwood (now Mrs. H. A. Blauvelt) went around among the people for subscriptions, and were successful in obtaining money enough to seat their side of the house, and to put two seats on the men's side. In those days it was customary for the ladies to sit on one side of the church, and the gentlemen on the other.

In the winter of 1834-35, L. M. Prettyman and William Hanley were the pastors on this Haverstraw circuit. A great revival of religion took place, resulting in the conversion of nearly one hundred persons. Richard Blauvelt was one of the number. He, with others, decided not to be outdone by the ladies, and accordingly raised money, seated the men's side, and finished the gallery. Theunis Cooper built a pulpit and presented it to the church. It was a very odd affair, and might have been the fashion two hundred years ago; however, it was in use until the year 1839, when Lewis R. Dunn was appointed to this circuit. He thought the pulpit most too ancient for the times, and obtained means to build a more modern one. He also presented the pulpit lamps, and took a lively interest in the church and people.

"For a long time it was the only Methodist Episcopal church in the town of Ramapo, consequently people came there from all directions to worship.

"All went on smoothly until 1855, when Cornelius Clark was appointed to this charge. He stirred up strife among the members on the subject of building a new church; some were in favor of enlarging the old, and part, of building a new one. He favored destroying the old church, and erecting a new one at Mechanicsville; a church was accordingly built in 1856 at Mechanicsville, but the old one was not destroyed. The congregation that remained repaired the outside of the church by

putting on new siding and roof, and also painting it. They have kept up Sunday morning preaching to the present time.

"In 1875 the friends of the church thought the inside was not quite up to the style of the present day. They therefore remodeled it, by taking out the old gallery, putting in new seats and pulpit, frescoing the walls, carpeting the floor, and making two aisles instead of one."

The first trustees were James Sherwood and Garret Onderdonk. The present trustees are Elias G. Sherwood, William W. Furman, and Levi Onderdonk. The first class leader was William Osborn. The present class leader is John Haring. The first steward was James Sherwood. The present stewards are William W. Furman, Levi Onderdonk, and Richard W. Blauvelt.

The ministers having charge of the church since its erection have been: 1830, James Dandy, G. F. Brown; 1831, James Dandy, William Baker; 1832, James V. Potts, William Baker; 1833, L. M. Prettyman, P. D. Day; 1834, L. M. Prettyman, William Hanley; 1835, John N. Felch, William Hanley; 1836, John N. Felch, B. F. Reed; 1837, Matthew Malinson, A. L. Gilmore; 1838, J. T. Canfield, A. L. Gilmore; 1839, Milford Day, L. R. Dunn; 1840, Richard Lanning, G. Winsor; 1841, Richard Lanning, John D. Blaine; 1842, Benjamin Day, Edmond Cook; 1843, Benjamin Day, Henry B. Beegle; 1844, 1845, William Burrows; 1846, Fletcher Loomis; 1847, Garret Van Horn; 1848, Martin Herr; 1849, 1850, Samuel D. Lawhead; 1851, 1852, M. C. Stokes; 1853, Peter Y. Colder; 1854, William Walker; 1855, 1856, C. Clark sen.; 1857, D. E. Frambes; 1858, D. Walters, S. M. Clark; 1859, 1860, Rodney Winans; 1861, William M. Burrows; 1862, C. A. Wambough; 1863, John N. Keyes; 1864, 1865, George Carmichael; 1866, Isaac N. Cole; 1867, 1868, Thomas H. Jacobus; 1869, 1870, M. C. Reed; 1871, W. H. Dickerson; 1872, J. B. Heward; 1873, 1874, C. A. Wambough; 1875, 1876, 1877, James H. Robertson; 1878, 1879, 1880, Amzi L. Smith; 1881, 1882, 1883, Abram J. Conklin; 1884, Rev. Mr. Thompson.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SLOATSBURG.

The property upon which this church is situated was given to the Methodist Episcopal church, through their trustees, William McRea, Joel Beardslee, and John Becraft jr., by Jacob Sloat and wife, on the 5th of April 1837. The church building then commenced was finished and dedicated in 1843. The first Methodist Episcopal preacher known to have held services in this part of the town was one Rev. Mr. Cuddy, who came in his circuit to Johnstown about 1802.

The organization which resulted in the building of the church at Soatsburg, was started in the old stone school-house with two parts which stood on the Orange Turnpike in the village of Ramapo Works. Later, services were held in the Smith house, and later still, or until the building of the church, at the house of John Becraft.

The preacher at the time of the erection of the church

was Rev. Sylvanus Decker, under whose ministry there was a great revival. In 1860 the church, which had formerly, with the other Methodist Episcopal churches in the town, belonged to the Newark Conference, became part of the New York Conference. In 1864 the parsonage property was sold to the church by Henry R. Sloat and wife for \$600; the trustees at that time being Peter Townsend, John McMurtry, Charles T. Ford, John T. Brown, John Becraft, and Henry Ford. The present trustees are: W. L. Sloat, H. Knapp, S. L. Wood, John Waldron, and John Whriteneour. The present stewards are S. L. Wood, H. Knapp, M. Waldron, and Isaac T. Pembleton. The class leaders are the pastor and Archibald Becraft. The pastors since 1860 have been: A. F. Palmer, W. H. Smith, G. C. Ezra, Horace Wood, A. F. Palmer, George Hern, O. P. Mathews, John W. Gorse, Nelson Brusie, W. S. Wimmans jr., and the present incumbent, T. L. Lent. There is a flourishing Sunday school connected with the church, Mr. H. Knapp being superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, VIOLA.

This church was organized in the year 1856, out of "Wesley Chapel." (See history of that church.)

The first class leaders were Richard Blauvelt and Reuben Gurnee. The first stewards were Richard Blauvelt, Reuben Gurnee, Stephen R. Johnson, and George Furman. The first trustees were Abbot Cooper, George Furman, Isaac Ackens, Harvey Gurnee, and Tunis Cooper. And the building committee was the five trustees with the addition of Edward J. Straut. The ministers since the organization have been Cornelius Clark sen., David Walters, Fletcher Loomis, Francis Wolfe (chaplain of a Rockland county regiment) C. A. Wambough, J. N. Keyes, Cornelius Clark, A. H. Brown, John Switzer, S. D. Jones, W. A. Ackerson, Mr. Smith and Mr. McMillan.

The church was dedicated, December 25th 1856, by Dr., now Bishop Wiley.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SPRING VALLEY.

In the diary of Rev. George Jackson, now pastor of the Monsey Methodist Episcopal church, at that time pastor at New City, we find the following, under date of Tuesday, July 12th 1853:

"Went to Spring Valley where I found three members of the M. E. Church (Thomas Warren and wife and Miss Wiley). At this village they have had no M. E. preaching for a long time. I offered to give a 4 weeks Sabbath Eve service; this they accepted."

Under date of Sunday, July 24th 1853, he adds: "Preached in the Union Sunday School Building* at Spring Valley to a large and attentive congregation."

This was the beginning of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spring Valley, and for years it found a home in the Union Sunday School building.

Its pastors have been: Revs. George Jackson, David

*This building had been erected the year previous (see history of same).

Greaves, C. Clarke sen., Thomas Jacobus, David Walters, Walter Chamberlain, Fletcher Loomis, J. P. Fort, Solomon Parsons, Elbert Clement, Jeremiah Cowins, Frank M. Mason, M. C. Reed, Jacob P. Daily, S. M. Styles, and J. W. Young, the present incumbent.

August 4th 1859, the church was incorporated, with Joseph Wood, Thomas Warren, Jesse Youmans, Leonard A. Gurnee, John Onderdonk, Lake Onderdonk, Jacob May, William H. Seaman, and William Taylor as trustees. At the same time the present site was obtained from the Spring Valley Land Association for \$175. A building committee, consisting of Thomas Warren, Jesse Youmans, William H. Seaman, and Lake Onderdonk, was appointed, and active measures taken toward erecting a house of worship. The corner stone was laid in the fall of 1859, by Dr. E. Hass, of New York city, and the church was dedicated by the same person in the following spring.

The first class leader was Thomas Warren, and the present class leader is the pastor, Rev. J. W. Young. The first stewards were Thomas Warren, Jesse Youmans, John Onderdonk, William H. Seaman, Jacob May, and William Taylor.

The church at first was connected with Mechanicsville. In the spring of 1861, it was able to stand alone, and has continued so to do, save that for two years it was associated with Middletown.

"The Sunday School was organized some time prior to the building of the church." The superintendents have been Thomas Warren, Hugh Funston, John Onderdonk, Sanford Lounsberry, Augustus Warren, Theodore Ames, J. C. Wood, and the present incumbent, Mr. Stephen H. Burr.

The school is in a flourishing condition, having 100 names on the roll, and an average attendance of 80.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LADENTOWN.

May 12th 1794, David Johnson and his wife, Mary, sold to Joseph Wood a lot of 8 acres "in the town of New Hempstead, beginning at a tree standing in the line of lot No. 14 in the west range of Kakiat Patent about 4 or 5 chains from Jonathan Scaman's barn and at the north end of a stone fence standing on the east side of the back road next the west mountains, thence S. 80° 50' E. along the line of Jonathan and Jonah Seaman's land 7 chains 84 links, thence N. 30° 30' E. to the road and along the road to the place of beginning, containing 8½ acres."

This tract is a part of Lot No. 6 in "Seaman's Range." Joseph Wood sold it to John Conklin, and he to David Secor, who conveyed it to John Secor. The church stands on this land, and a piece of land was given by John J. Secor "so long as it should be used for church purposes."

The original founders of the church were John J. Secor, John Haring, and James Hastings.

The church was built in 1865, and the society was incorporated the same year.

The first trustees were John J. Secor, John Haring,

H. S. Burton, Abram Knapp, W. E. Dowe, Asa Abrams, and G. W. Anderson. The present trustees are D. D. Johnson, William Secor, James Hastings, and H. S. Burton. The first class leader was John Haring. The present stewards are Jacob J. Jones and D. D. Johnson.

The Sunday school was organized in 1862.

The pastors of the church have been Rev. G. D. Carmichael, 1865; J. W. Cole, 1866; Thomas H. Jackson, 1867; M. C. Reed, 1869; William H. Dickerson, 1871; J. B. Heward, 1872; C. A. Wambough, 1873; J. H. Robertson, 1875; A. Z. Smith, 1878; A. J. Conklin, 1881; Rev. Mr. Thompson, present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SUFFERN.

This church is a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mechanicsville. It was organized through the efforts of Rev. A. H. Brown, pastor of the latter church. Services were first held in the house of Mr. James Norris (which formed a part of the store at present occupied by Alanson Traphagen) and after that, till the building of the church, in the school house of District No. 3.

Its corporate existence commenced October 28th 1867 when, pursuant to due public notice, a meeting was held in the school house above mentioned, at which William B. Burpo, James P. Fredericks, Dwight B. Baker, Henry Owen, and Erastus Young, were chosen trustees and steps were taken toward the erection of a church.

The present site was obtained of William D. Maltbie and wife for \$500, Aug. 18th 1868, and July 16th 1869 the present building was commenced.

The pastor, Rev. M. C. Reed, with Mr. E. Young, and James P. Fredericks, were the building committee. The corner stone was laid with appropriate services, August 14th 1869, and the contract for building was awarded to John Henry Wannamaker, August 20th 1869. The church was dedicated September 11th 1870, the pastor being assisted at that time by the presiding elder, A. L. Brice, and by January 7th 1884, through the indefatigable efforts of Rev. Mr. Conkling, the church was freed from debt by the payment of \$360.

The first class leader was John Tennyck, the present class leader is James D. Wannamaker. The first stewards were John Tennyck, James P. Fredericks, and Henry Owen. The present stewards are, James D. Wannamaker, George R. Mapes, Charles G. Wiley, John Wiley, Henry Owens, and James P. Fredericks.

The present board of trustees is, James D. Wannamaker, Christian A. Wannamaker, George R. Mapes, Charles G. Wiley, and John Wiley.

The pastors have been: A. H. Brown, 1867, 1868; John Switzer, 1858, three months; M. C. Reed, 1869, 1870; Wm. H. Dickerson, 1871; J. B. Heward, 1872; C. A. Wambough, 1873, 1874; J. S. Hayes, 1875, 1876; M. F. Warner, 1877 and half of 1878; Thomas Hall, half of 1878; A. L. Smith, 1879, 1880; A. J. Conklin, 1881-83; D. W. Ryder, 1884, present incumbent.

Very early in the history of the church a Sunday school was established with J. D. Wannamaker as superintendent; he has been followed in office by George R. Mapes

and Charles G. Wiley. The school at present has 60 scholars on its roll and an average attendance of 45.

At first the Suffern church was associated with Mechanicsville Methodist Episcopal Church in the support of a pastor, later with Monsey and later still with Wesley Chapel and Ladentown. The present year (1884) it has become a station by itself.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MONSEY.

This church was organized in the year 1871 by Jonas Gurnee and wife, James Seaman and wife, Abram Quackebush and wife, Hamilton P. Dexter and wife, Wm. H. Carpenter and wife, and Mrs. Matilda Hogan, members of the Spring Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, and Jacob Cooper and wife from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mechanicsville.

Services were first held at the house of J. J. Hogan and after that, till the building of the church, in the loft of the present blacksmith shop just south of the railroad.

The trustees of the church at its incorporation, October, 1871, were, Hamilton P. Dexter, Jacob Cooper, John D. Lake, James I. Seaman, and William H. Carpenter. The present trustees are William H. Carpenter, John Lewis Blauvelt, J. J. Hogan, and William Rommell. Its first class leader was William H. Carpenter, and its present class leader is William Rommell. The present stewards are William Rommell, Mrs. John L. Blauvelt, Mrs. William H. Carpenter, and Mrs. Jacob Cooper.

Its pastors have been: Rev. W. H. Dickerson, J. S. Hayes, M. F. Warner, W. R. Keifer, P. D. Day, and Rev. George Jackson, the present incumbent.

At first the church was associated with the Suffern Methodist Episcopal Church in the support of their pastor; later, with Suffern and Saddle River, and now it is associated with Saddle River and Mount Vail. Preaching is usually held every Lord's day morning.

The present church building was begun in the fall of 1871, the land being donated by Hamilton P. Dexter and wife. The building committee was: James I. Seaman, William H. Dickerson, Levi Sherwood, and William H. Carpenter. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate services, in February 1872, the pastor, Rev. W. H. Dickerson, being assisted at that time by Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald D. D., and the presiding elder, A. L. Brice. The dedication services were held in July 1872, and the Rev. John M. Reed D. D., preached the sermon on that occasion.

A Sunday school was organized shortly after the church, with J. J. Hogan as superintendent. Its last superintendent was William H. Carpenter. At present the school forms part of the union school held in the village.

CHRIST'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, MASONICUS.

In the year 1746, the Rev. Mr. Kurtz was commissioned by Dr. Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, to care for the Lutherans who, in considerable numbers, had located in northern New Jersey. He succeeded in gathering a congregation in the "Ramapo Tract," and in erecting

a house of worship. This early Lutheran church stood about half a mile south of the present Dutch Reformed (Island) church at Mahwah; the precise spot being marked by a small grave yard, which still exists.

In 1791, the Lutherans united with the Dutch in the erection of the Island Church, which they owned jointly with the Dutch till 1848. Here services were held by the Lutherans upon alternate Sundays, the minister having charge of the Lutheran church at Saddle River officiating.

Those who officiated in this way after 1820 were: Rev. Dr. Pohlman, from 1820 to 1822; D. Hendricks, from 1822 to 1830; H. J. Smith, from 1830 to 1833; W. L. Gibson, from 1833 to 1835; J. Eisenlord, from 1835 to 1838; J. C. Duy, from 1838 to 1847; George Neff, from 1847 to 1850; M. M. Meyan, from 1850 to 1853; N. Wert, from 1853 to 1856.

After the sale of their part of the Island Church, in 1848, the Lutherans still continued to worship in that church, where many of them, as individuals, owned pews. But in January 1855, the Rev. N. Wert, pastor of the Saddle River Church, commenced his labors in the neighborhood of Ramapo, with a view of building a church. Until their new edifice was dedicated, on the 11th of October following, services were held in the old stone dwelling house of Mr. Adolphus Shuart, and in the barn of A. M. Litchholt.

March 3d a congregational meeting was held at the house of A. M. Litchholt, for the purpose of electing church officers and of taking action with reference to building a church. Richard Straut, James Straut, John Hemion, and Henry Wannamaker, were elected elders, Henry Fox, Jacob Hemion, A. M. Litchholt, and Adolphus Shuart, deacons, and James Straut, Henry Fox, and A. M. Litchholt, trustees. The trustees were also appointed a building committee and subscriptions were made for a church. Ground was first broken on "Wannamaker's Corner" near Mr. John Winter's, but the site was soon changed to that of the present church at Masonicus, for which Mrs. Margaret Straut donated a half acre of land.

The corner stone was laid July 7th 1855, by the Rev. J. C. Duy of New Germantown, and the church was dedicated on the 11th of October following, by the pastor, Rev. N. Wert.

Since the departure of Mr. Wert in 1856, the pastors have been, Rev. E. De Yoe, 1856 to 1874, and T. J. Yost from 1875 to 1884.

The church at present is without a pastor. Its present officers are: A. M. Litchholt, David D. Ackerson, John Straut, Jacob F. Straut, elders; Peter Acker, John H. McElroy, Andrew J. Sutherland, and John J. Bush, deacons.

There is a flourishing Sunday school connected with the church.

CHRIST CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) SUFFERN.

Upon the first Sunday in Advent, in 1849, the Rev. Solomon G. Hitchcock, a native of Connecticut and a bachelor, began his labors as rector of "Christ church"

Piermont. His field of labor, in addition to the Piermont parish, comprised the whole of Rockland county, to which he was appointed missionary. He remained in charge at Piermont, until the day of his death, September 14th 1877, having passed 28 years of active, faithful, self-sacrificing labor for the good of men and the glory of God. His name is still loved and honored in the homes of the poor.

It was as the result of Mr. Hitchcock's labors, that both the Episcopal churches in the town of Ramapo were organized. Probably as early as 1850, he might have been found holding services at different times and places throughout the town.

The first church organized was Christ Church, Suffern. This dates its corporate existence from August 25th 1860, when a number of male persons, of full age, met, pursuant to due public notice, at the house of George W. Suffern, where services had for some time been held, to take steps toward organizing a church and erecting a house of worship. At that meeting David Groesbeck and Alexander Hamilton were elected wardens; Edward Suffern, W. D. Maltbie, Henry R. Sloat, James B. Suffern, John S. Maxwell, Elijah Rosekrantz, George W. Suffern, and John L. Sutherland, vestrymen; and the church was given the official name of "Christ Church, Ramapo."

At the adjournment of this meeting, the officers thus duly elected set themselves zealously at work to erect a house of worship. Land was obtained of W. D. Maltbie and wife. The contract was awarded to Henry Rehling, and on June 10th 1864, the church was formally consecrated, by Bishop Horatio Potter D.D.

The rectors of the church have been Revs. Eastburn Benjamin, F. W. Lusen, Henry R. Howard, John Steele, C. B. Coffin, Joseph F. Jowitt, Edwin J. Lessel, A. B. Leeson, G. E. Pumcker, F. T. H. Horsefield, and since April 7th 1878, Rev. R. S. Mansfield.

Its present officers, elected April 14th 1884, are Theodore Haff and Henry R. Sloat, wardens; and John Crane, William G. Hamilton, M. R. Duryee, Henry Hamel, Edward Corrigan, James Cookson, Col. E. Miller, and David Fox, vestrymen.

The church has a rectory and parish school connected with it, and with all, may be said to possess one of the neatest church properties in the town.

In the great storm of November 23d 1874, the first steeple of the church was blown over; the present steeple was erected very soon after.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SPRING VALLEY.

This church was also organized as the result of the labors of Rev. Solomon Hitchcock. Services had for some time been held from house to house, but in the early part of 1868, Mr. A. B. Noyes fitted up a building on his own land, formerly used as a cider mill, and here services were held till Mr. Noyes sold and moved away.

This "Little Church in the Orchard," now used as a dwelling house, is still standing on the Nyack Turnpike, three-fourths of a mile south of the Spring Valley depot.

The church was legally incorporated, August 1st 1868.

At that time Daniel D. Smith and Aaron B. Noyes were chosen wardens, and Stephen Herrick, William Robert Funston, William Oscar Roome, Alexander H. Kimmel, Henry J. Robinson, John H. Hopper, J. Darbyshire, and Chauncey Brady, vestrymen.

The first rector was R. S. Mansfield, who began his labors August 11th 1868, and continued till his removal to Suffern, in 1878. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Tragget, and, at present, Rev. Thomas Stevens is doing mission work in the parish, under the oversight of Rev. R. S. Mansfield.

The church, having lost its place of worship through the removal of Mr. Noyes from Spring Valley, laid the corner stone of their present building, August 5th 1872, the pastor being assisted on that occasion by Dr. Horatio Potter, bishop of the diocese, the Rev. Dr. Haight, and Rev. Professor Seymour, now bishop of Illinois.

Not being free from debt, the church has never been consecrated.

The present wardens are William H. Parsons and Downing Warner. The names of the vestry which we have been able to obtain are J. O. Ransen and N. T. Pease.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA (R. C.), SUFFERN.

There are two Catholic churches in the town—one at Suffern, and the other at Spring Valley—both organized as the result of the missionary labors of Rev. Father John Quinn, of Piermont, and both organized about the year 1868.

Prior to this date, the Catholics in the town "had no place of worship nearer than Piermont on the one side, or Paterson or Greenwood, Orange county, on the other," save as occasionally (say once in three months) services were held by Father Quinn at the house of William Cannon in Suffern, or at the house of Patrick McDermott in Spring Valley. "St. Rose of Lima," built in 1868, was first designed to be located upon a lot granted by George W. Suffern, on the Orange Turnpike, one third of a mile west of Suffern, and nearly opposite the house now occupied by Mr. Samuel Sedgmore; but before ground was broken the present site was selected, for which Mr. Suffern also gave the deed.

At the time of its erection, Rev. Father John Brogan was the pastor; but in 1870 he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Father James Quinn. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate services, by the Very Rev. William Starr, Vicar General of the Church.*

ST. AGNES' (R. C.) OF SPRING VALLEY.

The foundations of this church were laid by Rev. Father John Quinn, of Piermont, in 1868, but for want of means work was soon discontinued. In 1880, however, the church was finished. It is attended at present from Piermont.

*Father Starr may be remembered as pronouncing the funeral oration over the body of James Gordon Bennett sen. And the church is now attended from Sloutsburg and Northern New Jersey.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MONSEY.

The building now occupied by this church was originally the True Reformed church, and stood about one-third of a mile north of Monsey, on the road to Viola, the old site being still marked by the graveyard which used to surround the church. It was purchased by Mr. S. D. Haring in February 1869, moved by him to its present position in the town, set upon a brick foundation six feet high, and carpeted, cushioned, and furnished with a bell, at a cost of \$4,352.50.

It was dedicated on Wednesday, September 1st 1869, 17 clergymen being present, and the afternoon service being entirely devoted to five minute addresses. Full accounts of these services are to be found in the county papers.

November 1st 1870, the property was sold to Mr. John Sly, from whom, on the following year, it was purchased by the Congregationalists. The first trustees under this order of affairs were Theophilus Frey, Alfred Smith, and John Snyder. The first and only deacon was and is Mr. Theophilus Frey, and the pastors have been Revs. George Hicks, Lemuel Jones, and Ernest G. Wesley.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TALLMAN'S.

This church, organized in the year 1874, sprang from a Sunday school started in the fall of 1870, in De Baun Hall, by Henry Tallman and wife, Mrs. J. H. Goetchius, and Francis Gurnee. The suggestion that a church should be built came from Rev. E. De Yoe, pastor of the Lutheran church at Masicus, who, with a number of other neighboring ministers, had occasionally been invited to address the school.

It was the first intention to erect a Lutheran church, and the corner stone, laid by Rev. Dr. Pohlman, bore upon its face the words "Evangelical Lutheran." But before the church was finished, a difference of opinion having arisen over Mr. Samuel Switzer, whom the majority wanted for their pastor, but whom the Lutheran Ministerium did not see fit to license, the side of the corner stone bearing the title "Evangelical Lutheran" was turned in and the church was finished under the help of the Congregationalists. The several pastors have been Samuel Switzer, Lemuel Jones, Ernest G. Wesley, and the present incumbent, Mr. Wrightmeyer.

The first trustees were H. T. Tallman, Abram Straut, and J. H. Goetchius. The first deacon was H. P. Fox, and the first Sunday school superintendent was Francis Gurnee. The church, at present, belongs to the Hudson River Congregational Association.

POST OFFICES.

For the complete record of the post offices in the town of Ramapo, which is here given, we are indebted to Mr. C. T. Pierson, who instituted search in the archives at Washington for the necessary data.

Mr. Asa P. Knight, of the Post Office Department,

who made the search, writes: "In 1832 the records of this office were first kept by counties, so you will readily see the difficulty in tracing up a particular office. The town in which an office is located has never been noted on the records. Yesterday I spent the day among the archives, but oh, the dust! Books which had not been off the shelves for 40 years had to be handled."

The record of post offices here given is interesting as marking the formation and progress of centers of influence within the town. Naturally the first post office was established on the great Post road from New York to Newburgh and Albany, and which, especially during the winter while the river was closed, was much traveled; and naturally, too, Mr. John Suffern, a prominent man of the town at that time, and afterwards Rockland county's first Judge, was appointed postmaster.

Later, however, when the Ramapo Works were fully under way, people and business centered there, and as in those days post offices were not established at every point as now, the office at New Antrim was closed and one opened at Ramapo, with Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson as postmaster, which for 40 years continued to be the only office in that section of the town.

The offices at Kakiat, Scotland, and Hempstead were located to accommodate the inhabitants clustering about these neighborhoods. But the greater number of offices were located after the Erie Railroad was opened, as along its line the different villages one after another sprang into being.

The records of the offices chronologically arranged, with the names of the postmasters and dates of their appointment, are as follows:

NEW ANTRIM.—Established October 4th 1797, John Suffern, P. M. Discontinued March 1808.

RAMAPO WORKS.—Established November 11th 1807. Postmasters: Jeremiah H. Pierson, November 11th 1807; Silas Sprague, December 27th 1821; Jeremiah H. Pierson, April 4th 1823; George W. Suffern, March 29th 1844; John C. Suffern, June 18th 1847; Edward H. Lord, June 13th 1849; Jeremiah H. Pierson, August 21st 1850; John W. TenEyck, September 5th 1851; Lucius D. Isham, June 6th 1853; Josiah G. Pierson, May 14th 1857; Abram Cornelius, December 5th 1862; Charles T. Pierson, May 12th 1863.

RAMAPO.—(Late Ramapo Works.) Postmasters: Charles T. Pierson, November 24th 1879; George B. Pierson, July 26th 1880.

KAKIAT.—This office was established September 11th 1813 and there is not anything on the records of the department to show that there was ever any business done at the office. The name of the postmaster was Patrick K—— (the ink is too faint to make out the rest of the name). The records do not show that there has at any time been any other office by this name.

SCOTLAND.—Established December 29th 1827. Postmaster: Peter D. Tallman. Discontinued June 5th 1848.

WEST HEMPSTEAD.—Established in 1829. Postmaster, Amasa Coe, 1829.

Mail once a week from Hackensack, N. J. Mr.

Erastus Johnson tells how when he was a boy, upon the arrival of the mail, the teacher would send one of the boys for it; and how that then all hands, teacher and scholars, would spend the afternoon reading the news.

MONSEY.—Established February 13th 1846. Postmaster, Aaron Johnson. Changed to Spring Valley, 1848.

PIERSON'S DEPOT.—Established April 1st 1847. Postmaster, George Mapes. Discontinued June 16th 1847.

SLOATSBURGH.—Established March 27th 1848. Postmasters: Jonah Brooks, March 27th 1848; Jacob Sloat, July 27th 1849; Henry R. Sloat, November 22d 1852.

SPRING VALLEY (Late Monsey).—Postmasters; Aaron Johnson, June 5th 1848; Levi Carman, June 16th 1848; Richard W. Coe, June 2d 1849; Gerritt De Baun, December 24th 1849; Erastus Vanzant, April 8th 1851; John A. Johnson, March 10th 1858; Andrew Smith, October 2d 1858; Stephen H. Burr, August 31st 1869; Egbert B. Johnson, May 2d 1873; Jacob E. Haring, May 22d 1879; Stephen H. Burr, March 20th 1882.

MONSEY.—Established July 10th 1848. Postmasters: Aaron Jonnson, July 10th 1848; John H. Wighton, March 29th 1855; Levi Sherwood, June 6th 1859; Samuel G. Ellsworth, August 9th 1862.

SUFFERN.—Established March 10th 1858. Postmasters: George W. Suffern, March 10th 1858; Alanson Traphagen, May 8th 1861; Dwight B. Baker, July 2d 1868; James Wanmaker, May 3d 1882.

TALLMAN.—Established June 1st 1860. Postmasters: Henry Tallman, June 1st 1860; Garret Wortendyke, March 21st 1878; Thomas R. Montross, April 28th 1879.

LADENTOWN.—Established December 15th 1871. Postmaster, Charles A. Hedges. Discontinued March 1st 1875.

POMONA.—Established June 21st 1876. Postmasters: John Brockway, June 21st 1876; Isaac L. Secor, June 2d 1880; George E. Potts, July 16th 1883.

VIOLA.—Established April 3d 1882. Postmaster, John H. Goetchius, April 3d 1882.

STERLINGTON.—Established July 1st 1882. Postmaster, John C. Messimer, July 1st 1882.

HILLBURN.—Established July 18th 1882. Postmaster, William W. Snow, July 18th 1882.

OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS.

BILL OF SALE.

On page 44, Supervisors' book, town of New Hempstead, 1791, is the following curious entry:

"To all People to whome these Presents Shall come or it may Concern. I Tomas Hallsted of the town of New Hempstead in the County of Orange and State of New York send greeting. Know ye that I the said Tomas Hallsted for and in consideration of the Natural Love and affection which I have and bear unto my Daughter Margaret Hallsted of the same place and also

for other good causes and considerations wether unto moving have Given and by these presents Do Give grant and confirm unto the said Margaret Hallsted and to her heirs or to her only assigns my Negro Female Girl named Cate about five years old in June one thousand seven hundred and Ninety one which negro girl I do hereby give bequeath and confirm unto the said Margaret Hallsted and to her heirs; to be her and their only and sole Property not to be sold nor disposed of to any Person or Persons whatsoever by any ways or manner of means whatsoever, without the free and Voluntary consents of the said Margaret Hallsted, or her heirs; to have and to hold the said negro Girl unto her the said Margaret Hallsted and to her heirs to her and their Own Proper use and uses for ever. And I the said Tomas Hallsted do grant the above said Negro Girl to the said Margaret Hallstead and to her heirs against all Persons whatsoever Do warrant and for ever Defend by these Presents. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second Day of may One thousand seven hundred and Ninety one. Sealed and delivered.

"THOMAS HALLSTED. (L. S.)

"In the Presence of
"THEUNIS CRYPER,
"GILE'T COOPER."

BILL OF FREEDOM.

"To whom these Presents shall come. Know ye that John Blauvelt of the town of Hemstead in the county of Rockland and State of New York is minded and by these Presents Does freely Manumite a Negro man named Will aged about twenty one years; and said Negro appearing to be A hail hearty well man, both in body and limbs and whereas John myer and Abram Onderdonk Poor Masters of the town of Hemsted above said having Duly took the case into consideration; and think the said Negro man of sufficient abilities to provide for himself, and Do by these Presents allow his manumission.

"Witness our hands the Seventh Day of april one thousand Eight hundred and four.

"April ye 11th 1804.

"JOHN MYER,
"ABRAHAM ONDERDONK,
"Overseers of the Poor.

"Entered by
"GILE'T COOPER,
"Town Clerk."

COMMISSION TO JOHN SUFFERN.

Commission to John Suffern, Esq., as first Judge of the County of Rockland.

"Passed the Secretary's office the 6th day of April 1798."

JASPER HOPPER, D. Secr'y.

"The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent To all to whom these present shall come, Greeting: Know Ye, that We, have assigned and constituted, and by these presents do assign and constitute our trusty and well beloved John Suffern,



Eustis Johnson

Esquire to be the first Judge of our Court of Common pleas to be holden in and for our County of Rockland, with full power unto him the said John Suffern, to exercise fulfil do and perform all powers and jurisdiction which unto the office of first Judge of the said Court do or may belong: And We do hereby authorise and empower the said John Suffern, together with the other Judges and assistant Justices of our said Court of Common pleas to be holden in and for our said County, or any three of them, for the time being (whereof We will the said John Suffern or either of the other Judges of the said Court for the time being to be one) to hear try and determine by a Jury of twelve good and lawful freeholders of the same County all suits quarrels controversies and differences, cognizable in our said Court and arising in our County aforesaid between any of the good people of our said State there according to the laws and ordinances in that behalf made and provided and to award execution thereupon and to use and exercise all powers and jurisdictions to the said Court belonging. To have and to hold exercise and enjoy the said office of first Judge of the said Court of Common pleas to be holden in and for our said County of Rockland with all the powers jurisdictions and authorities thereunto belonging unto him the said John Suffern, for and during such time as he shall well behave himself therein, or until he shall attain the age of sixty years.

"In testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness our trusty and well beloved John Jay, Esquire, Governor of our said State General and Commander in chief of all the Militia and admiral of the navy of the same by and with the advice and consent of our Council of appointment at our City of Albany the twenty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight and in the twenty-second year of our Independence.

"JOHN JAY."

THE LATE WAR.

A meeting of the citizens and taxpayers of the town of Ramapo was held previous to the first draft, and, after the enrollment of those liable to the draft had been made, at which it was resolved that the town would insure all persons liable to the draft against the first one about to be made, by the payment of \$25 to a committee appointed to receive it, and who were authorized to borrow a sum of money which would be needed in addition to the money received from those enrolled, to exempt those who might be drafted and those who had paid their money to be insured.

The committee to whom was committed this responsibility was composed of the Supervisor, Mr. Erastus Johnson, and Messrs. Nicholas C. Blauvelt and John A. Johnson.

Very many of those who were enrolled and liable to the draft took the advantage of this easy way of escape.

The committee had no difficulty in procuring the additional funds, which were furnished by the citizens of the town, and for which town bonds were given.

After the draft had been made, one of the committee proceeded to Yonkers, where the collector had his office, and paid the money for those insured who were drafted, and took receipts for each individual for their safety.

Mr. Erastus Johnson, the Supervisor, was entitled to much credit for the very favorable arrangement he made as to the maturity of the bonds, so dividing them as not to make their payment burdensome to the taxpayers; and giving them but a short time to run, so that they were all paid while money was abundant. Ramapo was the first town in the county that had discharged all its war debts.

EVIDENCES OF GROWTH.

In Orange county, in 1693, there were "not above twenty families;" in 1698, "29 men, 31 women, 140 children, 19 negroes;" in 1703, the population was 268 (for names see page 119); in 1712, 439; in 1723, 1,244; in 1731, 1,969.

In 1738, the population of Orange county had increased to 2,840 souls, of whom Orangetown had 830, and Haverstraw 654, making 1,484 in what is now Rockland county. The population of Goshen was 1,017, and that of Minnisinck was 339, making 1,356 in what is now Orange county.

In 1749, the population of Orange county was 4,234. In 1790, this number had increased to 18,492. Of these, 1,175 were in Orangetown, and 4,826 in Haverstraw, making 6,001 in what is now Rockland county. North of the mountains there were, in Goshen, 2,448; in Minnisinck, 2,215; in New Cornwall, 4,225; in Warwick, 3,603; making a total of 12,491 in what is now Orange county.

In 1791, the town of Hempstead or Ramapo was erected from Haverstraw, and in 1798, Rockland county was cut off from Orange. (For area, etc., at this time, see History, p. 95.)

The population of Rockland county by towns, in 1800, was: Hempstead, 1,981; Clarkstown, 1,806; Orangetown, 1,337; Haverstraw, 1,229; total, 6,353.

The population of Hempstead (Ramapo) in 1810 was 2,313; 1820, 2,072; 1830, 2,837; 1840, 3,222; 1850, 3,197; 1860, 3,435; 1870, 4,649; 1880, 4,954.

In 1828, Rockland county had but five post offices; two in Ramapo, and one each in Clarkstown, Haverstraw, and Orangetown. In that year the population of Ramapo was 2,379, while that of Clarkstown was 2,075, that of Haverstraw 2,026, and that of Orangetown, 1,536.

The position of Ramapo in the county may be judged from the following table:

	County.	Ramapo.		County.	Ramapo.
Schools	34	11	Cotton Factories	3	2
Grist Mills	35	18	Woollen "	1	1
Saw "	41	21	Iron Works ..	3	3
Fulling "	6	4	Trip Hammers..	2	2
Carding Machines	11	8	Distilleries ..	8	5



Daniel Johnson

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF THE TOWN OF HAMPSTEAD (NOW
RAMAPO) FOR 1812.

The earliest assessment roll which we have been able to find is that of 1812, from which we quote the "names" and "total valuation of estate." The property in general is described as "house and farm." Wherever mill, factory, store, etc., have been mentioned, we have noted the fact. For nearly fifty years Ramapo was the leading town in the county. The industries which we here enumerate will assist us in understanding how this could be. We would draw special attention to the care taken to declare and to tax personal property—a six cents tax is not often paid to-day.

Following the name is a description of the property, the abbreviations h. and f. being used for house and farm. The amounts given are the total valuation of the property and amount of tax.

Ackerman, Daniel, h. and f.,	\$ 525	\$ 1 68	Coe, Samuel J., h. and f.,	\$ 595	\$ 1 90
Ackerman, David, h. and f.,	1,484	4 75	Coe, Isaac J., h. and f.,	540	1 73
Ackerman, William, h. and f.,	855	2 74	Coe, William, h. and lot,	20	06
Ackerman, John, h. and f.,	830	2 66	Coe, Arthur, h. and f.,	500	1 60
Ackerman, James, h. and f.,	900	2 88	Coe, John S., h. and f.,	2,750	8 80
Ackerson, Abraham, h., f. and mill,	1,025	3 28	Coe, Benjamin, lot,	180	58
Abraham, Josiah, personal,	28	09	Coe, John D., h. and f.,	2,444	7 82
Anthony, William, h. and lot,	180	50	Coe, Samuel W., h. and f.,	1,970	6 30
Banta, Thomas, lot,	480	1 54	Coe, John, h. and f.,	1,100	3 52
Barbarow, Frederick, h., f. and still,	1,100	3 52	Cooper, Jacob, h. and f.,	475	1 52
Barbarow, Caspaur, h. and f.,	390	1 25	Cooper, Gilbert G., h. and f.,	1,375	4 40
Barbarow, Matthew, h. and f.,	1,205	3 86	Cooper, Gilbert T., h., f. and grist mill,	2,144	6 86
Baker, Conrad, h. and f.,	190	61	Cooper, John G., h. and f.,	999	3 20
Bishop, Ebenezer, h. and f.,	1,325	4 24	Cooper, Michael, h., f. and still,	845	2 70
Blauvelt, Joseph, lot,	640	2 05	Cooper, Cornelius, h. and f.,	1,240	3 97
Blauvelt, John A., h. and f.,	2,836	9 07	Crouter, Stephen, h., lot and saw mill	120	38
Blauvelt, Harman, h. and f.,	1,330	4 26	Crum, Theunis, h. and f.,	1,075	3 44
Blauvelt, Cornelius A., h., f. and mills,	2,919	9 34	Dater, Abraham, h., f., mtn., 3 forges and mill,	5,470	17 50
Bush, Rinard, h. and f.,	2,080	6 66	Debaun, Andrew, h. and f.,	665	2 13
Bush, John R., h., f. and saw mill,	600	1 92	Debaun, David, h. and f.,	1,542	4 94
Bush, Richard, h., f. and grist mill,	1,230	3 94	Debaun, Jacob A., h. and f.,	1,442	4 62
Bush, Conrad, lot,	400	1 28	Debaun, Jacob J., h. and lot,	200	64
Bush, Peter R., h. and f.,	599	1 92	Debaun, Jacob, h. and f.,	865	2 77
Bush, Henry, h. and lot,	500	1 60	Debaun, Isaac A., h. and f.,	630	2 02
Cassady, Archibald, h., f. and store	1,348	4 31	Debaun, David J., h. and lot,	325	1 04
Carlough, John, h. and lot,	400	1 28	Demarest, Simon, h. and f.,	900	2 88
Carlough, Lodewich, h. and lot,	300	96	Demarest, Daniel, h. and f.,	490	1 57
Carlough, George, h. and f.,	1,230	3 94	Demarest, Samuel, lot,	320	1 02
Campbell, William, h., f. and saw mill,	916	2 93	Demarest, Albert, h. and lot,	20	06
Conklin, Lewis, h. and f.,	1,120	3 58	Derunda, Adrian, h. and f.,	1,585	5 07
Conklin, Abraham, h. and lot,	200	64	Derunda, John, h. and f.,	1,090	3 49
Conklin, Joseph, h. and f.,	788	2 52	Derunda, Hellata (wid.), h. and f.,	1,833	5 87
Conklin, William, h. and lot,	310	99	Derunde, Mary (wid.), lot,	105	34
Conklin, James, h. and f.,	578	1 85	Degroot, John, h. and lot,	190	61
Conklin, Nicholas, h. and f.,	385	1 23	Deusenbury, Margaret, h. and lot,	20	06
Conklin, John J., h. and lot,	330	1 06	Duryea, John, h. and f.,	1,000	3 20
Conklin, Joshua, h. and lot,	85	27	Duryea, Albert, h. and lot,	95	30
Conklin, Josiah, h. and f.,	2,900	9 28	Duryea, Peter, h. and f.,	1,140	3 65
Cole, John, h. and f.,	1,336	4 28	Duryea, David, h., lot and ½ mills,	360	1 15
Coe, Isaac, lot,	20	06	Duryea, Samuel, lot & ½ saw & grist mills,	200	64
			Eckerson, Jacob C., h. and f.,	550	1 76
			Ecerson, David D., h. and f.,	820	2 62
			Eckerson, Aaron D., h. and f.,	975	3 12
			Eckerson, Agnes (wid.), personal,	310	99
			Eckerson, Thomas J., h., f. and ½ mill,	1,672	5 35
			Eckerson, John J., lot and ½ saw mill,	520	1 66
			Eckerson, Thos. D., David & Aaron, grist mill,	175	56
			Eckerson, Thomas D., h. and f.,	1,630	5 22
			Emit, David, h. and f.,	716	2 29
			Felter, Abraham, h. and f.,	750	2 40
			Felter, Alexander, lot,	140	45
			Ferber, John, personal,	68	22
			Forsheur, Cornelius, lot,	170	54
			Forsheur, Isaac, h. and lot,	100	32
			Forsheur, John jun'r, h. and lot,	140	45
			Forsheur, Peter, h. and f.,	814	2 58
			Forsheur, Johannis, h. and f.,	2,172	6 95

Forsheur, Jonas, personal,	\$ 101	\$ 32	Johnson, Thomas, personal,	\$ 700	\$ 2 24
Forsheur, John J., h. and f.,	888	2 84	Johnson, Daniel, personal	40	13
Fox, Hendrick, lot,	25	08	Johnson, Robert, h. and f.,	1,500	4 80
Fox, John, lot,	300	96	Johnson, Gilbert G., h. and f.,	1,395	4 46
Fox, Caty, h. and f.,	800	2 56	Johnson, Samuel, personal,	30	10
Frederick, Henry, h., f., grist mill and mtn.,	836	2 68	Jones, Benjamin, h. and lot,	160	51
Frederick, William, lot,	704	2 25	Jones Edward, h. and lot,	275	88
Frederick, Elizabeth (wid.), h. and f.,	655	2 10	Knapp, John, h. and f.,	670	2 14
Frederick, Robert, h., lot and grist mill	280	90	Lake, Court, h. and f.,	1,980	6 34
Frederick, Hendrick, h., f. and mill,	1,772	5 67	Laurence, Thomas, h. and lot,	315	1 01
Frederick, Peter, h. and f.,	620	1 98	Lyons, Jacob, h. and lot,	290	93
Gersey, John, h. and f.,	415	1 33	May, Anthony junr., lot,	70	22
Gersey, Peter, lot,	150	48	May, Charles, lot,	180	58
Gersey, Abraham, lot,	220	70	May, Jacob, h. add f.,	480	1 54
Gersey, Hannah (wid.), h. and lot,	305	98	Mucelwe, Robert, lot,	350	1 12
Girt, John, h. and f.,	958	3 06	Myer, Garret D., h. and lot,	100	32
Goetcheus, Joseph, h. and f.,	1,270	4 06	Myer, Jane (wid.), h. and f.,	1,050	3 36
Goetcheus, John, lot,	550	1 76	Myer, John, h. and f.,	1,260	4 03
Goetcheus, Nathan, h. and f.,	930	2 98	Myer, John junr., h. and f.,	380	1 22
Goldtrap, Thomas, h. and f.,	1,790	5 73	Myers, Eden, h. and lot,	270	86
Gordeneer, John, h. and lot,	280	90	Noyelle, Peter P., mnt. lot,	100	32
Green, John, h. and f.,	1,220	3 90	Odel, Benjamin, h. and f.,	562	1 80
Gurnee, John M., h. and lot,	135	43	Odel, Isaac, h. and f.,	310	99
Gurnee, Harmanus, personal,	18	06	Odel, Daniel, h. and f.,	1,400	4 48
Gurnee, Abigal, personal,	4,110	13 15	Odel, Jonas, h. and f.,	430	1 38
Gurnee, Stephen (decd.), h. and f.,	1,917	6 13	Odel, Gabriel, h. and f.,	430	1 38
Gurnee, John J., h., f., ½ mill and still,	1,287	4 12	O'Daniel, Hugh, personal,	330	1 06
Gurnee, Abraham, lot,	180	58	Onderdonk, Sarah (wid.), mnt. lot,	30	10
Gurnee, Sahar (wid.), lot,	323	1 03	Onderdonk, Andrew, h. and f.,	1,075	3 44
Gurnee, Benjamin J., h. and f.,	1,360	4 35	Onderdonk, Adrian A., lot,	170	54
Gurnee, John, h. and f.,	2,705	8 66	Onderdonk, Adrian, h. and f.,	1,083	3 46
Gurnee, Coe, personal,	270	86	Onderdonk, Cornelius, lot,	130	42
Gurnee, Francis J., h. and f.,	720	2 30	Onderdonk, Garret J., h. and f.,	1,060	3 39
Gurnee, James, personal,	28	08	Onderdonk, Abraham A., lot,	360	1 15
Gurnee, Elias, h. and f.,	1,170	3 74	Onderdonk, Abraham, h. and f.,	1,444	4 62
Gurnee, Francis, mtn. lot,	95	30	Onderdonk, Garret A., h. and f.,	750	2 40
Gurnee, Benjamin, personal,	10	03	Osborn, Nathaniel, h. and f.,	1,189	3 81
Haring, Abraham D., h. and f.,	1,344	4 30	Orsborn, John, h. and f.,	1,461	4 67
Haring, Abraham A., h., f., mill,	1,875	6 00	Orsborn, Nathaniel, junr., h. and lot,	140	45
Haring, Garret, lot,	330	1 06	Orsborn, John junr., h. and f.,	760	2 43
Haring, Abraham G., h., f. and mill,	1,194	3 82	Orsborn, William, h. and f.,	590	1 89
Halsted, Phoebe (wid.), h. and lot,	320	1 02	Peak, John, lot,	40	13
Helms, Samuel, h. and lot,	230	74	Peulus, Andrew, h. and f.,	1,145	3 66
Hemeon, Jacob, h., f., trip hammer & mill,	1,820	5 82	Peulis, William, h., f. and mill,	1,122	3 59
Hemeon, Stephen, personal,	56	18	Pierson, Jeremiah H., h.'s, f., mtn., mills,	15,242	48 77
Hink, John, h. and f.,	1,161	3 71	and factory,	230	74
Howson, Jacob, h. and lot,	300	96	Post, Peter, h. and lot,	55	18
Howser, Hendrick, h. and f.,	1,587	5 08	Post, Anna (wid.), h. and lot,	530	1 70
Iserman, Joseph, h. and f.,	1,115	3 57	Post, Joseph, h. and f.,	100	32
Jakes, Benjamin, lot,	120	38	Post, John J., h. and f.,	825	2 64
Johnson, Nehemiah, h. and f.,	1,080	3 46	Post, John P., h. and lot,	145	46
Johnson, John, h. and f.,	1,073	3 43	Post, Abraham G., h. and lot,	85	27
Johnson, Abraham, h. and lot,	170	54	Priestly, Thomas, h. and lot,	50	16
Johnson, Nellie (wid.), h. and f.,	880	2 82	Quackenbush, Peter, h. and lot,	50	16
Johnson, Gilbert, h. and f.,	2634	8 43			
Johnson, William, h., f. and saw mill,	480	1 54			
Johnson, Sarah (wid.), h. and f.,	410	1 31			

Quackenbush, Thunis, h. and f.,	\$ 420	\$ 1 34	Townsend, Solomon (dec'd), mtn. lot,	\$2,500	\$ 8 00
Quackenbush, John, h., f. and mill,	1,420	4 64	Vandyke, John, h. and f.,	554	1 77
Quackenbush, Cornelius, h. and f.,	1,020	3 20	Vanhouten, Peter C., h., f. and mill,	1,090	3 49
Quackenbush, Rinear, h. and f.,	400	1 28	Vanhouten, Peter R., h. and f.,	1,270	4 06
Rodenboch, Charity (wid.), h. and lot,	30	10	Vanhouten, Peter, h. and f.,	1,443	4 62
Sarvan, Henry, h., f. and ½ saw mill,	665	2 13	Vanhouten, Claas, lot,	1,463	4 68
Sarven, Abraham G., h. and f.,	480	1 54	Vanhouten, Hendrick, h. and f.,	1,715	5 49
Sarvan, Abraham, h. and f.,	1,266	4 05	Vanorden, John S., h. and f.,	980	3 14
Sarvan, Garret, h. and f.,	1,792	5 73	Vanorden, Martin, h. and lot,	105	34
Sarven, Peter G., personal,	30	10	Vanorden, Peter S., h. and f.,	1,497	4 79
Scott, Abel, h. and lot,	215	69	Vansaun, Albert, h. and f.,	1,456	4 68
Scott, John, lot,	250	80	Wanamaker, James, h. and f.,	839	2 68
Secor, Jonas, h., f. and still,	1,625	5 20	Wanamaker, Abraham, h. and f.,	1,046	3 35
Secor, Benjamin, h. and f.,	1,083	3 47	Wanamaker, John, lot and mtn.,	73	23
Secor, John B., h. and lot,	170	54	Wanamaker, Christian, lot,	190	61
Sherwood, Samuel, h. and f.,	980	3 14	Wanamaker, Elizabeth (wid.), h. and f.,	605	1 94
Sherwood, Levi, h. and f.,	1,095	3 50	Wanamaker, Richard, h. and f.,	2,658	8 50
Shoemaker, Lodewick, h. and f.,	970	3 10	Wanamaker, Margaret (wid.), h. and lot,	579	1 85
Shurley, John, h. and lot,	20	06	Waldron, Caty (wid.), h. and lot,	400	1 28
Shute, Richard, h. and f.,	550	1 76	Wayman, John, personal,	58	18
Simmons, Jonas, h. and f.,	765	2 45	Wayman, Michael, h. and land,	300	96
Simons, Jonathan, h. and f.,	1,075	3 44	Weymer, George, h. and f.,	424	1 36
Sloat, Isaac, h., f., and mill,	3,355	10 74	Weyant, George, h., lot, ½ mill and still,	557	1 78
Smith, Garret C., h. and f.,	1,240	3 97	Westervelt, Albert, h. and f.,	1,700	5 44
Smith, Gishom, h. and f.,	735	2 35	Witman, George, h. and lot,	80	26
Smith, Peter C., h. and f.,	1,557	4 98	Wood, Zebedee Dr., h. and still,	210	67
Smith, James C., h. and f.,	1,340	4 29	Yeury, John, h., f. and grist mill,	2,140	6 85
Smith, John G., h., f. and mtn.,	702	2 25	Yeury, Peter, h., f. and blacksmith shop,	400	1 28
Smith, Frederick, h. and f.,	1,080	3 46	Yeury, William, h. and f.,	1,319	4 22
Smith, John C., h. and f.,	1,275	4 08	Yeury, Frederick, h. and f.,	604	1 93
Smith, Abraham C., h. and f.,	3,311	10 59	Yeury, Jonas, h. and f.,	510	1 63
Smith, John F., h.,	515	1 65	Yeury, James, h. and f.,	500	1 60
Smith, Rinard, h. and f.,	1,156	3 70	Yeury, John J., h. and lot,	245	78
Snyder, John, h. and f.,	1,148	3 67	Young, Thunis, h. and f.,	1,581	5 06
Snyder, George, lot,	190	61	Young, Hendrick, h. and f.,	550	1 76
Springsteen, Harnanus, lot,	280	90			
Springsteen, John, h., f. and mill,	735	2 35	DAVID DEBAUN,	} Supervisors.	
Springsteen, James, lot,	78	25	RICHARD J. BLAUVELT,		
Stevens, Abraham, h. and f.,	1,730	5 54	SAMUEL G. VERBRYCK,		
Stevens, Resolvert, personal,	10	03	AARON D. CAMP,		
Straut, Richard, h. and f.,	1,075	3 44	GARRET HARING,	} Assessors.	
Straut, Jacob jun., h., f. and still,	600	1 92	JACOB A. DEBAUN,		
Straut, John J., personal,	34	11	GARRET A. ONDERDONK,		
Straut, Jacob, h. and f.,	1,600	5 12			
Suffern, John, h., f. and mill,	5,350	17 12			
Suffern, William, h. and f.,	1,430	4 58			
Tallman, John, h. and f.,	1,470	4 70			
Tallman, John G., h. and f.,	560	1 79			
Tallman, Dowe, h. and f.,	1,500	4 80			
Taylor, John, h. and lot,	400	1 28			
Taylor, Samuel, h. and lot,	60	19			
Taylor, James, lot,	110	35			
Ternure, Michael, h. and f.,	1,181	3 78			
Ternyke, Joshua, h. and f.,	450	1 44			
Ternyke, John, h. and f.,	1,438	4 52			
Tinkey, John, h. and f.,	1,777	5 69			
Tinkey, Conrad, h. and f.,	1,483	4 75			

STAGES.

From a very early day stages were running from New York and Paterson to Goshen, Newburgh, Albany, and the West, through the Ramapo Pass (see history of roads, p. 269). The following items, which we have gathered mainly from the journal of Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson, will preserve interesting facts for future investigators.

In 1798, the Goshen stage proprietors charged 11s. 4d. for a seat from Ramapo to New York and 2s. for a trunk.

In 1810, the stages passed through The Clove at all hours of the day and night. (See history, page 276.)

In 1812-13, Henry I. Traphagen and William Southerland were running the stage with four horses. They

were succeeded in 1814-16 by Levi and William Alger. In 1817 Joseph French ran an extra stage from Newburgh to New York four times a week with four horses.

In 1819-20, Garret Bampa ran "through the Franklin Turnpike gate," and Abram Clearwater carried the stage on "through the Orange Turnpike gate." In 1821, Sturgis began running the stage. In 1823, it was Stephen Sloat; In 1824, Dr. T. G. Evans; 1825, Dr. Evans; 1826, Stephen Sloat & Co.; 1827-29, H. H. Zabriskie & Co. (daily); 1830, Stephen Sloat & Co. (daily).

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, JULY 4th 1876.

It was natural that Ramapo, the scene of stirring activities in Revolutionary days, should be marked by centennial celebrations in 1876. The most important demonstration was within the entrenchments at The Clove and was participated in by the Sunday schools and inhabitants of Suffern, Hillburn, Ramapo, and Sloatsburg.

The marshal of the day was W. W. Snow. The assistant marshals for the Suffern division were T. W. Suffern and A. S. Bush; and for the Ramapo division, E. F. Pierson, Henry L. Sloat, James B. Suffern, William H. Hollister.

The Suffern division, consisting of band; 13 ladies,* representing the colonies, with the Goddess of Liberty; two wagons, containing very aged persons; 38 boys, representing the present States of the Union; citizens on foot; and carriages "moved (we quote from the *Spring Valley Advocate* of Saturday, July 8th 1876) at 10:20 A. M., sharp, etc."

The Suffern division moved at 10:20 A. M. sharp, and halted at top of hill before arriving at Jenkins Hollow, to give Ramapo division time to form to receive them in open order. When ready, the Suffern division (except the carriages) marched through the line to top of hill, halting when their left passed the left of the Ramapo division (during *this movement*, the Suffern division allowed Ramapo wagon, containing Martha Washington and aids, to fall in line immediately behind the Goddess of Liberty with her 13 colonies). The Suffern division then opened order to the wagon containing the aged people, when the Ramapo and Sloatsburg schools counter-marched and passed through, headed by the Continentals.

The citizens of Ramapo halted on arriving at the left of Suffern division. After the Continentals had passed, the boys representing the 38 States fell in, leaving balance of line in open order, until Ramapo school passed through. Suffern division then closed up, and marched in the order on which they arrived on the ground.

All carriages (except those containing the colonies, Martha Washington and aids, and aged people), kept to the rear of all people on foot.

*Goddess of Liberty, Miss A. Ronk.

The 13 Colonies, Miss Jennie Duval, Miss Lizzie Williams, Miss Rachel Wannamaker, Miss Anna Wannamaker, Miss Lizzie Whitenour, Miss Nellie Conklin, Miss Mary J. Conklin, Miss Mary Rafferty, Miss Mary Cannon, Miss Manie Carlough, Miss Katie Green, Miss Sarah Craft, Miss Annie Riggs.

On arriving at the grounds, the band passed directly to the seats assigned for them.

While the ladies were getting out of carriages, the Continentals marched forward with drum corps, and formed in open order in front of stage. After the ladies and old people passed through, the Continentals fell in and took seats on the stage.

The assemblage was called to order by Charles T. Pierson, Esq., upon whose motion the following officers were elected:

President of the day, Eli Beard.

Secretary, A. S. Bush.

Vice-Presidents, James Suffern, Abram J. Tallman, Richard Blauvelt, John Sherwood, John J. Coe, Stephen Johnson, William Furman, John Campbell, John Becraft, Zephania Conklin, James Ball, Nicholas Rose, Henry L. Pierson, David Grosbeck, Patrick M. Kelly.

The president called upon Rev. George A. Ford, who opened the exercises with an elegant and appropriate prayer.

After which the programme of the day was observed as follows:

Singing—Hold the Fort.

Reading the Declaration of Independence—by Frank Pierson, Esq.

Address to the children—Daniel Godwin, of Brooklyn.

Singing—Centennial Hymn.

Oration—Mr. Charles Suffern.

Singing—Star Spangled Banner, solo, by Mr. Charles G. Hoar.

Singing by assemblage—America.

Refreshments—free to all.

At Monsey the day was celebrated in an appropriate and interesting manner, the chief feature being the oration by Hon. Chauncey Shaffer.

Spring Valley contented itself with cannon firing, bell ringing, fireworks, and general noisemaking.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The Supervisors, Town Clerks, and presiding justices of the town have been elected annually in April prior to 1865, and subsequently in March, and have been:

Supervisors: Gilbert Cooper, 1791-93, 1797; Colonel Gilbert Cooper, 1794-96; James Onderdonk, 1798-1800, 1802-1804; William Dusenberre, 1801; Gilbert T. Cooper, 1805-06; Peter Van Orden, 1807-09; Peter S. Van Orden, 1810, 1819; David Debaun, 1811-13; Garret Sarven, 1814; Abraham Gurnee, 1815-17; James Taylor, 1818, 1820; John J. Gurnee, 1821; Peter R. Van Houten, 1822, 1830, 1831; Nicholas L. Haring, 1826; John A. Haring, 1837, 1843, 1844; John Haring, 1839; James Yourey, 1840; John J. Coe, 1841; Cornelius Demarest, 1842; John Demarest, 1845-47; William Forshee, 1848; John B. Gurnee, 1849-51, 1861; Frederick Van Orden, 1852-54; Nicholas C. Blauvelt, 1855, 1856; Peter P. Jersey, 1857; John Crum, 1858, 1859; Henry R. Sloat, 1860; John D. Christie, 1862; Erastus Johnson, 1863, 1864; Andrew Smith, 1865; James Suffern, 1866-69; George W. Suffern, 1870, 1871; Dwight B. Baker, 1872, 1873;



Leighton C. Parker

Peter L. Van Orden, 1874, 1875; Jacob Snider, 1876; George W. Suffern, 1877-82; Peter Tallman, 1883, 1884.

Town Clerks: Gilbert Cooper, 1791, 1792, 1804-08; John Conklin jr., 1793, 1794; Archibald Cassidy, 1795-97, 1799-1801, 1837-43, 1847-53; Gilbert T. Cooper, 1798; Andrew Onderdonk, 1802, 1803; Garret Sarven, 1809-13, 1815-18, 1820; John Knap, 1814; Theunis Cooper, 1821; James Taylor, 1822, 1826; Isaac Finch, 1830, 1831; Theunis J. Cooper, 1844; Tunis Cooper, 1845, 1846; John G. Serven, 1854-58; David D. Ackerman, 1859-61, 1863-71; Thomas Reed, 1862; William H. Gray, 1872; William H. Parsons, 1873-79; Peter Tallman, 1880; Esler Sherwood, 1881.

Presiding justices: Samuel Goetchius, 1791, 1792; Theunis Cooper, 1791, 1793, 1794, 1830; John Suffern, 1791-94, 1797, 1804, 1810-13; Tunis Cooper, 1792 and 1796; Garret Sarven, 1796-1806, 1809, 1810, 1814, 1815; William Onderdonk, 1796; Abraham Onderdonk, 1798-1801; John Gurnee, 1802-13, 1816-18; Jeremiah H. Pierson, 1802-04, 1809-11; John A. Blauvelt, 1807, 1808; John Blauvelt, 1809; John Knap, 1811-14; D. H. Talman, 1811-13; Adrian Deronda, 1815-17; Josiah Conklin, 1815; Albert Westcott, 1815; Nicholas L. Haring, 1817; Nicholas Haring, 1818; Theunis Cooper, 1830; Edward Suffern, 1831, 1839, 1840, 1843; Daniel Johnson, 1837; Edward J. Straut, 1840; John B. Gurnee, 1841, 1845, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1865; Harman Goetchius, 1841, 1844, 1848; John A. Johnson, 1842, 1846, 1850, 1854; George W. Suffern, 1847, 1871; Adolphus Wanamaker, 1848; George B. Chapman, 1849; James Suffern, 1851, 1855, 1859, 1863, and 1868; Elias V. Hill, 1852, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1879, 1881; Abbot Cooper, 1856; Leonard A. Gurnee, 1858; Jared Wilcox, 1858; David D. Johnson, 1860; William B. McLauren, 1862; Nicholas Forshee, 1863; Nicholas H. Forshee, 1866; George Gurnee, 1866; Ira Green, 1867; Erastus Johnson, 1867, 1869; Peter D. Johnson, 1869, 1870, 1874, 1878, 1879; Samuel G. Ellsworth, 1873; John Sherman, 1874; Thomas N. Washburn, 1875; William Serven, 1875, 1880; Edgar M. Farrington, 1876, 1879; William H. Gray, 1877, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. NICHOLAS C. BLAUVELT.

A person examining the map of Rockland county will not fail to notice a singular irregularity in the line between Orangetown and Clarkstown, by which a tract of land south of Nanuet is included in the former town, though it would seem naturally to belong to the latter. This tract was the farm and homestead of a branch of the Blauvelt family, and in 1789 was owned by Johannes Joseph Blauvelt. The town line was made to run around his farm in order to gratify his wish to remain an inhabitant of Orangetown.

Joseph Blauvelt was born September 17th 1740, and married Johanna, daughter of Nicholas Demarest. Their children were:

1. John, born May 8th 1770, died November 30th 1855. His descendants are now living in New Jersey.

2. Nicholas, born June 4th 1772, died April 19th 1856. He married Catharine Youry, and their children were: Joseph; Cornelia, wife of Peter Johnson; Hannah, wife of James Blauvelt; Martha, wife of Abraham Serven; Cornelius, who married Maria Haring; and William.

3. Cornelius, born June 12th 1775, died June 12th 1858. He married Bridget, daughter of John Tallman, November 24th 1796. Their children were: Joseph, born November 8th 1798, died in 1884 (he married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Rensen, and their children were: Isaac R.; Mary, wife of John De Baun; Margaret, wife of Sylvester Westervelt; Aaron; and Cornelius E.); John, born August 21st 1801, died in 1876, married Margaret, daughter of Jacob De Clark, and left one child, Lucretia; Cornelius, born August 20th 1808, died 1858, married Sarah, daughter of Aaron Demarest, and had a daughter, Ellen, wife of David Cranston; Abraham, born January 16th 1812, married Susanna Slaughter, died in 1873, but left no children; Nicholas C., born July 22d 1814; Tunis, who was born March 19th 1817, and moved to Wisconsin, where his family are now living.

4. Daniel, born December 16th 1782, died May 12th 1871. He lived on the old homestead and married Christina, daughter of James Demarest. Their children were James, Christina first wife of Christian De Baun, and Rachel.

Hon. Nicholas C. Blauvelt, a grandson of Joseph, was born near Spring Valley, and his childhood was passed on his father's farm. At a very early age he was sent to the district school, and, having a natural aptitude for learning, he soon mastered the alphabet and astonished his parents by his proficiency. At the age of ten years he was taken to New York, and being placed in a select school taught by Isaac D. Cole (afterwards Rev.), began the study of Latin. He remained there three months and was then sent to the New York High School, which was at that time considered the best in the city. When thirteen years old he was sent to the Grammar School connected with Rutgers College, and in two years was prepared to enter college. By the advice of friends he remained in the school another year, and joined the Sophomore class and graduated in 1833. It was the desire of his parents to have him enter the ministry, but not feeling prepared for that holy calling, he resolved to study medicine; but his parents objecting to this, he began teaching, and continued in this employment till 1841, when he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to the office of County Superintendent of common schools. In this position he remained three years. At the end of this time the office was abolished, and Mr. Blauvelt resumed his former occupation, and continued to teach till 1852. In the fall of that year he was elected member of Assembly, where he served on the committee for colleges and common schools. In 1853 he established a mercantile business in Spring Valley, and continued it for ten or twelve years. In 1855 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Ramapo, and was re-elected the succeeding year.

In 1863 he was elected school commissioner and held the office two terms, and was for fifteen years clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Deeply interested in the cause of education, he was instrumental in awakening the minds of his fellow citizens to the necessity of better school accommodation, and the result of his labors was the establishment of the Union School of Spring Valley, and Mr. Blauvelt was a member of the first Board of Education.

Mr. Blauvelt married, first, Mary A., daughter of Abram J. Demarest; second, Maria, daughter of Peter Demarest; third, Lavinia, widow of Isaac Conklin. His children are: Ellen, wife of Miles Davenport, of Paterson, New Jersey; Abram, who married Caroline, daughter of Jabez Wood; John, who married Caroline Ackerman; Mary A., wife of Alpheus Sherwood; Serena, wife of Abram Sherwood; and Lizzie, wife of Outwater Hutton.

Joseph Blauvelt, the ancestor of this family, had brothers: Cornelius (who was an officer in the Revolution), and John. He had sisters: Maria, first wife of Resolvert Van Houten; Margaret, wife of Tunis Tallman; Elizabeth, wife of Jacobus Van Orden; Catharine, wife of Harmanus Tallman; and Vrouche, wife of Garret Oblenis.

DEMAREST FAMILY.

The following list of the children of David Demarest, the father-in-law of Joseph Blauvelt, which was found among the papers of Joseph Blauvelt, and is now in possession of Nicholas C. Blauvelt, may be interesting as a sample of the records kept by the early Dutch settlers:

"De 23 Juni 1721 ben ick David Demarest getrouwt met Marrija Lozier."

"1723, De 25 Mart is myn Dochter Sara geboren.

"1724, De 17 Janniari is myn zoon Nicholas geboren.

"1726, De 13 Janniari is Tryntje geboren.

"1728, De 30 Mart is myn vrow overleden.

"1729, De 7 Februari ben ick weder getrouwt met Catrina Van Houten."

The rest of the list all written in Dutch is here given in "plain English."

David, born December 16th 1731; Maria, born December 29th 1733; Grietje and Peter (twins), born December 30th 1735; Guillaume (William); Elizabeth, born December 6th 1742; Jacobus, born December 17th 1743; Samuel and Grietje (twins), October 9th 1746; Lydia, born November 4th 1748; and Garret, born March 26th 1751;

Nicholas Demarest, the oldest son, had children: Maria; Sarah; Johanna, wife of Joseph Blauvelt, as mentioned above; Samuel; Cornelius; Daniel; Peter; David Guillaume, and James.

The name "Demarest's Kill," as applied to Hackensack River in early times, was derived from David Demarest, who had a mill upon it.

DWIGHT B. BAKER.

The family from which Mr. Baker is descended was among the early colonists in New England, and connected

with the families of Hovey, Storrs, Castle, and Spicer, who were early settlers in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Thaddeus Baker removed from Vermont, and settled in Andover, Alleghany county, New York, about 1807, bringing with him his son Thaddeus, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Dwight B. Baker was born in Andover, June 22d 1841. At an early age he commenced business in his own name, in his native village. A few years later he resolved to remove to New York, and extend his field of labor. While in the city making his arrangements, he was induced to visit friends in Rockland county, and at their suggestion, to establish his business at Suffern, where he settled in May 1866. Here he entered into mercantile business, which he still continues, in connection with the manufacture of carriages and sleighs. In addition to his other business, he owns and operates an extensive lumber yard. To use a Western phrase, "he built up the place," whose prosperity is owing in no small degree to his activity in business.

Mr. Baker has always taken an interest in political affairs, and labored earnestly as a member of the Republican party. He is especially interested in the public schools, is an able advocate of the cause of popular education, and has served as trustee for several years. In 1872 and 1873, Mr. Baker was elected Supervisor of Ramapo, and declined the office for subsequent terms. He was a candidate for the office of Sheriff in 1874, and for member of Assembly in 1882, and although the strong Democratic majority in the county rendered the contest a hopeless one, he was defeated by but a very few votes. He was postmaster at Suffern for thirteen years, until removed from office, in 1882, through the influence of a noted Senator from another State, on account of ill feeling on the part of a relative who lived at Suffern.

Mr. Baker was married, June 11th 1863, to Henrietta, daughter of Jesse Conklin. She was born December 15th 1844. Their children are: Jenny E., born July 17th 1864, and married Elmer E. Jackson, of Hackensack; Rollin T., born February 19th 1871; Cassius D., born September 21st 1873; Grace L., born July 28th 1875; and Mabel E., born March 7th 1878. With the exception of Mrs. Jackson, these are all now living at Suffern.

Thaddeus Baker (father of the subject of this sketch) married Sarah Storrs Spicer. Their children were: Dwight B.; Rollin T., who was a surgeon in the army during the late war, and died at New Berne, North Carolina; Flavius J., who is a physician at Lockport, New York; Sarah A., the wife of Dr. Albert H. Briggs, of Buffalo; and Mary, who died unmarried.

Dwight B. Baker may justly be considered one of the most prominent business men of the town and county. His rapidly increasing business and success is the best proof of his capacity, and all who know him are ready to bear witness to his uprightness and integrity.

THE COE FAMILY.

The name of this family first appears in English history, in the account recorded in Fox's Book of Martyrs,

of the trial and burning of Roger Coe, in September 1555, during the reign of Queen Mary.

The ancestor of the numerous race bearing the name in this country was Robert Coe, born in Suffolkshire, England, in 1596, and with his wife Anna, and three sons, John, Robert, and Benjamin, sailed with seventy-nine others in the sloop "*Frances*, John Cutting, master," June 10th 1634, and landed in Boston. He settled in Watertown and was made a freeman in 1639. He afterward removed to Long Island and settled in Newtown. He was high sheriff in 1669-72.

John Coe was born in 1626 and went to Long Island with his father. During his whole life he was a very prominent citizen, being a member of the convention in 1665. He also held the offices of sheriff and county judge. He had five sons, Robert, John, Jonathan, Samuel, and David.

John Coe

Samuel, the fourth son, married Margaret, daughter of John Van Zandt, and came to Kakiat (in what is now Rockland county) in 1734. He died September 19th 1742, at the age of seventy, leaving ten children: 1, Margaret, born October 27th 1713, married Benjamin Skillman of Newtown, L. I.; 2, Sarah, born June 30th 1715, married Moore Woodward (their daughter, Abigail, married John Gurnee); 3, Samuel, born March 26th 1717; 4, John, born December 7th 1719; 5, William, born September 23d 1724 (He was drowned with nine others by the upsetting of a sloop in the North River, November 25th 1774. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Seaman, in 1748, and left four children: Phebe; William, born in 1757; Samuel, born in 1760, died in 1822; Elizabeth, born in 1762, died in 1839; Hannah, born in 1753, died in 1789, married William C. Thompson); 6, Benjamin, born May 20th 1722; 7, Isaac, born December 2d 1726; 8, Matthew, born December 16th 1728; 9, Daniel, born February 19th 1730, died in 1782; 10, Abigail, born December 10th 1732, married Cabel Halstead. Benjamin and Isaac died without issue.

I. DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL COE (son of Samuel).—Samuel Coe married Phebe, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Denton) Seaman. Their children were:

1. Samuel, born March 10th 1739. He married Greitche, daughter of Johannes Blauvelt, and had two children: Samuel, born October 28th 1762, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Coe; and Jane, wife of Jacob Ten Eyck. Samuel and Elizabeth Coe had seven children: Robert, Elias, Mary, Daniel, John, David, and Alexander.

2. Isaac S., born January 3d 1746, married Rachel, daughter of Jacob Archer. Their children were: Samuel, who married Mary, daughter of Isaac Concklin, and had eleven children, Nancy, George, Sarah, Elizabeth, Martha, John, Charlotte, Harriet, Isaac, Mary, and Jesse; Martha, wife of Samuel Wilson; Sarah, wife of Lawrence

Myers; Rachel, wife of Jonas Halstead; Rebecca, wife of Garret Onderdonk; Elizabeth, who married Abram Stevens, in 1806; Hannah; Barbara; and Elsie. The last three died without issue.

3. Daniel S., born February 4th 1753, married Abigail Sniffen, and their children were: John, Samuel, Daniel, George, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jane, Phebe, Charlotte, Abigail, Deborah, and Matthew.

4. William S., born January 25th 1748, married Martha, daughter of Dominy Connelly. Their children were: Samuel, Robert, Arthur, John, Dominy born March 17th 1792, Charles, Sarah, and Phebe.

5. John S., born July 27th 1755, married Susannah, daughter of James Waldron, September 4th 1784. Their children were: Jacob born in 1789, Phebe, Elizabeth, John born in 1803, and Susannah.

6. Deborah, born October 26th 1741, married Eli Gurnee, son of Francois.

7. Margaret, born August 25th 1743, married William Dusenbarre M. D. She died August 3d 1828.

8. Elizabeth, born April 8th 1745, married Martin Armstrong.

9. Sarah, born November 25th 1750, was drowned in 1774.

10. Phebe, born June 27th 1758, married Peter Dusenbarre, and died in 1832.

II. DESCENDANTS OF JOHN COE (son of Samuel 1st).

John Coe, born December 7th 1719, married Hannah, daughter of Jonah Halstead. She was born January 28th 1722, and died May 14th 1804. Their children were: 1, Abigail, born January 20th 1741, married John Gurnee, son of Francois; 2, Margaret, born September 12th 1744, married Gilbert Vandervoort; 3, Benjamin, known as "Judge Benjamin," born November 13th 1746, died May 14th 1831; 4, John, known as "Deacon John," born August 28th 1749, died May 2d 1839; 5, Martha, born March 19th 1751, was drowned in 1774; 6, Hannah, born April 20th 1754, married Walter Smith in 1774, died in 1804; 7, Samuel, born January 7th 1757, died August 3d 1831; 8 and 9, Halstead and Jonas (twins), born March 20th 1759; 10, Sarah, born July 28th 1761, died September 26th 1801, without issue; 11, Matthew, born September 13th 1766, married Charlotte daughter of John De Noyelles, died without issue.

3. Judge Benjamin Coe married, first, Sarah, daughter of John Johnson, November 13th 1777. She died March 1st 1797. Their children were: Jonas, born November 19th 1778, died June 19th 1803; Halstead, born November 16th 1780, died January 13th 1816; Benjamin jr., born November 7th 1794, died May 26th 1851; Charlotte, born May 29th 1790, married Robert Parkinson; Martha, born October 1st 1782, married Abraham Wandell; Matthias, born October 28th 1792, married Hannah, daughter of Joseph B. Allison, and died without issue. The second wife of Judge Benjamin Coe was Sarah Mynders, daughter of Martin Mynders. They were married November 17th 1799. She died August 14th 1818, aged forty-three. The children of this marriage were Sarah M., born

November 10th 1800, and Grover, born February 8th 1803; both died without issue.

Benjamin Coe

Benjamin Coe jr., married Catharine, daughter of Joseph B. Allison, November 7th 1818. Their children were Adelphina, born July 26th 1819; Hannah, born in 1822; Jonas L., born April 3d 1824; Halstead C., born April 13th 1827; Marietta, born October 14th 1830; and Sarah Jane, wife of David Romaine, now living in Haverstraw. Adelphina and Hannah died without issue.

Jonas Coe (son of Judge Benjamin) married Margaret Allison in April 1797, and left three children: Abraham, Sarah and Peter who has two sons, Theodore, of Haverstraw, and Levi, of Jersey City.

Halstead Coe (son of Judge Benjamin), married Sarah De La Montagne, March 21st 1811, and had three children, all of whom died young.

Deacon John Coe (son of John 1st) married Mary, daughter of Caleb Halstead. Their children were Amzi, born March 7th 1796; Elizabeth; Martha; Phebe; Hannah; Mary, born June 25th 1804, married M. Wright and died in 1868; and Catharine. The daughters with the exception of Mary, died unmarried. The son Amzi removed to Virginia.

7. Samuel (son of John 1st) married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Onderdonk; she died March 4th 1848, aged seventy nine. Their children were Walter S., born February 14th 1792, married Rachel De Noyelles and died without issue; Jacob O., born in 1797, died in 1803; Anna, born in 1802, died in 1818; Richard, born November 21st 1804, died in 1867. His son, Theodore, is now living at Bay Shore, Long Island; John R., born April 16th 1797, died July 23d 1861. He married Jane, daughter of Archibald Cassidy. Their children were; Archibald, of Hackensack, N. J.; Richard, of Poughkeepsie; Samuel, now in Haverstraw; Sarah, wife of John W. Ten Eyck; Elizabeth, wife of George S. Sherwood, died 1884; Martha and Mary, unmarried.

9. Jonas (son of John 1st), a prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, was settled in Troy, N. Y. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthias Burnet Miller. Their children were: Edward M., John R., and Eliza M., who married James Brown, of the firm of Brown Bros. & Co., bankers, New York. Rev. Jonas Coe was one of the Regents of the State University in 1796.

8. Halstead (son of John 1st) married Phebe, daughter of Caleb Halstead. They had one child, Phebe. His second wife was Abigail, daughter of Timothy Ward. Their children were: George W. (who died in Savannah, September 22d 1832); Sarah, wife of Rev. J. Patterson, of Philadelphia; Timothy; Abigail; Charlotte, wife of ——— Burnett, of Newark, N. J.; and Halstead, who was an admiral in the Brazilian navy. He married Donna Trinidad Belcarse, of Rio Janeiro.

III. DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL COE (son of Samuel

1st).—Daniel Coe married Sarah, daughter of John Palmer. Their children were: 1, John D., born May 26th 1755, died May 3d 1824; 2, Matthew D., born October 15th 1757; 3, Daniel D., born November 25th 1759; 4, Sarah, born January 25th 1762, married Benjamin Gurnee (son of Stephen); 5, Samuel, born in 1764, died in 1765. The second wife of Daniel Coe was Rachel, daughter of John Slott. Their children were: 6, Samuel, born January 24th 1770, died in 1804; 7, Alexander, born October 26th 1771, married Elizabeth Du Bois, and left one child, Rachel; 8, Mary, born August 17th 1768; 9, Phebe, born March, 1778; 10, Rachel; 11, William.

1. John D. Coe (son of Daniel) married Sarah, daughter of John Coe 1st, June 15th 1783. Their children were: Hannah, born May 26th 1784, married Halstead Gurnee, died May 4th 1837; Catharine, born January 13th 1786, married Colonel Daniel Robart, died in 1846; Sarah, born January 1st 1788, married Deacon Jasper Armstrong, of Orange county, died May 10th 1870; John D. jr., born June 12th 1790, died November 11th 1878, at Romulus, Seneca county; Matthew D., born January 7th 1793, died February 13th 1876 in New York; William, born November 18th 1795, died young; William Alexander, born February 28th 1798, died October 9th 1863; Mary D., born December 4th 1800, married General Peter Schuyler Post, of Florida, Orange county, June 21st 1820. She is now living in Galesburg, Ill.

2. Matthew D. Coe, son of Daniel, married Martha, daughter of Stephen Gurnee. Their children were Stephen, Mary, Matthew, Sarah, Martha, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Hannah.

3. Daniel D. Coe, son of Daniel, married Sarah, daughter of John Halstead, April 25th 1784. Their children were: William, born May 16th 1785, went to Orange county; Abraham, born August 18th 1793; Elizabeth, born March 27th 1789; John, born October 7th 1798; Sarah, born October 30th 1805; and Phebe, born October 9th 1801.

John D. Coe jr. married Sophia, daughter of John Stone, of Seneca county, August 13th 1818. His father, having purchased large tracts of land in Seneca county, gave them to his two sons, and they removed there in 1814, and settled in the town of Romulus.

Matthew D. Coe, son of John D. sen., married Jeanette, daughter of John De La Montagne, December 12th 1815. She died in Chicago August 6th 1849. Their children are Delia, Mary M., wife of Walter S. Gurnee, both now resident at Irvington, New York, and Augustus, who died in Virginia at the age of fourteen.

There are few families who have held a higher position in the county than the one whose genealogy is herein given. John Coe was judge of Orange county from 1764 to 1770, a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1775, a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and a member of Assembly in 1778–80. His son, Benjamin, was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of Assembly in 1778 (father and son both being members at the same time), and was also elected in 1789. He was the first member from Rockland county in 1799,



George Boncklin

was State Senator in 1807-12, and a member of Council of Appointment in 1811.

John D. Coe sen., joined the Revolutionary army, and was under the command of General Schuyler until his division was transferred to General Montgomery. He was present at the taking of Fort Johns on Lake Champlain, and was sent in charge of prisoners to Albany. He was a State Senator from 1795 to 1798, and a member of Assembly in 1789, and was three terms Commissioner of Loans. In all the walks of life he was noted for deep rooted integrity, and to the end of his days was a useful and honored man. His son, John D. Coe jr., was a member of Assembly from Seneca county in 1834 and in 1835.

Matthew D. Coe was a prominent citizen of Seneca county. He was actively engaged in the War of 1812, was lieutenant of a company raised in Rockland county, and was at one time in command of the fort at Governor's Island.

Two grandsons and two great-grandsons of John D. Coe took part in the late war. Of the former, Schuyler P. Coe was for some months a prisoner at Andersonville; General Philip Sydney Post was colonel of an Illinois regiment, and made a brilliant record in the war. He was afterward Consul General at Vienna. Of the great-grandsons, General Roy Stone was conspicuous for his gallantry in action, and had two horses shot under him during the campaign in the Wilderness, and Edward Wicker was killed in the war.

William Alexander, son of John D. Coe sen., married Catharine, daughter of James Sherwood, April 15th 1820. He died at Willets, Cortland county, October 9th 1863, where his descendants are now living.

The old homestead of the Coe family is the corner opposite the "English Church" at Kakiat, and the farm is part of Lot No. 4 of the west division of 400 acre lots. Samuel Coe, the first settler, lived on this place, and his son John after him, and it was at his house that Major Andre and Joshua Hett Smith stopped for dinner when being taken as prisoners to Tappan. It was next owned by Daniel Coe, who left it to his son, John D. Coe. His heirs sold it to Samuel Coe in 1826, and his son, John R. Coe, was the last of the name who owned it. The old stone house standing on the east side of the road to the "English Church," and opposite the late homestead of John B. Gurnee, was the home of Deacon John Coe. The family burying ground is on this farm and contains monuments to many of the generations long since passed away. A broken tombstone bears the following: "In memory of John Coe Esq., son of Samuel Coe, who departed this life the 11th of May 1782, aged 62 years, 5 months, and 4 days."

The home of Judge Benjamin Coe was the farm now owned by the heirs of Jesse Gurnee, at the head of the mountain, near Mount Ivy railroad station. In a small family burying ground on this farm the judge and legislator rests in peace.

GEORGE CONCKLIN.

The name of Nicholas Concklin appears as early as

1722, when he was one of the inhabitants of Kakiat, and his homestead was Lot No. 1, in the west division of the 400 acre lots. He is supposed to have come to that part of the country from East Chester. He had four sons: Edward, John, William, and Joshua. The last was born at East Chester, October 2d 1707, and died April 29th 1804. His wife was Mary Secor, born in New Rochelle, December 1st 1713, and died at the age of 92 years and one month. Their son, Isaac, was born August 1st 1736, and died September 16th 1814. His wife was Mary Lockwood, who died February 1st 1843, at the age of 92 years, 3 months, and 15 days. Their son, Josiah, was born January 1st 1784, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Marsh. The children by this marriage were: Emily, born August 1st 1810 (married Clinton Gurnee); Isaac, born December 3d 1824, died 1854, married Lavinia Mackey, left no children; Mary, born September 11th 1817, married Dr. Charles Whipple; George, born June 28th 1820; Anna, born September 1st 1822, married John W. Felter; Matilda, born January 16th 1826, married Abraham T. Van Houten. Josiah Concklin's wife, Elizabeth, died February 1st 1830, and he married Martha, daughter of Jonah Seaman, May 7th 1831. Their children were: Almira, wife of Jonathan Sherwood; Elizabeth, wife of Elias G. Sherwood; Sarah; and Josiah, who married Mary L., daughter of Erastus Johnson, and by her had two children, Ervin and Elizabeth A. His second wife was Margaret Onderdonk, by whom he had two children, Mary and Ada.

George Concklin married Margaret E., daughter of Isaac Lake, December 15th 1849. Their children are: George C.; Ann E., wife of Coe Gurnee; Ella L., wife of Syivanus Sidman; Andrew; and Emma, wife of Henry Sidman.

Mr. Concklin's homestead is the original tract owned by his ancestor, Nicholas Concklin, which has been largely increased by judicious purchases, and he is now one of the largest land owners in the county. He is extensively engaged in fruit raising, and the orchards on his estate cover an aggregate area of nearly two hundred acres. Connected with his farm is a large cider mill and saw mill run by steam power. It has been the custom in the Concklin family from the first generation for the parents to divide the real estate among the children during their life time,* and in accordance with this practice Mr. Concklin's married children are settled near the homestead upon portions of the paternal inheritance. Some of the Concklins have been members of the Society of Friends, and they are among the principal supporters of the Friends meeting at Kakiat. Mr. Concklin is a solid and substantial citizen whose success is the natural result of prudence and industry, and whose object through life has been to avoid the pride and ostentation which has ruined so many of the "world's people."

A few words may be said concerning the various branches of the family descended from the sons of the original settler, Nicholas. William Concklin, in 1765, owned a portion (if not the whole) of the tract now owned in part by

*The divisions have been made on an average once in every 30 years.

the heirs of David Burns. This was Lot No. 6 in the east division of Kakiat, and he resided there at the date mentioned above. He had a son William, and "Lieutenant Nicholas Concklin," who is mentioned in 1770, was probably a grandson. John, another son of Nicholas Concklin, left many descendants.

Isaac Concklin had (besides Josiah, mentioned above) children: Jesse, who left no descendants; Isaac (who married — Williams, and had four children, Walter, Washington, Isaac, and Zebulon); Jonas (who married Mary Snedeker and had children, Josiah, Jesse, Alfred, George, DeWitt, and Jonas); and Sarah, wife of Lewis Concklin. This last was probably a grandson of William Concklin, and he had a son William, who was one of the early preachers in the Society of Friends.

GURNEE FAMILY.

This family is of Huguenot origin, and the name was originally spelled "Garnier," but like many other French names, has been changed from its original form. The ancestor of this family was Isaac Garnier, whose will, dated July 7th 1727, mentions his wife Elizabeth, and children: Francois (the eldest son), Isaac, Mary, and Elizabeth. Francois Garnier came to this county from Westchester, and on November 27th 1729 he purchased from Thomas Barker "of Cow Neck, Long Island," Lot No. 6, in "Concklin's range" in Kakiat. This is now the homestead and farm of Josiah Concklin, near the head of the mountain in the town of Ramapo, and the old house stood a short distance east of the present residence.

Francois Garnier was the father of ten children: 1. John, born December 12th 1729; 2. Francis; 3. Stephen; 4. Isaiah; 5. Isaac; 6. Eli; 7. James; 8. Hester, wife of Rodger Osborn; 9. Elizabeth, wife of — Peets; and 10. Anna.

1. John married Abigail, daughter of John Coe. Their children were: 11. Hannah, born July 16th 1760, married John Thew; 12. John J., born March 13th 1763, married Nancy Stryker, and had children: Abigail, wife of Tunis Cooper; Lydia, wife of Archibald Cassidy; Eliza, wife of David Reynolds; Daniel (who married Abigail, daughter of John Gurnee, son of Stephen, and left children: Antoinette and John D., of Wisconsin); and Clinton, born in 1803, died in 1877, who married Emily, daughter of Josiah Concklin, and left children, George of Nyack, Clinton of California, Aaron, and Matilda, now living in Ramapo.

13. General Benjamin, born November 11th 1767, died May 27th 1856. He married Catharine, daughter of Abraham De Ronde, and their children were: Harriet, born in 1793, wife of Henry Tinkee; Catharine; Hannah, wife of William Gurnee, son of Colonel William; Abigail, wife of Garret Onderdonk; Halstead, born May 21st 1801, who left a daughter, Harriet, wife of John Coleman of Orange county; Benson; John B., born February 26th 1809 (he married Mary L., daughter of John and Margaret Hillery, June 25th 1879, and died September 13th 1882, leaving no children); Abraham B., born April 29th

1790. His children were Leonard, Servetus, Amelia, Nelson, and Palmer.

14. Abigail, born February 8th 1772, married John Cole.

15. Coe, born May 26th 1776, died May 25th 1861. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Thew. Their children were: Abigail, wife of Jesse Gurnee; Daniel, who left no descendants; Eliza; John, who married Sarah Thompson, and left one son, Thompson; Edward, who married Elizabeth Cassidy and left children, John C., Emma L., Alice, and Irving.

16. Elizabeth, born October 13th 1779, married Abram Stevens.

I. DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS GURNEE (son of Francois).—Francis left two children: 1. Anna, wife of John Hewitt, whose son, Abram S. Hewitt, is a well known statesman, and 2. William, who married Elizabeth Drummond, and whose children were: 1. Francis, and 2. James; 3. Jesse, born June 19th 1813, died July 25th 1878 (he married Abigail, daughter of Coe Gurnee, and their children were: Elizabeth, wife of George Blauvelt; Augusta, wife of George Onderdonk; Martha; Adelaide; Coe, who married Anna, daughter of George Concklin, and has two children, Herbert and Edith; and Daniel, who left no descendants); 4. William; 5. Elizabeth, wife of George Suffern; 6. Mary, wife of Albert Westervelt; 7. John, unmarried; and 8. Edward, who married, first, Matilda Marks, second, Hannah Wright, and left four children: Amanda, Emma, Eli, and Edward.

Of these children of Francis (son of Francois), the eldest son, Francis, married, first, Leah, daughter of John Demarest, and second, Margaret E. Mead. His children are: William Z., of Newark; Eleanor; Lizzie, wife of Rev. John J. MacMahon; Frank; Harry; Anna, wife of John H. Peterson; and Myra. This family are now living at the head of the mountain in the town of Haverstraw. Francis died in 1874, aged sixty-five.

II. DESCENDANTS OF STEPHEN GURNEE (son of Francois).—Stephen Gurnee married Sarah Halstead. Their children were: 1. Benjamin, who married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Coe, and had children: Martha, Benjamin (who died in 1864), Daniel, and Abigail; 2. Caleb, who lived at Port Byron; 3. Jonas, who married Phebe, daughter of Isaac Concklin; 4. Abraham, born December 1781, died August 25th 1854, (he married Sarah, daughter of William Osborn, and she died March 11th 1865, aged seventy-nine; their children were: William A., of Paterson, N. J.; Jonah, of Ohio; Richard, whose family are now in Tennessee; Melissa, who married Jonathan Barlow, whose daughter, Sarah J., is the wife of Joshua Penney of Haverstraw; Ambrose S., of Illinois; and Harvey W., of Pennsylvania. Abraham Gurnee was a State Senator in 1825, and a member of Assembly in 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823); 5. Halstead, born June 4th 1776, died March 15th 1822, who married Hannah, daughter of John D. Coe, May 26th 1801; their children were: Sarah, born March 8th 1802, married Ithiel Stone, August 21st 1831, she died March 13th 1875; John Robert, born January 9th 1805, married Hes-



W. S. Gurnea

ter Beach; Lucien, born October 1st 1807, married Adeline Schooley, died in Chicago, December 10th 1863, leaving no children; Denton, born September 16th 1810, married Louise Ayres, January 13th 1835, died in Chicago, May 20th 1878; Walter S., born March 9th 1813, married Mary M., daughter of Matthew D. Coe; Catharine, born August 30th 1816, married Peter L. Yoe; and Mary Jeanette, born October 20th 1819, married Thomas Lancaster.

6, Eli, who married Hannah Woodward.

7, John S., who married Abigail, daughter of Moore Woodward. Their children were: John S., a surveyor and prominent business man, born in 1798, died March 15th 1872, (he married Maria Blauvelt, and his children, Mathew and Elmira Blanch, are now living in West Haverstraw;) Abigail, wife of Daniel Gurnee; and Martha, wife of Rev. James Sherwood. Mathew married Adelia, daughter of Walter Brewster, and left two children, Walter and Abraham.

8, Stephen, of whose family no information has been obtained.

9, Martha, wife of Mathew Coe.

10, Sarah, wife of Matthias Osborn.

6, Eli, the son of Stephen and Sarah (Halstead) Gurnee, left a son, Leonard, whose children, Elias, Benjamin, and Emily (wife of John L. De Noyelles) are now in Haverstraw.

DESCENDANTS OF ELI GURNEE (SON OF FRANCOIS). — Eli Gurnee married Deborah, daughter of Samuel Coe. She was born October 26th 1741, and their children were: Ann, born July 11th 1762, married Stephen Conklin; Phebe, born May 12th 1764, married Gilbert Johnson; Eli, who married Phebe, daughter of Jonas Brewster, and had one daughter, Amelia, wife of John Reynolds; Elizabeth, wife of Garret A. Onderdonk; Deborah, wife of Abraham Cole; Hannah, wife of Richard Brewster; and Colonel William, born July 31st 1770, died January 1st 1856, married Sarah Sniffen. Their children were: Daniel, born April 1st 1798, who married Margaret, daughter of Colonel David Burns. Their children are: Robert, Thornton, Elizabeth, David L., Sarah A., Marietta, Susan, Hannah, Mark, Victor, and Jeanette. Mrs. Margaret, the widow of Daniel Gurnee, and some of the children, are now living on the former homestead of Colonel David Burns, in West Haverstraw.

2. William, born January 3d 1800, married Hannah, daughter of General Benjamin Gurnee, and left two children, Amelia and Spencer.

3. Elizabeth, born April 14th 1804, died unmarried.

Colonel William Gurnee lived on the old Gurnee homestead, at the head of the mountain, now owned by Josiah Concklin. His remains rest in the family burying ground on the Burns farm in West Haverstraw.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES GURNEE (SON OF FRANCOIS).

James had a son Francis, who married Mary, daughter of Edward Smith. Their children were: Jacob (who married Mary, daughter of John Smith, and had eight children: John, Benjamin, James, Mary, Eliza, Rebecca, George, and Maria); and Benjamin, who married Phebe

Smith, and whose children were: John, Benjamin, Mary wife of John Bell, and Francis, who left no descendants.

DESCENDANTS OF ISAAC AND ISAAH GURNEE (SONS OF FRANCOIS).

Isaiah's children were Abraham, John, and Reuben, many of whose descendants are now living in Ramapo.

Isaac had a son Francis, who left a daughter Rachel. There are many descendants of these families concerning whom no definite information can be obtained.

The homestead of Stephen Gurnee was Lot 11 in the west range of Kakiat, in the town of Ramapo, and the place is now owned by Nelson Smith. John S. Gurnee, a son of Stephen, owned the homestead now in possession of the heirs of Clinton Gurnee.

Walter S. Gurnee was born at Haverstraw, March 9th 1813. After the death of his father, Halstead Gurnee, in 1822, his family removed to Seneca county, New York. In 1835 he went to Detroit, and in the following year to Chicago, which then contained but a few thousand inhabitants. Here he entered business as a manufacturer and merchant, and, later, engaged in banking. He was prominent in the construction and management of the first railroads built out of Chicago, particularly in the Chicago & Milwaukee, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and many others.

In 1851 Mr. Gurnee was elected Mayor of Chicago, and re-elected for a second term. The city then contained but about 25,000 inhabitants. In all that tended to the public welfare he took an active interest, and was a liberal supporter of works of benevolence and usefulness, but had no taste for politics, though voting with the Democratic party up to 1860. He then became what was called a "Douglas Democrat," acting with his friend and fellow citizen, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, supporting and approving all measures of the Republican party in preserving and maintaining the integrity of the Union. In 1855 he went abroad for his health, remaining a year, and has since spent much time in Europe, with his family. In 1863, Mr. Gurnee's interests required his presence so often in New York, that he finally concluded to make it his permanent home, and purchased an estate near Irvington, Westchester county, where he now resides. He still devotes his time to his railroad and other interests.

Mr. Gurnee married Mary M., daughter of Matthew D. Coe. Their children are: Delia E.; Mary Evelyn (who married Edward Scott, and died in 1881, leaving four children: Walter G., Edward N., Grace G., and Evelyn); Frances Medora, who married John M. Watson and died in France, 1880; Walter S. jr. (who married Bell, daughter of D. N. Barney, and has four children: Walter, Bell, Lucy, and Mary); Grace, who died in 1870; Augustus C.; and Isabel.

John B. Gurnee, the youngest son of General Benjamin Gurnee, was born February 26th 1809. His father died May 27th 1856, at the age of eighty eight, and his mother, Catharine, died May 4th 1852, aged eighty-two. They rest side by side in the cemetery by the Dutch Reformed church in Ramapo. He inherited his father's homestead

on the west side of the road about half a mile north of the "English Church," and to this he added by purchase the homestead farm of Deacon John Coe, which is directly opposite. Mr. Gurnee was a man highly respected through life, and possessed foresight and business capacity. He was elected county treasurer in 1869, and was a justice of the peace for many years. In June 1879, he married Mary L., daughter of John and Margaret Hilery. After a life of honor and usefulness Mr. Gurnee died September 13th 1882, at the age of 73 years, 6 months, and 17 days.

THE PIERSON FAMILY.

In tracing the history of the Pierson family, of Ramapo, it will be convenient to commence with the Rev. Abraham Pierson, and his brother, Henry.

Abraham was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1613; graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1632; ordained, Episcopally, in Newark, England, soon after; and came, in pursuit of religious freedom, to Boston, Mass., in 1639, whence he removed immediately to Lynn. In 1640, "finding themselves straightened, about 40 families, with Pierson as their minister,"* departing from Lynn, attempted to make settlement upon the west end of Long Island, but finding that the Dutch had made sure of that end, repaired to the east end, where they laid the foundation of Southampton, the first town settled by the English in the State of New York. From Southampton, in 1647, Mr. Pierson removed to Branford, Ct., where for 20 years he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all "He early interested himself in behalf of the Indians, made himself familiar with their language, prepared a catechism for them, that they might know of the one true God, and was to the Indians of Connecticut what Eliot and Mayhew were to those of Massachusetts. Winthrop says, 'he was a Godly, learned man;' and Mather says, 'wherever he came, he shone.'" In 1666, he, with most of his congregation, removed to New Jersey, where, on the Passaic or lower Ramapo, he founded a city, which, after the place in England where he had first been ordained, was called Newark. At Newark, August 9th 1678, he died. His son, Abraham, was afterward the first President of Yale College.

Henry Pierson, from whom the Piersons of Ramapo descend, was in the company which, in 1640, left Lynn, Mass., to lay the foundations of Southampton, and was to the new settlement in civil affairs what Abraham was in affairs of church. He did not, however, follow his brother, in 1647, to Connecticut, and thence to New Jersey, but remained at Southampton till his death, in 1680, at which time he was holding the office of Clerk of the County of Suffolk, an office of larger responsibility than now. Before leaving Lynn, he had married Mary, daughter of John Cooper, one of the most influential men of the colony. And of this union were born: John, Joseph, Daniel, Henry, Benjamin, Theo-

dore, and Sarah. Of these children, our present purpose requires us to speak only of Henry.

He was born at Southampton, L. I., in 1652; married Susannah Howell; and became one of the settlers of Bridgehampton, at which place he died in 1701. He was an active and influential citizen, for many years a member and Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, and was universally known as Colonel Henry Pierson. To him were born: John, David, Theophilus, Abram, and Josiah.

Josiah Pierson—for of him alone we have occasion to speak—was born at Bridgehampton, L. I., in 1695, and died in 1776, having had "four wives and seventeen children."

Of these children Benjamin was born January 15th 1741. He married Sarah Gilbert of Newark, New Jersey; removed from Newark to Richmond, Massachusetts, in 1772; lived in New York city about 1790; and died at Ballston, New York, in 1797, leaving nine children: Josiah G., Jeremiah H., Mary, Isaac, Caleb, John, Joseph, Sarah, and Lydia. Of these Josiah G., born at Newark, September 29th 1764; Jeremiah H., born at Newark, September 13th 1766; and Isaac, born at Newark, December 31st 1770, are identified with Ramapo.

Josiah Gilbert Pierson* who made the first purchase of land in the Ramapo valley (see history, p. 273), was a man of large executive ability and of great mechanical genius. It is recorded that he was the inventor of cut-nails.

His strength of character and enterprise are seen in his leaving Richmond, Massachusetts, to locate his nail works in New York city, and, when necessity required (see history, p. 273), in his pushing out from New York to establish the manufacturing part of his business in the then almost wilderness of the Ramapo Pass. And as we read his letters in which from New York he superintended the building of the works at Ramapo—a few extracts from which letters we have already given in the history of Ramapo village—and see, how his mind grasped every minute detail, with what breadth of judgment he planned and how heroically he fought to complete The Works ere in 1797 he fell a victim to consumption, we know that we have come in contact with a character essentially great. Humanity was poorer when, in New York city, on December 17th 1797 (the year before The Works which he had labored so zealously to establish went into operation) the spirit of Josiah Gilbert Pierson, returned to God who gave it.

Jeremiah Halsey Pierson, brother of Josiah, came to New York from Richmond, Massachusetts, in April, 1795. In May of the same year he left New York to take charge of the The Works then in process of erection at Ramapo.

From that time, for over 60 years, his name, character, and influence are indissolubly linked with Ramapo.

Mr. Pierson was preeminently a man of affairs. His attention to local matters was minute. He knew the name and history of every man on the place. He knew, too, the position of every peculiar stone or marked tree.

*At Boston he was ordained a Congregationalist, but afterward became a Presbyterian.

* Founder of the firm of J. G. Pierson & Bros.



Henry L. Spooner

In later years when unable himself, because of blindness, to walk abroad over his domain, he had only to ask which way any one had gone, to be able to name and locate every object which had been passed.

He watched with zealous care over the instruction of the young, requiring that the school-teacher be a man of good moral character as well as of good education, visiting the school frequently to ascertain what children were absent and then calling the parents to a strict account for such absence. His dealings with those in his employ were ever marked by a kind consideration for their best good; he was among the first of manufacturers to put a stop to the rations of liquor—without which the men of those times thought it impossible for them to work;—and it is noted as a characteristic act that, when he came to die, he made provision that several who had been long in his employ, should retain their houses free of rent for the rest of their lives.

Like his brother Josiah, he early developed a genius for mechanics, and there are still in the possession of his son, Henry L., many papers which tell of the patents for useful machines (some of which have been mentioned in the history of the works, p. 275) which he secured. Like his brother, too, his judgment was broad, and he built for the future. He was one of the prime movers in the opening of the Nyack Turnpike, Haverstraw road, and Erie Railroad; and in many other projects for internal improvement, which cannot here be enumerated, his name was associated. Often solicited to hold public office, he only once consented to allow his name to be used, at which time (1821) he was elected to the 17th Congress.

After a long life of usefulness and honor he fell asleep at Ramapo, December 12th 1855, in the 90th year of his age. There are many in the county who never heard his name, who yet are now being influenced for good through the influence exerted over their parents or grandparents by Jeremiah H. Pierson.

Of Isaac Pierson, the third brother, we have need to say but this: After the death of Josiah G. Pierson, in 1797, the firm of J. G. Pierson & Bros., which was doing a general iron and commission business, was continued—Jeremiah H. conducting the works at Ramapo, while Isaac superintended the sales of manufactured goods and the iron business in New York. The New York house, under the name of Pierson & Co., is still carried on by the grandsons of Jeremiah, at Nos. 24, 25, 26 & 27 West street, New York. The firm of Pierson & Co. is therefore one of the oldest in the city, and possesses the proud record of having stood for nearly 100 years with credit unshaken during all the panics which have ruined so many others. Having retired from active business in 1825, Mr. Isaac Pierson, about ten years later, removed from New York city to Canandaigua, New York, where he died in the year 1848.

In 1792, Mr. Jeremiah H. Pierson—of whom we have already spoken—married, at Richmond, Massachusetts, Sarah, daughter of Jabez Colt, to whom were born: Elizabeth wife of Eleazar Lord, Josiah G., Jeremiah H., Theodore, Henry, Lewis, and Benjamin.

Henry, who, upon the death of his twin brother, also took the name of Lewis, was born at Ramapo, August 15th 1807. In 1826, he assisted in a survey made by the State for a road through the southern tier of counties from the Hudson to Lake Erie, which project, though afterward abandoned, prepared the way for the building of the Erie Railroad. In 1828, his father, having previously purchased the interest of his uncle, Isaac Pierson, in the joint property, he entered the firm of J. G. Pierson & Brothers, and took charge of the business in New York. In 1830, while on his wedding journey in the South, he chanced to be present at the opening of the first six miles of the Charleston & Augusta Railroad, with the exception of one near Schenectady, New York, then the only railroad in the country, and upon his return to New York, was the first to suggest to his father and to his brother-in-law, Eleazar Lord, the feasibility of a steam road from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

From that time he earnestly advocated the building of the Erie Railroad, and was for many years a prominent director in the road, and for a time its Treasurer. In 1840, he negotiated in England for 6,000 tons of rails for the first equipment of the road, and in 1865, when money was sorely needed, he made another trip to England, where he secured, on advantageous terms, a loan for £800,000 sterling.

After the death of his father, Mr. Pierson purchased the interest of the other heirs, and became sole proprietor of all the Ramapo property. In 1869, he removed from New York to the homestead at Ramapo, where he still resides. His children are: Henry L. jr., Edward F., George B., Helen M. (wife of William G. Hamilton), Sarah E., Charles T., J. Fred, Isaac C. (who died in infancy), and Julia.

HON. DANIEL JOHNSON.

Daniel Johnson, son of Gilbert Johnson and Phebe Gurnee, was born in the town of Ramapo, January 2d 1790. He received a common school education and commenced business as a farmer. This occupation he followed successfully during life. He was in the United States military service in the war of 1812. December 6th 1818, he married Hannah, daughter of Samuel W. Coe, a member of one of the oldest families of Rockland county. From early manhood he took a lively interest in public affairs, and during life he filled many positions of honor and trust, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He was a justice of the peace about twelve years. For a long time he was Associate Judge of Rockland county, his services in this capacity ceasing with the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, when the office was abolished. He served as member of Assembly from Rockland county in 1834, and again in 1836. He was afterward elected a State Senator from the second district, which office he filled from 1839 to 1842. He was a presidential elector in 1844, when James K. Polk was called to the presidency. The public positions he was called upon from time to time to fill, sufficiently evince the fact that he enjoyed to an unusual ex-

tent the confidence of the public. He was benevolent and kindly in his instincts, with a purity of character and a genial manner that made all men his friends, and caused his death to be generally regretted. His official career was marked not only by sound judgment on all public questions, but by the most scrupulous honor. He was modest and unassuming in manner, an extensive reader, and a deep thinker. His religious belief was in sympathy with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He died February 26th 1875, leaving one son, Erastus.

REV. JAMES SHERWOOD.

Jonathan Sherwood was born at Williamstown, Mass., in 1757. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary war and fought under General Stark at Bennington. His brother was killed at the battle of Oriskany. Mr. Sherwood's wife was Martha Bruce, and their children were: Lucy, Annis, James, Olive, Mary, Isaac, Huldah, Melissa, and Asbury.

James, the third child, and the subject of this sketch, was born April 7th 1789, and received his education in the schools of his native town.

In 1798, when there existed a strong prejudice against the Methodists, he first became acquainted with members of that church. It required the exercise of much courage and fortitude to become a Methodist in the face of the many opposing influences that were then thrown in the way of converts; but Mr. Sherwood was so favorably impressed by the preaching of the itinerants that, on the 21st of October 1801, he united with the Methodist Church.

In 1809 he was licensed to preach, and in 1810 was appointed by the New York Conference to the Haverstraw circuit. Here he became acquainted with Martha, daughter of John S. Gurnee, whom he married, March 17th 1811. Their children were: Harriet A., born March 19th 1815, married George B. Blauvelt; John N., born July 23d 1817, lately living at Stony Point (he married Phebe Bulson); Jonathan W., born July 26th 1825, married Almira, daughter of Josiah Concklin, and died, leaving no children, February 26th 1865; and Elias G., born September 11th 1827, married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Concklin, and has children: Martha Elma, wife of Alvah Cooper, Ida S., Jonathan W., and James E.

Mr. Sherwood continued on the circuit for one or two years after his marriage, then, with his wife's mother, Mrs. Abigail (Woodward) Gurnee, purchased a farm in the present town of Ramapo. Here he passed the remainder of his life, but, as a local preacher, he was always active in advancing the interests of the church of Christ. In the absence of the circuit preachers, who only came at stated intervals, Mr. Sherwood's services were often required at funerals and marriages.

No man was more intimately acquainted with the inner life of the people within a wide circle, and he was the representative of a class of preachers whose influence and whose experience it is now difficult to appreciate. At his home the itinerant preachers always found a ready

welcome. It was through his influence that the Methodist church called Wesley Chapel was established, hence it was generally known as Sherwood's Church. And the locality was generally called Sherwoodville.

Mr. Sherwood was a man of good business ability, and he was in better financial circumstances than many of his clerical brethren. He could not truly say

"No foot of land do I possess
No cottage in this wilderness,
A poor wayfaring man."

On the east branch of Mahwah Brook, which ran through his farm, Mr. Sherwood established a fulling mill which he conducted during many years. In 1846 this was converted into a mill for the manufacture of cotton batting, and this business is still carried on by his son.

After a long life which was devoted to the service of God and the welfare of his fellow men, Mr. Sherwood entered into rest, April 26th 1866, and his remains were laid to their last repose in the little cemetery by Wesley Chapel, where they await the resurrection.

Mr. Sherwood's homestead is now owned by his son, Elias G. Sherwood. It comprises Lot No. 9 of the west range of lots in Kakiat, and also Lot No. 2 of the lots on the west mountain. In addition to these, Mr. Sherwood has an extensive tract in the Morris Patent, adjoining Kakiat. The old house, the home of his venerated father, stands on the north side of the estate. The present family residence was built in 1869.

George B. Blauvelt, the husband of Harriet A. Sherwood, was born December 2d 1811, and died March 15th 1850. They were married April 11th 1838. Their children are: John L., born January 23d 1839, married Lucinda Gurnee; Hannah R., born May 7th 1841, married David D. Fox; Richard W., born February 27th 1844, married Lucy Sherwood; and James S., born January 20th 1848, died in 1867.

JACOB SNIDER.

This family is of direct German origin, John George Snider, grandfather of Jacob, being born in Germany in 1733. Tradition tells us that he came to this country when about 19 years of age. Being without money, friends, or relatives, he bound himself to the captain of the vessel in which he emigrated, to redeem his passage by the labor of his hands after reaching this country. His early life was one of privation, toil, and hardship, and in nearly every respect devoid of those pleasures that make green the memory of youth. Forced from indigent circumstances to toil early and late for sustenance, his life was indeed that of a pioneer lad, and it was only by the aid of indomitable pluck and persistent labor that he was able to gain for himself and family a home. He first went to Pennsylvania, when that State was mostly a wilderness. There he married a lady whose name is unknown. By her he had one child, a daughter, of whom little is known. From Pennsylvania he moved to Ringwood, New Jersey, where he remained until 1786, when he went to Bergen county, New Jersey. He remained



Sincerely
Eudora Thompson



Yours truly -
W. Haughmussy

there about one year, then moved to the town of Ramapo, where he bought a farm on which he spent the remainder of his life. He married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Esler of Ramapo. By her he had two sons: George (father of Jacob) and John, who at his death left one son, George, born in 1804, still living, and childless. John G. Snider also had two daughters, Maria and Hannah, both of whom died without issue. He died in 1813.

George Snider was born in Ringwood, New Jersey, January 17th 1777. He was married to Bridget DeBaun, March 10th 1810. Their children were Eliza, Jacob, and John. Eliza died childless, and John has one son, George J. George Snider died February 10th 1860. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch church at Saddle River, New Jersey.

Jacob Snider was born in Ramapo, September 29th 1824. He received a common school education, and engaged in the business of farming and surveying. He was married, October 2d 1847, to Rachel Zabriskie of New Jersey. The children of this union are: Anna; Garrett Z., graduated from Rutgers College in 1877, practicing law at Spring Valley; Brejetta; and Katie M. Mr. Snider retired from the business of farming, in 1881. In politics he is a Republican, and his first vote was cast in the fall of 1845. He held the office of assessor in 1850-52, and was Supervisor of Ramapo in 1876. He is a member and an attendant of the Reformed church of Saddle River. This family is in no way related to the many other families of the name in this and other counties.

SHAUGHNESSY.

Eudora Mustin (Shaughnessy) was born November 15th 1844, at Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama. Her father was William G. Mustin, a native of Kentucky, whence he migrated to Alabama, where he located permanently as a planter and merchant. Her mother, Mary Elizabeth, was born in Lunenburg, Lunenburg county, Virginia, March 24th 1827, whence she went to settle in Pickens county, Alabama. She was married to William Gibson Mustin, September 24th 1836, and still resides in Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama, where she reared her family, consisting of six children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Robert W., Buena Vista, Eudora Mustin (Shaughnessy), Emma Holmes, and William Sidney; the youngest, James Walter, having died.

Eudora Mustin (Shaughnessy), the subject of this sketch, was educated at and graduated from the Female College at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and married Michael Shaughnessy, November 28th 1868, at Columbus, Mississippi. Her children by this union are: Eudora Blanche, born August 21st 1869, at Columbus, Mississippi; Emma May, born May 14th 1871, at Jackson, Mississippi; Phillip Sheridan, born September 3d 1874, at Jackson, Mississippi; Mary Violet, born November 18th 1876, at Jackson, Mississippi; Francis Hamilton, born August 19th 1879, at Salt Lake City, Utah; Walter, born July 31st 1881, at Salt Lake City, Utah; and Irere, born June 17th 1884, at Suffern, Rockland county, New York.

The father and family of Mrs. Eudora Mustin (Shaughnessy) were slave owners, sympathized with the Southern Confederacy, and, when their State seceded, cast their fortunes with the South.

Michael Shaughnessy was born in New York city, October 11th 1844. His parents were born in County Limerick, Ireland. His grandparents were natives of County Galway, Ireland, on the paternal side.

His grandfather, with the father of the subject of this sketch, came to New York while the children were yet young, the former being obliged to emigrate with his family, on account of political troubles in Ireland. He was a man of great decision of character, and strong convictions, with thoroughly ingrained and inbred patriotism as an Irishman in every regard, which he carried with him as an adopted American. He has therefore transmitted his fearlessness and courage, his sense of right and high spirit of justice and integrity, to the generations which have followed him. He removed from New York to Rock Island, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools and afterwards finished it by a commercial course and a military training. Michael, though a mere boy, when but seventeen years old, entered the army as a private soldier during the war of the great Rebellion, and served with credit in the Second United States Cavalry in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, under Generals John Buford and Alfred Pleasanton. He participated in its numerous engagements and marches in Virginia, afterwards went through the Pennsylvania campaign, ending at Gettysburg. He was wounded at the battles of Brandy Station, Cold Harbor, and Gettysburg, in all of which he was with his command in the charge. After having been severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, on July 3d 1863, he lay during the whole night on the field between the two contending armies, and the following morning was carried off a prisoner by the Confederate forces and taken to Staunton, Virginia. He was afterwards sent to Libby Prison with 87 other officers captured on the same day, and remained there seven months without a change of clothing, until he was finally exchanged and brought North, to Annapolis, Maryland, in a completely broken down and emaciated condition. After having been exchanged he left the army and returned home. When he had sufficiently recruited and his health was restored, he raised a company of infantry and rejoined the army. He was ordered with his command to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, there to report to General McArthur for duty, subsequently joining the 16th Army Corps in Mobile Bay, in the month of February 1864. He participated with it, in the battles around Mobile, and was severely wounded in the charge on Spanish Fort made by his corps, under General A. J. Smith. He was removed from the field, and taken to New Orleans, where he was placed in the St. Louis Officers' Hospital until he finally recovered, after about four months of great pain and suffering, when he rejoined his regiment (the 47th Illinois U. S. Volunteers), at Demopolis, Alabama. Thence he

went to Selina, Alabama, where he was appointed Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, and ordered to take charge of the United States Government stores at Camden, Alabama. He remained on duty there until January 1866, when, the war having closed, the 47th Regiment Illinois Volunteers was mustered out of service, and its members returned to their homes. Captain Shaughnessy was recommended by his superior officers, and the generals commanding his brigade, division, and corps, for appointment as lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious conduct in action. Colonel Shaughnessy returned home to Illinois with his regiment, and was mustered out of service with it. He afterward went back to Alabama, and engaged in planting. He was appointed, by President Andrew Johnson, as United States Assessor of Internal Revenue. Having served in this office three years, he resigned, and moved to Columbus, Mississippi. During the days of reconstruction, he was selected by General Adelbert Ames, then military governor of Mississippi, as clerk of the Probate and Chancery Court, and was appointed, by the Governor, as brigadier-general of State troops. He resigned that office after a few months, and was appointed United States Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi. He held this office during the Ku-Klux trials of that State, and was mainly instrumental in bringing to trial and conviction prominent leaders of that organization, which resulted finally in breaking up and disbanding that dreaded organization in the State of Mississippi. He resigned the office of United States Marshal after the close of the trials, and the restoration of the dignity of the law, when he was appointed, by President Ulysses S. Grant, collector of internal revenue, in 1874, which position he held until August 1877. During his incumbency of this office he was unanimously selected to represent his district as delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and was elected as the vice-president of that convention, representing the State of Mississippi. He was afterward nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of his district (Third Congressional District), comprehending the capitol (Jackson) and surrounding country, running from Jackson to New Orleans along the coast. He made a thorough canvass of his district (the largest in the State), on the Hayes ticket. The campaign was very animated and full of incident and adventure of an exciting character. Colonel Shaughnessy was rightfully elected to Congress, but cheated by the jugglery and manipulation of the opposition as was the case with the whole of the electoral ticket. He filed a notice of contest with the clerk of the House of Representatives, during the pendency of which he got into a controversy over the murdered Chisholm family. Chisholm was an old friend and a candidate for Congress in an adjoining district. Colonel Shaughnessy came to the rescue of this family, and confronted, single-handed, the lawlessness and dangers to life then prevalent in the State, which resulted in the murder of the Chisholm family, including Senator John Gilmer, and some of their political friends. Colonel Shaugh-

nessy's action, in championing the cause of these people, sacrificed to the spirit of intolerance and thirst for blood which are an enduring blemish to the fair fame and manhood of the State, was denounced by one of the prominent editors of that State, of which, in due course, cognizance was promptly taken, calling forth from Colonel Shaughnessy a bitter card denunciatory of the aforesaid editor, which resulted in a challenge and its immediate acceptance, the latter being the challenging party. This carried with it, as a consequence, disfranchisement, and resulted thus in ending Colonel Shaughnessy's political aspirations in that State.

Colonel Shaughnessy was afterwards appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes, United States Marshal of Utah, whither he removed his family in February 1878. He took charge of the United States Marshal's office and engaged in silver mining in that and adjoining territories. He resigned the position of United States Marshal in the fall of 1882, and was requested by President Arthur to continue in office till his successor was appointed and qualified.

Colonel Shaughnessy is president of the Mexico and Arizona Telegraph Company, and also president of several mining companies, and has permanently settled with his family on his farm near Suffern, Rockland county, New York. His mining interests comprehend large properties in the Territories of Utah, Montana, and Idaho.

MAJOR JAMES SUFFERN.

From the account given of the nobility of France in the "*Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*," by Mons'r de la Chesnaye Debois, Paris, 1778, volume 12, page 369, it appears that the family of which those of the name of Suffern, residing in this county, are descendants, came originally from the Republic of Lucca, to Provence, in France, in the 14th century, many of them occupying prominent positions in the latter country. Several of them were officers of the French Navy, among whom was Pierre André de Suffern, a celebrated Admiral of that country during the last century.

One branch of the family passed from France to Ireland, and from this branch the Sufferns in America are descended. The family in Ireland are mostly residents of Belfast and its vicinity, where many of them have held high and honorable positions.

John Suffern, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, from which place he emigrated to America, in 1763. He landed at Philadelphia, and settled first at Haverstraw. He moved to the Ramapo valley in 1773, and settled at the place which now bears his name. He was married to Mary Myers, of Burlington, New Jersey, and by her he had ten children. He was a man of remarkable energy and force of character, and occupied from the first a prominent and influential place in the county. He was a member of the Assembly in 1781 and 1782, and upon the organization of Rockland county, in 1798, he became First Judge, which position he occupied until 1806. He

was State Senator from 1800 to 1803. He accumulated, during his residence in this county, a large amount of property. He owned upward of 2,000 acres of land in this county, iron and woolen mills, and a large property near the present city of Elmira, New York. He was one of the organizers of the First Reformed Church of Mahwah, New Jersey. His first wife died in 1813, and he married a second time when about seventy years of age. His second wife was Elizabeth Bertholf, widow of James L. Bogert, a major in the Revolutionary army. John Suffern died November 11th 1836.

James Suffern, son of William Suffern and Martha Bertholf, was born in the town of Ramapo, January 3d 1805. His mother was a direct descendant of old Dominie Bertholf, the first preacher at Tappan. His grandfather Bertholf, was a captain in the army of the Revolution, doing service at Elizabethport, New Jersey, and vicinity, and experienced much suffering in the patriot cause. James Suffern, at the age of 16 years, went to live with his grandfather, and, in course of time, assumed charge of the latter's business affairs. At his grandfather's death, he became executor of the estate, a considerable portion of which he inherited himself. He was married, in 1826, to Maria Winter, of Mahwah, New Jersey. Eight children have been born to them, three of whom lived to maturity: Andrew J., born in February 1828, died in September 1870; James B., born October 14th 1832; and Mary E., born May 12th 1837. From an early age, Major Suffern has taken an active interest in political affairs, and he has been called to occupy many positions of trust and honor. For twenty years he was a justice of the peace. He served as Supervisor of his native town for four years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1867, and again in 1869. He was County Superintendent of Poor for twelve years, and, as such, took part in founding and organizing the County Almshouse. He has also settled many estates. During the war of the Rebellion, he was active in raising funds to pay volunteers. He has been an ardent friend of education, and has given liberally of his private means for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. At the age of 22, he was made captain in the State militia, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and took great interest in his regiment. He is known throughout the county as Major Suffern, having held that rank for many years. For thirty years he was in the iron manufacturing business, in connection with his son. He has retired from active business life. In his 80th year he retains to an unusual degree his mental and physical vigor. Inflexible in his principles, most exemplary in his habits, strict in his integrity, wise in counsel, he has won for himself the highest approbation, and is universally esteemed in the community in which he resides.

ALBERT S. ZABRISKIE M.D.

The ancestor of the Zabriskie family, in America, was Albert Soborowski, who emigrated from Poland to this country about the middle of the 17th century. He settled on the east bank of the Hackensack River, opposite

the present village of Hackensack. He was married to a lady of the name Van Der Linde, by whom he had five sons. The oldest son, Jacob, was, with the consent of his parents, taken, when a small lad, by the Indians, to their settlement at Paramus, called in their dialect *Palamah*, signifying "wild turkey," and grew up among the red men.

He afterward bought the Paramus tract of the Indians, who vacated the place, leaving him in possession. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of Jacob Soborowski.

Albert S., son of Stephen Zabriskie and Sarah Westervelt, was born at Paramus, Bergen county, N. J., May 6th 1830. After having received the best education afforded in the common school of his native district, he was placed, when fifteen years old, under the instruction of the late Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, a man of accomplished scholarship and rare ability, who was, for many years, the most noted teacher in Bergen county. He entered the Sophomore class in the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1851. For eighteen months after graduating he taught the Lafayette Academy, at Hackensack, and at the same time entered, as a student of medicine, the office of Dr. Henry A. Hopper, of Hackensack. After attending two courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, he received his diploma from that institution in the spring of 1855. In the fall of the same year he settled at Mahwah, New Jersey, and commenced the practice of his profession in Bergen county, N. J., and Rockland county, N. Y. In September, 1857, he was married to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John A. Winter, of Mahwah. She died in April, 1860, without issue.

December 31st 1861, he was married to Maria C., daughter of James S. Wanmaker and Nancy E. Sloat. Three children have been born to them: Mary S., Catharine, and Eleanor. In the spring of 1867, he purchased a farm of 135 acres, near the village of Suffern, where he has since resided. For nearly thirty years continuously, the doctor has devoted his time and talents to the sick and suffering for miles around, with scarcely a day of intermission, either on account of personal disability or for the sake of recreation, and he has been very successful in his chosen profession. As a physician, he is skillful and attentive; and as a citizen, respected and esteemed.

Being a good classical scholar, and to gratify his taste for study, he has assisted several young men in their education, and prepared them for college. He is still actively engaged in his professional work, and in attending to the interests of his farm.

THEODORE F. REED.

Thomas Reed, ancestor of the Reed family in America, was a native of England. He came to this country with 12 sons and settled at Westford, Middlesex county, Mass. Of the early history of the family in this country little is known. Amos Reed, a grandson of Thomas, was

married to Rachel Prescott, who belonged to a distinguished Connecticut family. From early times the Reed family has been prominent in military affairs. Elnathan Reed, a brother of Amos, fought the Indians before the war of the Revolution, and was a major of infantry under Anthony Wayne.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the history of the family is that an uncle of Amos Reed signed the Declaration of Independence, George Read, of Delaware.

Joshua Reed, son of Amos, was born in Westford, Mass., in 1786. He was married to Charlotte, daughter of Elnathan Reed. He served three months in the war of 1812, directly before its close, and moved to Sodus, Wayne county, New York, just after the sacking of Sodus Point by the British. He died at Sodus in September 1846, and his wife died at the same place in April 1865.

Elnathan J. Reed, son of Joshua, was born at Sodus, New York, July 31st 1818. He was married, October 2d 1838, to Abigail, daughter of David Foster. The result of this union was two sons: Theodore F., the subject of this sketch; and George F., who was born April 17th 1853, and married Ida Gee, November 20th 1873 (in 1881 and 1882 he was a postmaster in the State of Colorado). Elnathan J. Reed served seven years as orderly sergeant in the New York State militia. In 1853 he moved to Shullsburgh, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1856, when he moved to the western part of Michigan. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Michigan, which at that time was mostly a wilderness, his nearest neighbor being 12 miles distant. The village of Reed, Michigan, was named in honor of him. He held the position of postmaster nine years, was sheriff of Oceana county one term, and was Supervisor several years. In 1874 he removed to Syracuse, New York, where he remained until 1878. His next move was to Lincoln, Nebraska, where his wife died, July 8th 1880, aged 64 years. In 1881 he

came to Rockland county, and has since resided at Spring Valley, in the town of Ramapo.

Theodore F. Reed, one of the prominent citizens of the town of Ramapo, was born at Sodus, Wayne county, New York, May 14th 1845. December 3d 1863, he enlisted in Company I, 1st Michigan Light Artillery (afterward Flying Artillery), and remained in the service until the close of the rebellion. He participated in over 40 engagements, among which may be mentioned Resaca, Altoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Chattahoochee, and Atlanta. He was honorably discharged under general war orders, July 14th 1865, having passed through the campaign without losing a single day's service or receiving a single wound. During the winter of 1865-6 he attended at Sodus Academy, Sodus, New York, and returned to Michigan in the spring of 1866. October 12th 1869, he was married to Julia A. Huggins, in Walworth, Wayne county, New York. By her he has one son, Elna J., born January 4th 1871. From early manhood Mr. Reed has been active and influential in political affairs. He has been honored with many official positions. He was a postmaster for five years, deputy sheriff one term, railroad commissioner one term, and for several years Supervisor. He took an active part in the election of Isaac P. Christy to the United States Senate in 1872, when that gentleman was elected to succeed Hon. Z. Chandler. In 1874 he moved to Syracuse, New York. In 1877 he came to Rockland county, and at the present time resides in the village of Spring Valley.

June 18th 1883, he received an appointment as Inspector of Customs, Port of New York, having successfully passed the civil service examination. This position he still holds.

General John C. Foster and Hon. Wilder D. Foster, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, member of Congress, are cousins of Mr. Reed's mother, and Hon. John N. Foster of Albany, New York, is her nephew.



E. Gay. jr

TOWN OF STONY POINT.

BY REV. EBENEZER GAY, JR.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

STONY POINT, in its surface, is the most rugged and mountainous of the towns of Rockland county. In the northern and western parts are some of the highest hills of the Highlands; as the Dunderberg, Lamp, Black Mountain, Pingyp, and Bear Hill, 1,350 feet high, from whose highest point may be seen Stamford, Connecticut, and the waters of the Long Island Sound.

Many others lift their rugged heads, and, with the deep valleys beneath, form scenery of the most picturesque and striking beauty, while the broad Hudson, laving their feet, adds unrivaled loveliness to the view.

Only a small portion of the town is suitable for agricultural purposes.

The mountains are covered with a low growth of wood, which is cut to supply the demands of the brick yard fires. In the southern part of the town is some land which is highly cultivated, among which may be noted the extensive farms of the sons of Daniel Tomkins, and of Uriah H. Washburn, Brewster J. Allison, and others.

At Caldwells Landing are extensive banks of sand and gravel. The sand is valuable for building purposes, and the gravel is considered the very best for roads. Immense quantities of it have been used in Central Park, New York. Some clay is also found at Caldwells and along the shore at various points; but it is only below Stony Point that those great beds of clay are found, overtopped with sand, which have made the manufacture of brick so important an interest to that portion of the town.

On the eastern line, the grand promontory of the Dunderberg projects into the river, causing the channel to turn at a right angle. Three miles below, the rocky promontory of Stony Point is almost an island in the river, the low meadows behind it being covered with water at high tide.

Two miles further south Grassy Point projects into the Hudson, and is almost isolated by the low salt meadows and streams of water which, flowing from the hills, here unite to form the broad Miniscoe. Grassy Point,

formerly a high bluff of sand and clay, covered with grass, shaded with great willows, to-day presents the appearance of a low and marshy ground.

Its extended banks have been cut and dug down, often below the river level, and their substance molded into millions of brick for building up the metropolis.

In the northeast part of the town lies Iona Island, and south of that, Round Island. The extensive salt marsh behind these islands was formerly called Salisbury Meadow, and, according to a statement in the Patent of George II. to the children of Richard Bradley, was "considered by some persons to be part of the Manor of Cortlandt."

A mile north of Stony Point, limestone cliffs two hundred feet high line the shore for nearly a mile. Here are the extensive kilns and stone crushing works of The Tomkins Cove Lime Company. This limestone extends southwesterly across the town, and at several places has been worked for lime or for building stone.

Where the Pingyp Creek cuts through the strata, a quarry of "dove-colored marble" was opened and worked in or about the year 1830. This was on the parsonage grounds now owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Stony Point.

TITLES OF LAND.

The earliest patents of the lands of Stony Point were those of George the Second to Richard Bradley and William Jamison, May 17th 1719; to Richard Bradley, July 30th 1743; to the children of Richard Bradley, October 30th 1749; to Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome, November 12th 1750; and that of George the Third to William Kempe, James Lamb, and John Crum, March 18th 1769.

The first named lot is thus described: The Patent of George the Second to Richard Bradley and William Jamison, dated May 17th 1719, conveys "Land in Orange County, Beginning at a tree Marked for the Southernmost corner of the lands formerly granted to Captain John Evans and since resumed, which Marked tree stands

at the southerly part of a small hill there called Stony Point, being on the South side of the Highlands, and the first line of the said tract of land runs from the said Marked tree N. W. along the line of Marked trees so far that a line then running N. E. to Hudson's River and thence along by the same river as it runs, to the same tree marked for the said Southmost corner above mentioned, may contain 1000 acres, besides the usual allowances for highways, being bounded by the Hudson's River and the said N. W. & N. E. lines."

This northeast line strikes the river near the "Molly Baker Rock," and at that point now divides the lands of King Weiant from those of Thomas Ten Eyck.

Adjoining this on the south is the Bradley tract, conveyed July 30th 1743, by George the Second to Richard Bradley: "On the west side of Hudson's River near Stony Point, beginning at a White Oak Stump standing on the South side of the sd. Stony Point at the South-eastmost bounds of the lands there granted to the sd. Richard Bradley and William Janison and runs from thence N. W. along the sd. lands 67 chains: then S. 2° E. 42 chains: then S. 76° E. 46 chains to Hudson's River: then Northerly along the River as it runs to the place of beginning, Containing 106 acres and the usual allowance for highways" (see p. 151).

By the same Patent was conveyed to the same Richard Bradley, the Bear Hill tract: "Beginning on the North side of a brook or Creek in the Highlands called Puplops Kill (falling into Hudson's River opposite to Anthony's Nose) where the line of the West bounds of the land there, formerly granted to Samuel Staats crosses the said brook or Creek, and runs thence N. 28° E. along the sd. line 4 chains; then N. 55° W. 49 chains: thence W. 31 chains: then S. 117 chains: then S. 62° E. 72 chains to a creek or run of Water on the west part of a meadow called Salisbury's Meadow; then down along sd. Creek or run of water as it runs to Hudson's River aforesaid: then up along said River as it runs to the said land granted to Samuel Staats then along the bounds there of the same land to the place where this tract began, containing 800 acres besides the usual allowance for highways, and in which last mentioned tract all Bear Hill and part of Puplops Kill or Creek and part of the lands thereto adjoining remaining unpatented are included."

On this tract was afterward erected *Fort Clinton*.

The Patent of George the Second to Sarah, Catharine, George, Elizabeth, and Mary Bradley, son and four daughters of Richard Bradley, dated October 30th 1749, conveys

"All those four tracts of land in the Highlands in the County of Orange (and part of the lands formerly granted to Captain John Evans, and resumed) the first of which four tracts begins at the northwestmost corner of a tract of land formerly granted to the sd. Richard Bradley called *Bear Hill* tract and runs thence N. 34° E. 50 chains, then N. 59° W. 161 chains; then N. 98 chains; then S. 75° E. 72 chains; then S. 20 chains to the north end of a pond where the brook called Puplops Kill comes out of the same and then S. 35° W. 215

chains to the north end of the northernmost of 2 small ponds lying near together, and then S. 10° E. 151 chains and then S. 66° E. 99 chains to the bounds of a tract of 1,400 acres granted to Gabriel and William Ludlow called *Queensbury* tract; then along the bounds thereof N. 37° W. 79 chains, and then N. 58° E. 98 chains; then N. 28° W. 34 chains; then N. 22° E. 140 chains to the sd. Puplops Kill; then down the stream thereof as it runs to the bounds of 400 acres granted to the sd. Gabriel and William Ludlow; then along the north and east bounds thereof to the sd. Puplops Kill again and then down the stream as it runs to the west line or bounds of the sd. Bear Hill tract, and then along the sd. line to the northwest corner thereof where this 1st tract began, containing 4,290 acres and allowance for highways."

The larger part of the above tract is in the present county of Orange.

"The second of the sd. 4 tracts begins at the most southerly corner of the sd. tract of 1,400 acres granted to Gabriel and William Ludlow, and runs thence S. W. 38 chains to the south bounds of the sd. resumed lands commonly called the N.W. line; then along the sd. line S.E. 65 chains. Then N. 25° E. 113 chs. to the sd. tract granted to Gabriel and William Ludlow, and then along the line thereof S. 67° W. 76 chains to the place where this 2d tract began, containing 370 acres and allowance for highways.

"The 3d of sd. 4 tracts begins in the sd. N. W. line at the west corner of a tract of 1000 acres granted to Richard Bradley and William Jamison called *Stony Point* Tract and runs thence along the sd. line N. W. 87 chains; then N. E. 40 chains; then N. 79° E. 152 chains to the line of the Stony Point tract and then along the same S. W. to the place where this 3d tract began, containing 840 acres and allowance for highways.

"And the 4th of sd. 4 tracts begins at the southeast corner of the sd. Bear Hill tract and on the west side of a small creek which runs on the west side of a meadow called Salisbury's meadow and is esteemed by some persons to be a part of the manor of Cortlandt and runs thence along the line of the said Bear Hill tract N. 62° W. 16 chains; then S. 25° W. 79 chains; then S. 50° E. 43 chains; then N. 62° E. 86 chains to Hudson's River; then up along the sd. river to the meadow aforesaid, and then by the bounds thereof to the place where this 4th tract began, containing 500 acres and allowance for highways.

"The sd. 4 tracts together containing 6,000 acres of land and the usual allowance for highways."

By patent of George the Second, to Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome, dated November 12th 1750, six tracts of land are granted, only one of which is within Stony Point, and is thus described:

"And the 6th and last of said 6 tracts begins in the south bounds of sd. tract granted to Richard Bradley and at the northwest corner of a tract of 500 acres granted to Sarah, Catharine, George, Elizabeth, and Mary Bradley, and this tract runs thence along this line S. 25



G. S. Allison

W. 81 chains; then N. 65° W. 52 chains; then N. 50 chains; then N. 49° E. 44 chains, and then S. 62° E. 56 chains along the line of sd. tract granted to sd. Richard Bradley to the place where this 6th tract began, containing 500 acres and usual allowance for highways."

The Patent of George the Third, under date of March 18th 1769, conveys to William Kempe, James Lamb, and John Crum, a large irregular tract of land surrounded on all sides except the southwest, where it lies on the northwest line, and for a short distance on the east on the river, by tracts above described. The patent conveys to each of the above named,

"An equal third part of all that tract of land part of the resumed lands once granted to Captain John Evans in the county of Orange, beginning at the S. E. corner of a tract of 407 acres granted to Gabriel and William Ludlow, and runs along the bounds of a tract granted to Vincent and David Mathews, E. 7 chains; then S. 29° W. 75 chains; then S. 45° E. 18 chains; then S. 30° W. 36½ chains; then N. 45° W. 51 chains to a tract of 1437 acres called Queensbury, granted to sd. Gabriel and William Ludlow; then along the bounds thereof S. 45° W. 10 chains and S. 17° E. 80 chains to a tract of 370 acres granted to some of the children of the late Richard Bradley, Esq.; then along the bounds thereof S. 25° W. 113 chains to the south bounds of sd. resumed land; then along sd. south bounds S. 45° E. 66 chains to a tract of 840 acres granted to sd. children of sd. Bradley; then along the bounds thereof N. 45° E. 40 chains and N. 79° E. 152 chains to a tract of 1000 acres granted to sd. Richard Bradley; then along the bounds thereof N. 45° E. 108 chains to Hudson's River; then westerly along sd. river as it runs to a tract of 500 acres granted to sd. children of sd. Bradley; then along their bounds S. 62° W. 86 chains and N. 50° W. 43 chains to a tract of 500 acres granted to Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome; then along their bounds S. 52° W. 2 chains; then N. 65° W. 52 chains; then N. 50 chains; then N. 49° 44 chains to a tract of 800 acres called Bear Hill tract granted to sd. Bradley; then along the bounds thereof N. to the South Side of Puplops Kill; then up sd. Kill as it runs to the sd. tract of 407 acres granted to sd. Gabriel and William Ludlow; then along the bounds thereof S. 20° W. to the S. E. corner thereof where this tract began, containing 3000 acres and the usual allowance for highways.

By a deed of lease and release dated March 21st 1769 these parties sold the tract to John Tabor Kempe, and he sold one-half of the same to William Kempe, September 22d 1769. The original deed to William Kempe, written on parchment and reciting the foregoing facts, is now in possession of Benjamin F. Oliver, of New York city.

The Kempe family are descended from William Kempe, whose children were John Tabor, William, above mentioned, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Catharine, and Jane. John Tabor Kempe was the last Attorney General of the Province of New York. After the Revolution his property was confiscated, and his half of the Dunderberg

Tract was sold by the Surveyor General to Samuel Brewster, November 16th 1785, for £593. The other half remained in the hands of his brother William and his descendants. John Tabor Kempe went to England and was killed by being thrown from his carriage. He left a wife, Grace, and four children, Edward, Jane, Philadelphia, and Elizabeth, none of whom left issue. William Kempe had a wife, Mary, and two sons, Thomas and William. The latter had two children, Sarah and Edward, whose son, Jeremiah G. Kempe, is now living in New York. Thomas Kempe had a son, Thomas, who also had a son Thomas, whose son, Theodore, is now living above Caldwells, on the original tract granted to his ancestor, William Kempe. It is a somewhat curious fact that he is the only man within the limits of the old precinct of Haverstraw who is descended from one of the original patentees, and is now owning land which was granted to his ancestor.

Of the Stony Point Tract William Jamison transferred his share to Richard Bradley, and on the 25th of March 1742 (O. S.), Bradley sold to Abraham Betts 300 acres at the north end of the tract. The remainder, which was supposed to contain 750 acres he sold to Harrick Lent, February 2d 1742 (O. S.). Harrick Lent (or as he was also called, Ryck Abrahamse Lent) lived in Westchester county, where he had a grant of land. He died previous to 1764, and left his property to his son Hercules Lent, who seems to have been an only son. In the will of Hercules Lent, which is dated April 4th 1765, his part of Stony Point Tract is devised as follows: "I leave to my daughter Rachel, wife of James Lamb, all that part of my lands and meadow situate in Orange county by Hudson's River, known by the name of Stony Point, also as much more of my land on the north part of my tract as will make the two parcels contain the quantity of 382 acres, to my said daughter Rachel during her natural life, and after her decease to the children of her body lawfully begotten.

"I give to my daughter Catharine, wife of Hendrick De Ronde, the quantity of 382 acres, lying in Orange county aforesaid, bounded on the south by the northwest line and Stony Point, on the east by Hudson's River, and on the north by the land devised to my daughter Rachel, as the same is laid out and divided."

Hendrick De Ronde and wife Catharine, daughter of Hercules Lent, had seven children: Abraham, Jacob, Leah (who married Jacob Lent), Catharine (who married Benjamin Benson), Rachael (who married Abraham Cronk), Tobias, and William. The children above named, except Catharine, released to their brothers, William and Tobias, last named, all their right to the tract by a deed dated April 12th 1775, in consideration of the sum of £296. Catharine Benson released her claim February 26th 1801.

On the 11th of September 1792, Tobias and William De Ronde divided their tract of land between them. In the deed of partition William De Ronde conveyed to his brother Tobias "All that parcel of land on which the said Tobias now lives, two separate lots, the first begin-

ning on a marsh on the west side of Stony Point on the Northwest line, and from thence runs along the N. W. line 40 chains 50 links to a black oak stump, then N. 5° E. 30 chains to a buttonwood stake in a meadow. Then S. 70½° E. 32 chains 60 links to Hudson's River then southerly along the river and the water running out of said marsh to the place of beginning containing 149 acres. Also another lot lying Northwest of Wm. De Ronde's land, beginning on the said N. W. line at a Chestnut stake & running along the same 15 chains 25 links to Shaw's tract, now Brewster's, to a heap of stones, then N. 43° 15' E. 23 chains 25 links to a heap of stones, the southwest of John Crom's land. Then S. 89° E. 20 chains to a black oak tree in the line of John Crom's land. Then S. 42½° W. 36 chains to the place of beginning, containing 47 acres."

Tobias conveyed to his brother, William De Ronde, "The tract on which Wm. De Ronde now lives, beginning at a Chestnut Oak tree, the southeast corner of John Crom's land on the West bank of Hudson's River and running from thence N. 89° W. 49 chains to a black oak tree which is a corner of the wood lot of Tobias De Ronde, thence S. 42½° W. 36 chains to the N. W. line to a chestnut stake, then Southeast on the said line 41 chains 25 links to a black oak stump, then N. 5° E. 30 chains to a buttonwood stake in a meadow, then South 70½° E. 32 chains 60 links, to Hudson's River, then Northerly along the river to the place of beginning, Containing 201 Acres." The house of Tobias De Ronde stood where a small house now stands, on the property of Dr. N. A. Garrison, on the south side of the road, nearly opposite his dwelling house.

Rachel, daughter of Hercules Lent, married James Lamb, and her share of the Stony Point Tract descended to her children: Rachel, who married John Crom; Elizabeth, wife of John Waldron; Catharine, wife of Jacob Waldron; and Hannah, wife of John Armstrong. The tract which belonged to them, exclusive of Stony Point proper, was divided into three lots. The south lot, containing 92 3-10 acres, fell to Rachel Crom. The middle lot, of 184½ acres, descended to Catharine, wife of Jacob Waldron. The third lot, which contained 92 acres, belonged to John Waldron, and his wife, Catharine. Probably they purchased the share of Hannah Armstrong, but of this we find no certain proof. The lot which Catharine held she gave to her daughters, Hannah and Margaret, by quit claim deed, dated August 7th 1834, and her husband willed the same land to his sons, William and Resolvert; but when they found that their father had no title, they allowed the sisters undisputed possession, and also gave them certain sums of money, as directed by the will.

Hannah and Margaret sold it to James Conway; he to Benjamin T. Allison, who sold it to Ebenezer Gay jr., and he transferred it to the House of the Good Shepherd. The south line of this property is the original line between the Crom and Waldron lots.

The lot of 92 acres of Rachel Crom was divided into two parts by a line drawn west from the river. The

south half was sold to Eli Blancher, who sold it to Calvin Tomkins.

The large and commodious public school building at Tomkins Cove, erected through the munificence of Calvin Tomkins, and by him presented to the school district, stands on the south side of this lot. The De Ronde tract adjoins this on the south.

The north half of the Crom lot was sold by the heirs to John Crom, son of Rachel. The first lime kilns were built on this lot.

John Crom sold the lime kilns to Abraham Waldron, and his heirs sold to the Brewsters, who sold to the present owners, the Tomkins Cove Lime Company. John Crom sold the rest of the lot to Calvin Tomkins. The share of James Crom and the life right of John Thompson were sold to John Crom by John S. Gurnee, December 5th 1839.

Stony Point proper remained undivided among the heirs of Rachel Lamb until long after the Revolution, and the land of the Waldron family was wet with blood of the opposing British and American forces.

James Lamb Armstrong (son of John Armstrong) sold one-eighth of the tract to Richard W. Brewster, May 17th 1802; Abraham Waldron and his wife Harriet sold one-eighth to Samuel Brewster, May 1st 1845; Catharine Waldron sold one-fourth to William H. Brewster, September 29th 1818, for \$225.00; Cornelius Waldron and his wife Nancy sold one-eighth to William H. Brewster, May 19th 1817, "also one-half of the same undivided."

In 1826, the National Government wished to purchase a site on the Point for a light-house, but there was a difficulty in obtaining a title on account of minor heirs, and heirs residing in other parts of the country.

An act was passed, appointing commissioners to appraise the land and report its value. A lot which includes the eastern part of the Point was taken and valued at \$300.00, and the title was then declared vested in the United States. The money was deposited with the Court of Chancery, and the proceedings duly recorded in the County Clerk's office. This lot includes the ancient fortifications, and the light-house stands within them.

The remainder of Stony Point was sold by the Brewsters to Daniel Tomkins, at a comparatively recent date. In the deeds it is described as "fifty acres, more or less."

The old homestead of William De Ronde is the present residence of Samuel Osborn.

In 1712 a Patent was granted to Samuel Staats embracing a certain tract of land,

"Beginning on the West side of Hudson's River just against Anthony's Nose at the mouth of a small rivulet called by the Indians Assinnipinck, and thence up Hudson's River as it runs a northeast course 200 chains which is about 4 chains northward of Princes Falls. Thence up into the woods northwest 20 chains to the mountains, thence along the mountains parallel to the Hudson's River to the head of said Assinnipinck thence down the said rivulet as it runs to the Hudson's river to the place where it begun, together with a small rock isle

and a small piece of boggy meadow called John Canton Hook, all which contains 400 acres English measure, together with a small strip of land 4 chains broad on each side of a fall of water that falls into a small run of water that comes into Hudson's River just below the meadow at John Canton Hook, and up against the stream of said fall of water, over the top of the mountain to a pond of water and round this pond keeping still the said breadth of 4 chains broad."

Now if the reader will refer to the Bear Hill Patent he will find it described as granted to Richard Bradley in 1743—thirty-one years after the Staats Patent—and "*beginning* on the north side of a certain brook in the High-lands called Poplops Kill falling into the Hudson's River opposite Anthony's Nose where the west line of the bounds of the lands formerly granted to Samuel Staats crosses the said brook and runs thence N. 28° E. along the said line 4 chains," being the width of said Staats Patent, "thence N. 55° W. 49 chains," &c., enclosing eight hundred acres, and in its last course—"Up the Hudson's river to the said land granted to Samuel Staats, thence along the bounds thereof to the place where this tract first began," "in which tract all of Bear Hill, and part of the said Poplops Kill and part of the lands there-
• adjoining, remaining yet unpatented are included."

Richard Bradley sold the whole of the Bear Hill tract to Roger Tomkins, reserving "all of Poplops Kill and the falls of water thereon and the lands on each side within the distance of four chains and one half."

In May 1760 Elizabeth Bradley, widow of Richard Bradley, by virtue of her husband's will, sold all the lands reserved in the above deed to William Donaldson. The Staats Patent, or the part which is included in the tract four chains wide around the fall or small run of water came into the possession of Eugene Lucet. In Caine's Reports, N. Y. Superior Court, vol. 2, page 363. In the case of "*Jackson, ex dem. Donaldson, vs Lucet*," it was decided that Poplops Kill is the one mentioned above in the description of Staats Patent.

In accordance with that decision the strip of land 4 chains wide is therefore at the extreme northeast corner of the town of Stony Point and of Rockland county.

ERECTION OF TOWN.

The town of Stony Point forms the northern part of Rockland county, having been set off from Haverstraw and incorporated as a separate town, in 1865, by act of Assembly, as follows:

"Chapter 152.

"An Act to erect a new town from a part of the town of *Haverstraw, in the County of Rockland.*

"Passed March 20 1865. Three fifths being present.

"The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. There shall be erected out of the town of Haverstraw, in the County of Rockland, a new town, to be called the town of '*Stony Point.*'

"§ 2. The said town shall be bounded as follows: Be-

ginning at a point on the Hudson River, the southeast corner of the land of Abraham B. Conger, about twenty-one chains southerly from the end of the Steamboat Wharf at Grassy Point, and running thence south about eighty-five and one-half degrees west eighteen chains to the 'Minisceongo' Creek, and southwest corner of said 'A. B. Conger's land;' thence along said Minisceongo Creek, southerly, westerly and southerly, to the northeast corner of the land known as the 'Silas D. Gardner farm;' thence along said farm south eighty-eight and one-half degrees west, fifty-four chains to the public road leading from North Haverstraw to Benson's Corner; thence along said public road and west line of the said Silas D. Gardner's farm five chains and eighty-five links to southeast corner of the land of William C. and James A. Housman; thence along the line of said Housman's land to the south line of Wm. Call's land, the south line of Washington Waldron's land, the south line of Benjamin F. Valentine's land, and through other lands, north sixty-six and three-quarters degrees west, one hundred and thirty-five chains fifty links to an apple tree on the south side of the public road in front of Hiram Phillips' house; thence along said road, on the south side, to the junction of the Monroe and Haverstraw turnpike; thence along the south side of said turnpike westerly to the division line between 'Great Mountains lots' three and four; thence following said division line north forty-five degrees west, to the division line between the Counties of Orange and Rockland; thence along said Orange County line northeasterly to the Hudson river; thence along the west shore of said Hudson river southerly to the place of beginning.

"§ 3. The first annual town meeting in said town of Stony Point hereby erected, shall be held at the store of Robert Kerr, in said town, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and in each year thereafter on the third Tuesday of February; and Frederick Tomkins, Abraham S. Vanderbilt, and George Knapp are hereby appointed to preside at such Meeting, appoint a clerk, open the polls, and exercise the same powers as Justices of the peace when presiding at town meetings.

"§ 4. Henry M. Peck, Edwin Marks, Henry G. Knapp, William Benson, Abiam Weyant, and Alexander Waldron be and are hereby appointed to apportion the town debt on each town according to the valuation of the real estate on the last assessment-roll of the town of Haverstraw, and the apportionment shall be made between the first day of May and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"§ 5. This Act shall take effect immediately."

TOWN OFFICERS.

Wesley J. Weiant was supervisor for 1865 and 1866; Daniel Tomkins for 1867; Frederick Tomkins for 1868; George W. Weiant for 1870-75; Hiram Osborn for 1876 and 1877; William E. King for 1878 and 1879; Frederick Tomkins for 1880-84.

The first town clerk was Benson Briggs; He was succeeded by Edward A. Thompson.

The first justices elected were Alexander Waldron, Wesley J. Weiant, Alfred M. Wiles, and Josiah M. Dalson.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of the town of Stony Point we find the names of Judge Samuel Goetchius, Jacob Rose, John De La Montanya, Captain Samuel Brewster, Jacob Waldron, Captain James Lamb, Nicholas Call, Jacob de Ronda, Dr. Richard Osborn, Henry Herbert, John Wygans, Samuel Bard, Lewis Constant, Isaac Barnes, Daniel Phillips, Richard Jones, John Crum, Thomas H. Smith, Daniel Bulson, Nicholas Statler, Jacob Blauvelt, Abraham Bulson, Alexander Bulson, John Odell, George Weyant, Caleb June, Abraham June, Baxter June, Lemuel June, William Rhodes, John Brooks, Ithiel June, Peletiah Harris, Daniel Ten Eycke.

These names we find in the old deeds and legal records, and to-day many of them are but names. Those who might remember them have long since themselves slept with their fathers. But traditions met at many a fireside, and an occasional old letter give us glimpses of those early days.

Those early settlers were honest, frugal, industrious, and simple in their tastes. Accustomed to hard toil from the first light of morning till sunset in the long summer days, they soon retired without even lighting a candle, and found sweet sleep, nor waked till the morning again called them to toil. No hurrying to meet cars or steamboats, no anxiety as to bank accounts, nor even a post-office. They learned of what was going on in the outside world only at long intervals, when one, more adventurous than the rest, boarded a slow moving sloop, and visited the great city to barter the few bushels of grain which he and his neighbors had raised for goods from Holland or the Indies. His return was anxiously but patiently awaited, and the subjects on which information was sought were but limited in comparison with the wide range of knowledge which the modern newspaper has introduced into even the humblest household.

The prices of the few articles of commerce, the current stories of sailors, the bits of news brought across the seas by the more recent emigrants, some memoirs of events in the French and Indian war, or more distant echoes of the "Seven years' war," the raids of the dreaded cowboys in Westchester county, bringing close to their doors the possibility of bloody conflict, were themes of conversation and interest in those early days. By and by came an awakening to the possibilities of an American people, then the appearance of war vessels in the Hudson, the marching and countermarching of armies through their hills, the massacre at Fort Clinton and storming of Stony Point, at their very doors, events calculated to stir the slowest blood and quicken the duldest intellect.

After the Revolution arose another range of topics for discussion at the firesides and in the little stores and

taverns where men congregated. The country has thrown off one government. What shall be the next! In our reading of history we enter the halls of conventions and congresses, read the long speeches and arguments delivered there, but we are apt to forget that these same subjects were discussed in every hamlet and where at a cross roads, but two or three were met together. Ancient Rome gave a name to the questions which in her day were discussed under such circumstances. She called them *trivial*—questions of the *three ways*. But in America we realize a higher education in wayside discussions. We find that the topics argued often have to do with the most weighty matters of political economy and human government, and that from these primary gatherings, flow the arguments and truths which, being represented in the halls of State, establish, direct, and limit the administrative powers of the government.

In those early days of our history, schools were few and the sessions of short duration. There was too much work to be done in wresting from the hard soil the means of livelihood, for much time to be spent in the mere learning of letters. A few weeks in the school room for the more ambitious opened very slightly the door to the path of learning, but few cared to walk far in that direction.

In religion most of the early settlers seem to have been of Huguenot or Lutheran antecedents, and while there were few opportunities for public worship, the voice of prayer and praise was heard beneath many an humble cottage roof, and, not infrequently, in the open air, among the hills and forest trees, declaring the glory of God.

The element of religion entered largely into the colonization of America, and, almost universally, the Bible was among the household effects, first in honor, respect, and love.

The sincere truths of the gospel were taught the children, while an occasional visit from some preacher of the Cross awakened men's thoughts and led them to self examination and not infrequently to a more earnest faith, a deeper repentance, and a holier life.

FORT CLINTON.

In the extreme northern point, the dwelling of Mr. Pell occupies the site of Fort Clinton. This fort, standing on the south bank of Poplope's Kill, 123 feet above the river, and Fort Montgomery on the north bank of the same stream, were erected early in the war for independence. Their position at the elbow where the river sharply turns around Anthony's Nose, was most commanding. From Montgomery to Anthony's Nose a boom and chain were stretched across the river to obstruct the passage of vessels. The point on the eastern side where this chain was attached may still be made out. That on the west has been destroyed. These forts were taken by the British forces on the 6th of October, 1777.

General Burgoyne was in the north, advancing southerly. Sir Henry Clinton, in command of the British forces in New York, desired to make a diversion in his favor and also aid in opening a way for them to join forces.

The forts were well planned and built for the purpose of defending the river and preventing a passage by water, but were poorly prepared for a defence on the land side, and were manned by less than six hundred men.

On the opposite side of the river, and but a short distance below, was Fort Independence, where were gathered a large quantity of supplies and ammunition. The American forces in this region were at that time under command of General Putnam, who had his headquarters at Peekskill. The governor of New York, General George Clinton, was in command of Fort Clinton, and his brother, General James Clinton, was in command of Fort Montgomery.

Sir Henry Clinton embarked between 3,000 and 4,000 men at New York and, proceeding up the Hudson, disembarked October 5th, at Verplancks Point, to draw the enemy's attention from the river. General Putnam believed the intention was to destroy the stores at Fort Independence, and disposed his forces for the defence of that post. On the morning of October 6th, under cover of the darkness and a fog which prevailed, the British commander crossed to Stony Point and proceeded by a route which led by the old King's Ferry road across Nappie's Kill near Brooks' blacksmith shop. At or near where the school house now stands, above Resolvert Waldron's, a detachment was left "to occupy the pass and preserve the communication with the fleet." The army then marched under frowning cliffs to Doodletown where there was a division of the forces. The right column of 1,500 men, under Generals Vaughan and Tryon, halted to give the left column, consisting of 1,500 men under Lieutenant General Campbell, time to make the detour to the northwest and encompass Fort Montgomery at the same moment.

So well was the matter planned and so rapid were the movements, that both forts were simultaneously surprised and carried by assault at between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. A tory named Peter Keesler is said to have been the guide across the Dunderberg, to Sir Henry Clinton, who commanded that division in person, accompanied by Generals Vaughan and Tryon. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell commanded the second division in its attack on Fort Montgomery and lost his life. Both forts were defended with great courage and resolution and the garrisons were almost massacred. The few who escaped with their lives betook themselves to the mountains or crossed the river under cover of the darkness of night.

The forts were then set on fire and everything destroyed. The bodies of the dead were not buried, but many of them were thrown into a pond, not into the lake.

The American loss was 250, and that of the British over 300. Governor Clinton escaped across the river. His brother, General Clinton, was severely wounded by a bayonet, but succeeded in escaping.

The British vessels had, in the meantime, come up the river, and had participated in the contest, throwing shot into Fort Clinton.

When the Americans found that the forts were destroyed, they endeavored to remove their vessels, consisting of "two frigates, two galleys and an armed sloop," which lay above the boom and chain. The sails were set

and the cables slipped, but the wind was adverse. So it was decided to destroy them by fire. The scene was one of unequalled magnificence and grandeur.

On the following morning the chain was removed and the British fleet moved north to the destruction of the capital of the State.

The following is an extract from the Travels of Timothy Dwight, S. T. D., LL. D., President of Yale College:

"Early in May, subsequent to the date of the preceding letter, I went down the river in company with several officers to examine the Forts Montgomery and Clinton, built on a point, six or eight miles below West Point, for the defense of the river. The first object which met our eyes, after we had left our barge and ascended the bank, was the remains of a fire kindled by the cottagers of this solitude, for the purpose of consuming the bones of some of the Americans who had fallen at this place and had been left unburied. Some of the bones were lying, partially consumed, round the spot where the fire had been kindled, and some had evidently been converted into ashes. As we went onward we were distressed by the factor of the decayed human bodies. To me this was a novelty, and more overwhelming and dispiriting than I am able to describe. As we were attempting to discover the source from which it proceeded, we found, at a small distance from Fort Montgomery, a pond of moderate size, in which we saw the bodies of several men, who had been killed in the assault on the fort. They were thrown into this pond the preceding autumn by the British, when probably the water was sufficiently deep to cover them. Some of them were covered at this time, but at a depth so small as to leave them distinctly visible. Others had an arm, a leg, and a part of the body above the surface. The clothes which they wore when they were killed were still on them, and proved that they were militia, being the ordinary dress of farmers. Their faces were bloated and monstrous; and their postures were uncouth, distorted, and in the highest degree afflictive. My companions had been accustomed to the horrors of war, and sustained the prospect with some degree of firmness. To me, a novice in scenes of this nature, it was overwhelming. I surveyed it for a moment and hastened away.

"From this combination of painful objects we proceeded to Fort Clinton, built on a rising ground at a small distance further down the river. The ruins of this fortress were a mere counterpart to those of Fort Montgomery. Everything combustible in both had been burned, and what was not was extensively thrown down. Everything which remained was a melancholy picture of destruction.

"From this point we proceeded to find the grave of Count Grabowski, a Polish nobleman, who was killed in the assault, while acting as aid-de-camp to the British commander. The spot was pointed out to us by Lieutenant Colonel Livingston, who saw him fall, and informed us that he was buried in the place where he was killed. Here we found a grave, in all probability that in which he was buried, without a stone to tell where he lay, and

now forgotten and undiscoverable, a humiliating termination of a restless, vain, ambitious life."

FERRIES.

The Kings Ferry is of historic interest. It was established in or about the year 1775, to facilitate the movements of troops. Its eastern terminus was on Verplancks Point, and its western terminus on the sandy beach on the north of Stony Point. At low water, old timbers still show where the western terminus reached the shore, and where the wagons must have come to transfer their loads to the boats. From this point an old road may be traced, leading across the property of Captain John Ten Eycke to the old Stony Point road. Along this road are depressions and stones, indicating the former presence of a long line of buildings, some of which were standing and occupied until a comparatively recent time.

At Grassy Point for many years a ferry has been maintained, running to Cruger's, in connection with the Hudson River Railroad. For over thirty years the United States mails for Haverstraw and Stony Point were taken by this ferry, and tales of winter peril by crossing the wide river in an open boat are found in almost every family. For a part of the time steam has been used, but ordinarily, human muscle has been relied upon to propel the boat with its precious freight of express packages, mails, and human beings. Through the cautious and skillful labor of those in charge, generally H. L. Kiple and his sons, no serious accident ever occurred, and no human life was ever lost.

At Caldwell's a row boat ferry to Peekskill has been maintained for many years. In the year 1834, Samuel Bard undertook to run a ferry regularly from Peekskill to Gibraltar, now Caldwell's. It was agreed to run from April to November of each year, and from 5 o'clock A. M. to 9 P.M. Steamboats between Albany and New York landed at Caldwell's, and this ferry was intended to connect with them. It was thus maintained until the opening of the Hudson River Railroad made it unprofitable.

PENNY BRIDGE.

A bridge was built near the site of the present structure many years ago, by driving stakes or piles into the mud, and fastening beams and planks thereto for a road-bed. The first structure of that kind, of which we find certain account, was built by Dr. (Richard?) Proudfit, in (or about) the year 1833, though a bridge had been erected there even before that. This was but a poor structure, and in 1849, April 10th, a company was duly incorporated, under the name of "The North Haverstraw and Grassy Point Bridge Company." Of this corporation, Samuel Knapp was president, and William Govan, secretary. This company built a new bridge of iron.

In the year 1866, the bridge, which had proved unprofitable as a toll bridge, was turned over to the town, and assumed as one of the public highways.

Large sums of money were continually expended upon this structure, till, in the year 1883, competent engineers

pronounced it unsafe, and advised that it be removed, and a new bridge be erected on entirely new foundations. In accordance with these counsels, the town obtained permission from the Board of Supervisors to raise the necessary amount of money, and, at an expenditure of over fifteen thousand dollars, has erected a bridge, of which the following description is furnished by G. S. Roberts, the engineer in charge:

"The foundation of the center pier is composed of one hundred and fourteen (114) piles solidly driven into a firm bottom which is rendered firmer by the driving, as was proved by some of the center piles which were driven after the others had been cut off and the machine could float over them. It was impossible to drive them as deep as the first, though they took an equally solid bearing. The piles were all cut off under water at the same height by machine, stone filled in around them to prevent any horizontal movement and then capped by a grillage twenty inches thick made of two courses of timber crossing each other, the lower course eight inches thick and sixteen inches wide laid flush with close joints.

"The upper course is of twelve inch timber securely spiked to the lower one and the whole fastened to the piles by drift bolts.

"The smooth and solid bottom ensures that each pile has its full effect as a bearer and the width of the timber secures a sufficiently uniform support for each, allowing for any irregularity in the position of the piles.

"The pier is built upon this foundation in a most solid manner, of a hard red sandstone from the quarry below Haverstraw.

"The end piers are constructed in the same manner.

"The superstructure is a through bridge one hundred and forty feet six inches long, having an eighteen foot roadway.

"The side trusses have a curved upper chord which gives the bridge a strong and pleasing appearance.

"The strains resulting from the weight of the bridge itself and its loads in various conditions have been calculated for each member of the bridge and the sizes proportioned so that no part shall be strained more than ten thousand pounds for each square inch of cross section and generally much less than that. As it takes fifty thousand pounds, similarly applied, to break the iron and twenty-five thousand to injure it or give it a permanent set, the bridge must be sufficiently strong.

"To test the strength of the iron several specimens were bent cold, and three full sized specimens, the same as were used in the bridge, were tested on the Fairbank's testing machine with very satisfactory results. One of the four by six angle irons of the chords stood a strain of two hundred and seven thousand pounds before breaking, and one hundred and twenty thousand without injury, while twenty-five thousand is the greatest strain it is called upon to bear.

"The turn table merits special attention, being so constructed as to work both as center bearing and rim bearing, it may be said to be double acting.

"Generally the greater part of the weight of the bridge



Daniel Tompkins

is carried on the center pier for greater ease in turning, the rollers merely acting to steady the movement; but in this bridge, if necessary, the pin can be removed to be cleaned or repaired, the bridge meanwhile turning on the rollers. Should any of the rollers require to be removed or adjusted, the weight of the bridge may be thrown entirely upon the centre pier, leaving them free. Should it be desired to change the wear upon the rollers, it is simply necessary to raise the bridge on the center pier, when the rollers can be turned by hand as desired.

"The bridge is itself double acting, as it can turn either way and end for end.

"The ease with which the bridge is opened tells of its perfect working, one man being able to open it in one minute and a quarter.

"The fender work shows for itself, but attention may be called to the fact of its not being rigid, but yielding, so that when struck it wards off the boats with the least possible damage to itself and them. Too great yielding is prevented by the buffer and brace piles placed inside for that purpose.

"The water way is changed from the old bridge, having been widened and made parallel to the channel, so that boats are not obliged to sheer in passing through as they used to do.

"The contractors have done the work in the best and most lasting way possible."

KIDD'S DAM.

At the extreme point of the Dunderberg, at Caldwell's Landing, is pointed out the remains of a coffer dam, which is called "Kidd's Dam."

Early in the present century, a man came to Caldwell's in search of ores, and tested, with a divining rod, points suspected of hiding precious treasures. High up on the mountain side he found indications of a specially rich vein which he had followed for a long distance from the east. A shaft was accordingly sunk to a great depth, but without reaching the coveted ore. Some one suggested the wisdom of starting a shaft lower down at the water's edge, which should sooner reach the vein below.

Then came one of those strange hallucinations, which, having their origin in dreams or vain imaginations, have so often grown into self delusion, fraud, and crime.

Doubtless money was wanted, and it may be the astute originator was well enough acquainted with human nature, to know that men who would not put their money into a legitimate effort of honest improvement, would willingly part with it in a scheme of transparent folly.

A joint stock company was formed, whose object was to raise the ship of the famous pirate, Captain Kidd, which had been sunk in a storm at that very spot, and was laden with untold treasures. Strange as it may seem, a large amount of stock was sold. Small cannon and bits of ancient coin were brought up from the depths below. A costly coffer dam was built. A steam engine was erected to work great pumps. One of the cannon was set in the curb of the sidewalk at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York; another is to-day in the pos-

session of Mr. Blakely, at Verplanck. In the active operations of the company, we find the names of Abram V. Thompson and Henry Sheldon, his son-in-law.

Captain Crane was the engineer in charge. The work was continued for about four years, and it was reported that \$80,000 were expended. From ten to forty men were constantly employed. Agents were employed in England to sell the stock. One enthusiastic merchant in New York invested \$20,000. But one day, the engine which for months had pumped the water from the Hudson from one side of the coffer dam stopped. No more money, above or below, could be found. The sheriff sold the property to one ——— Halstead, and he to ——— Caldwell, from whom the place has borne the name of Caldwell's Landing. Caldwell kept a hotel and lumbered on the mountain.

GRASSY POINT.

The principal industry at Grassy Point has been the making of bricks; but the clay and sand are well nigh exhausted. In the year 1845, John Miles, an Englishman, established an iron foundry there, and continued its operation till his death, in 1852. From that date till 1855 it was carried on under the firm name of F. J. Miles & Co., and, since the latter date, by the present firm, A. M. & W. H. Miles.

The works have been largely improved and their operations increased, so that they now manufacture all kinds of machinery. Their specialties are brick-making machinery, and machines for flour mills and saw mills. They employ upward of sixty men, and have rarely stopped a day on account of dull times.

The steamboat landing at this place is one of the finest on the river. The depth of water allows the largest vessels to approach and make their landings in perfect safety.

IONA ISLAND.

The beautiful island called Iona was first occupied as a residence by Andrew Weygant, Wygans, or Wagens, as the name is variously spelled. It is composed of some 200 acres of marsh which is overflowed by the high tides, 60 acres of rocky woodland, and about 40 acres which has been cleared for tillage. Here E. W. Grant M. D., engaged in the propagation of grape vines for many years. He had at one time a vineyard of twenty acres, several thousand fruit trees, and eleven large houses for propagation. He gave up the business about twenty years ago, since which time the island has passed through several hands, and for two years past has been fitted up and occupied as a picnic and pleasure ground. It is visited annually by many thousand people, from New York and neighboring cities, who desire to visit the historic scenes of the Highlands. Here one may sit under the shade of the great trees and watch the ever varying river with its moving panorama of steam and sailing vessels, or long tows of canal boats from the great lakes or the Canadas. Up the river frowns upon him the height of Anthony's Nose, and as he watches the long train of cars



Theodore F. Jenkins



Theodore F. Jenkins

rolling through the tunnel at its base, perchance a mighty sturgeon leaps high in the air and falls with a splash which awakens the echoes. Then he recalls how, according to Drake, a veracious historian, on one bright summer morning, as Anthony the trumpeter sailed that way, the death of a like sturgeon was the cause for giving the promontory the name it bears. The eye follows the cars as they rapidly pass to the south, and the gaze rests on Roay Hook, the ruins of Fort Independence, and Peekskill in the distance. On the opposite side of the river and above him he sees Forts Montgomery and Clinton, formerly separated by the Deep Kill, now united by the long bridge of the new West Shore Railroad. In vision he sees the great boom and chain which the Americans have stretched from Anthony's Nose to Fort Montgomery. He hears the clash of arms, the thunder of cannon, as these forts are surprised and their garrisons massacred. He sees the burning vessels, the lurid glare lighting up the mountains around him, and the explosions of their guns, and finally of their magazines, filling the patriots' souls with distress and terror. Or perchance this summer afternoon he beholds the thunder clouds on Bear Hill, or hears the "Bulbous little Dutch goblin" of the Dunderberg piping his forces to a midsummer tempest.

All around him the scenes are alive with historic interest, and decorated with the mystic fancy of Drake or the bubbling wit of Irving.

LAKE SINNIPINK.

In the northeast part of the town and on the side of Bear Hill is Lake Sinnipink, a sheet of clear cold water, like a great spring on the mountain side. It is sometimes called Hessian Lake, from the slaughter on its banks of the Hessian troops in the assault of Fort Clinton. It is said that the bodies of these men were thrown into the lake. It is well known that the remains of the dead were not buried either at Fort Clinton or at Fort Montgomery, and an eye witness, writing six months after the battle, and speaking of the condition of the unburied bodies at that time, says that many of them were cast into a small pond.

The first ice house at this lake was built by William Lyons.

After two years he was succeeded in the business by Messrs. Brown, ——— & Brown, who conducted the ice business for three years, and disposed of it to the Knickerbocker Ice Co., who greatly enlarged and rebuilt. This company continued in possession for about twenty-five years, when they disposed of the property to A. C. Cheney, the present proprietor. He has largely increased the buildings, till now their capacity is 40,000 tons. By means of "inclined wooden ways" the ice is sent by the force of gravity to the ice houses where it is stored, and in the summer it is sent still further down the "ways" to the boats at the end of the dock. Great blocks of ice are thus easily moved from point to point.

The lake is stocked with an abundance of perch and bass, and carefully guarded from unlawful fishermen.

For a few years past this lake has been called Highland Lake.

GEOLOGY OF THE TOWN OF STONY POINT.*

The mountains which form the northern part of the town of Stony Point belong to the earliest period of the most ancient age of geological time; viz., the Saurential period of the Archæan age, and stood as islands in the ancient sea which covered the greater part of this region. They were uplifted before animal life or vegetation existed, and therefore contain no fossils. They are, however, rich in minerals and contain valuable ores. Iron ore (magnetite) is found in abundance, graphite is also found, and, it is said, gold and silver. There is no geological reason why the latter ores may not be found, but as yet they certainly have not rewarded the many diligent searchers, if found at all.

The mountains are composed of granite, gneiss, and syenite. These rocks would make superior building stone but for the presence of iron, which causes them to discolor when exposed to the weather. Coal has often been sought for but it is useless to look for it in rocks of this age. Coal, being the result of vegetable accumulation, cannot precede the era of vegetation.

The shore of the sea, which washed the southern slope of the Highlands in ancient times, extended from near Tomkins Cove in a southwesterly direction, and is marked by the beginning of the red and gray sandstones which were formed by deposit as a sediment in the bed of this body of water. These sandstones cover nearly all of the town of Stony Point south of the mountains, and belong to the Triassic period of the Mesozoic age. They extend in a constantly narrowing and wedge shaped deposit to the eastern base of the Blue Ridge in North Carolina, being four miles wide at the James River, six at the Potomac, twelve at the Susquehanna, thirty at the Delaware, and extending along the Hudson from New York nearly to Tomkins Cove.

This sandstone is the well known brown stone used extensively in New York as a building stone. The foot prints marked in this stone while it was yet a soft and yielding sediment have given us much knowledge of the remarkable birds that waded in the shallow waters of this great estuary. The largest of the tracks was nearly two feet long, and from its depth and the great length of stride it is evident that the bird was tall and heavy—probably fourteen feet high, larger than the ostrich or the great birds of New Zealand. These foot prints have not, as far as I am aware, been found in this locality, but elsewhere in rocks of the same kind and belonging to the same period, they are frequently found; perhaps a more careful study will reveal them here.

The shore of the Hudson River in this township bears evidence of the fact that the water at one time was far above its present level, and rushed through the gap in the mountains with great velocity, bringing with it great quantities of mud; sand, and pebbles, which were deposited in the comparatively still water to the south of the Highland range, forming the beds of clay, sand, and gravel which now terrace the river banks and provide material for the brick maker. These deposits belong to

* By Colonel C. J. Wright.

the Champlain period of the Quarternary age; this period was undoubtedly the time of the melting of the great glaciers which had covered the larger part of North America, as glaciers now cover Greenland, and which transported southward the boulders that are scattered over the hills and valleys of this township to the height of over one thousand feet above tide water. These boulders are like the pebbles in the sand bank, very different from the rocks near which they are found, and can, with a great degree of certainty, be traced to the locality from which ice and water have transported them. We trace them to the Mohawk Valley, the Lake Champlain region, the Upper Hudson, etc.

The "Geological Report of the State of New York," 1843, gives the following account of the limestone in Rockland county:

"This limestone in Rockland county is not very extensive, but, from its location, it is of high economical importance. It skirts the shore of the Hudson for a mile or more, from the landing on the cove at the north-west point of Stony Point to a little north of Tomkins's most northern quarry. It extends thence to near Captain De Camp's, two miles west of Grassy Point, where it disappears beneath the red sandstone formation. It occupies an area of some four hundred to six hundred acres, and much of it lies near to the water. It also skirts the west side of the marsh west of Stony Point. It is not much altered by metamorphic action, but is like that described in the Faconic rocks. Much of it is sparry, or traversed by veins of white carbonate of lime. Some of it is the grey sub-crystalline rock like that in Pine Plains, Barnegat, Newburgh, Canaan, New Lebanon, Stephentown, White Creek, etc., and some is dark, bluish, compact and sparry limestone.

"This stone is now quarried extensively on the banks of the Hudson at Tomkins's quarries. Mr. Tomkins purchased twenty acres of this land on the shore of the Hudson in 1837, for one hundred dollars per acre, which was thought an extravagant price. It is a ledge of limestone rock seventy-five to one hundred feet above high-water mark, with deep water along side, so that vessels are loaded with great ease. The stratum at the new quarry is from three hundred to five hundred feet thick (measured across the strata), from the shore to its junction with the talcose slate rock. Many thousand tons of this stone are shipped annually to New Jersey, where it is burnt into lime with dust anthracite at a small expense. The lime is in part used as a stimulent manure in New Jersey, and part is barrelled for the New York market. Each acre of this limestone ought to yield, in course of working down to water level, six hundred thousand barrels of lime, upon which a mean profit of twenty-five cents per barrel ought to be estimated. Most of this limestone is grey, but some is black and variegated, and might make a pretty marble. Farther south and west, where this limestone approaches the plutonic rocks it is metamorphic, as at the two following localities:

"1. The marble quarry, as it is called, is on the banks of the Minisceongo Creek, about two and a half

miles west of Grassy Point. The most extravagant reports were circulated in relation to this quarry soon after its discovery. The rock is composed of serpentine, chlorite, diallage, hornblende, limestone, and other substances, and is such a mixture of materials of different degrees of hardness, that it could never be polished with advantage, even if it could be easily quarried.

"2. A limestone quarry has been opened about three-fourths of a mile west of Captain De Camp's, in Haverstraw, on land belonging to John Brooks. Much of the stone is white, granular, crystalline limestone, with thin tortuous black veins of the same material; and if good blocks of this character could be obtained, it would make a beautiful marble. Specimens are deposited in the State collection. This is said to make a fine lime, and one or two kilns of it have been burnt."

"Granitic, sienitic, and hornblendic rocks are near to these localities; and the proximity of these plutonic rocks is probably the cause of the altered characters of the limestone, and the intermixture of various mineral substances with it."

MINES.

The mountains of Stony Point abound in iron, and many shafts have been sunk, but thus far, with few exceptions, to but little profit. The oldest mine, however, called the Hassan Clever Mine, was worked for many years. The mine is situated near the Orange County line, in Cheesecocks Patent, No. 3. The vein of ore extends through the mountains northerly and is opened in Orange county. The Forest of Dean Mine is on the same vein of ore. The Hassan Clever Mine was first opened by a London company about the year 1770, and mined a considerable quantity of ore. Jonas Brewster & Co. afterwards became possessed of it and worked it for some ten years. They made, at the Cedar Pond Furnace, near by, some of the iron for the great chain which crossed the Hudson at Anthony's Nose. They also made cannon balls.

Messrs. Colfax & Co. succeeded Jonas Brewster, and for several years obtained quantities of ore. Colfax was the father of Schuyler Colfax. After Colfax & Co., who worked it for about ten years, Messrs. Ward & Co. succeeded, and in turn they were succeeded by Leman Bradley, who worked so long as fuel for the furnace could be obtained. When the forests were destroyed, and no more charcoal could be made, the fires went out, the miners removed, and nature kindly clothed the scene of desolation with verdure. The main shaft is said to be one hundred feet deep. As nearly as we can learn active operations were continued at this mine for about forty-five years.

On the property of Brewster J. Allison, which he calls the Bulson Lot, in Cheesecocks Patent, No. 2, a mine was opened in 1871, and considerable quantities of nickel ore have been taken from it.

The lease was made to John Sneviley, of New York city, who sold it in 1875 to The Rockland Nickel Company, Emory Rider, president, 162 William street, New York city. The mine is not now worked.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

In the town of Stony Point, on a commanding site on the bank of the Hudson is a house for orphan and destitute children, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with the title of "The House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, New York." This house originated in the town of Haverstraw in the year 1865. A German widow died in August of that year, leaving four young children to the care of the Rev. E. Gay jr., who was at that time the rector of Trinity parish. A few days later an English woman of the same town died, leaving three little children to the same pastor's care. Mr. Gay at once arranged for the temporary care of these orphan children, and made the case known to the people of his charge and to some other kind friends. A house was taken in the village of Haverstraw at the corner of Broad street and Broadway, and a matron, Mrs. Sarah A. Waters, was engaged. On the first of April 1866, the family was removed to a house on the Henry Garner estate in Garnerville, near Trinity chapel, where it remained five years. In the spring of 1871, the property now owned by the house was bought and buildings erected, and since April 1871 it has been occupied by the family.

For the first five years of its existence the house was considered as a "Parish Home of Trinity" parish, Haverstraw, though no members of the parish except the rector were in any way responsible for it.

In 1870 a board of managers was incorporated under the general law of the State and organized with the following named persons as members: Ebenezer Gay jr., James M. Nelson, William Govan, John Taylor, Francis Payson, Charles H. Dabney, Alexander G. Wood, S. Russell jr., Frederick Tomkins, S. G. Hitchcock, Franklin Babbitt, Romaine S. Mansfield, Walter Delafield, George W. Burr, and William H. Tomlins.

In 1871, through the efforts of the Hon. James M. Nelson, Member of Assembly for Rockland county, the Legislature appropriated \$2,000 to the House and the succeeding year the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated. This money was used for the purchase of the land and erection of buildings, and about \$12,000 additional was given by individuals towards the erection of the buildings.

About four hundred children, including both sexes, have been trained and educated in the House of the Good Shepherd, and sent into the world to take their places in the varied industries of life.

In the care of the children in the House of the Good Shepherd, the managers have endeavored to realize the ideal of a Christian family. The children are allowed as much freedom as is consistent with good order and punctuality, and are encouraged to form habits of trust and honor. There are no high walls and no bolts or bars. A boy comes to the House from the city or village street or country lane. He is, perhaps, perfectly undisciplined and has many bad habits. He is introduced to a boy of his own age, who is to show him the place and inform him of the

rules. He finds his days filled from early morning light till bed-time with duties, studies, and amusements. He is assured of the kind love of those who are over him. He finds himself trusted, his word believed. He is taught his part in the family religious services and joins in the hearty singing of God's praise. The result is that the wild, undisciplined boy is transformed into a truthful, trusty, honest youth. The children are kept under the charge of the house till they reach eighteen years of age, and are taught to think of it as their home. The results of this work have been most gratifying, and for a child from the House to turn out otherwise than well is an almost unheard of thing.

In school the children are well taught the common branches of education, and at home the various industries of farm, household, and family life.

CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, STONY POINT.

The church was organized in the year 1855, under the care of the Presbytery of New York city. Its officers were: The Rev. Abijah Green, pastor; Dr. William Govan, elder; Warren House, William H. Brewster, and William Govan, trustees.

The church was formed from the Haverstraw Presbyterian church, organized A. D. 1820. The pastors of that church held services in the part of Haverstraw now in the town of Stony Point, and in 1844, a meeting house was built on a lot that had been given by the late Richard Brewster Esq. This lot and building were transferred to the new society by the Presbyterian church in Haverstraw, which held the legal title.

A Sunday school was held at this point for several years. In 1845, this school was regularly organized in connection with the Presbyterian church of Haverstraw, with Dr. William Govan as superintendent, and after the formation of the new society in 1855, it was reorganized with the same gentleman at its head. He and the present superintendent, Mr. William H. Rose, have continued in its charge to the present time.

The pastors of this church, before its reorganization, were Rev. Messrs. Burns, Samuel Pelton, and D. Hildreth, of the Haverstraw church. Since its reorganization, its pastors have been: Rev. Messrs. Green, David Eagan, Frederick King, J. J. McMahon, R. B. Mattice, and T. C. Straus.

The following gentlemen have been elected and served as elders: William Govan M. D., William Osborn, William Rose, Alexander Waldron, John J. Brooks, William H. Rose, Richard B. Marks, and Stephen H. Bowen; and the following have been elected and served as deacons: — Rose, George Fales, and George Crum.

The church building, erected in 1844, was rebuilt and enlarged, in 1869, to supply seats for five hundred people.

The present board of trustees are: Richard B. Marks,



President; William Govan M. D., Secretary; Daniel Keesler, Treasurer; John H. Neilly, John Vervalen, E. O. Rose, and William H. Rose.

The present number of communicants is ninety-six.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STONY POINT.

The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Stony Point were held by the Rev. E. Gay jr. in 1869. Mr. Gay resigned the charge of Trinity parish, Haverstraw, in that year, and was appointed by the bishop of New York, the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., to hold services in Stony Point. Services were held in different localities and Sunday schools opened. In the spring of 1871, services were begun at Tomkins Cove and have been maintained there regularly since that time.

In July, 1877, services and a Sunday school were begun at Caldwell's Landing. On November 9th 1861 the corner stone of a church was laid. The building was used for services during the succeeding summer, and consecrated March 29th 1883, under the title of "The House of Prayer," by the Right Rev. J. A. Paddock D.D., acting for the bishop of New York. The lot was given by Charles H. Jones, of Cold Spring, Long Island.

A parish was organized in April 1884, under the name and title of "Grace Church, Stony Point," with the Rev. E. Gay jr., rector; Jacob de Ronde and Charles M. Casseles wardens; Joseph Casseles, William Springstead, William Tomlins, and George King, vestrymen.

The number of communicants, July 1st 1884, was seventy-eight.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In March 1841, the conference stationed the Rev. T. K. Witsel at Tomkins Cove as the first regular pastor. For several years preceding that date a circuit had been established from Rockland Lake to West Point, and preaching services were held at the Cove once in four weeks. A Sunday school was organized in 1839 by Miss Lydia Wheeler, and has been continued regularly. The Lime Company furnished a meeting house in which the people worshiped until Mr. Calvin Tomkins erected the present building, which was dedicated in 1854. The lot of land was given by deed September, 1st 1853, "in trust to Calvin Tomkins, by Walter Tomkins, Daniel Tomkins, and Warren Searing, as members of the firm of Calvin Tomkins & Co., for the purpose of the erection of church buildings for the use of the Methodist Protestant inhabitants, to be controlled by trustees."

Calvin Tomkins, Daniel Tomkins, and Warren Searing were the first trustees elected, of whom Calvin Tomkins is at the present time, July 1884, the sole survivor.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and forty.

STONY POINT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

The Stony Point Methodist Episcopal Church is a part of what was once an extensive circuit. Its earliest

history dates from 1804, when preaching was introduced and services were conducted by Revs. Mr. Fowler and William Hibbard, the regular traveling preachers of the circuit, in the dwelling houses of Daniel Phillips and Mr. Wandall, and subsequently in that of John Thiell. These famous pioneers of Methodism for years opened their houses for public worship and afforded comfortable resting places for the weary itinerants. Daniel Phillips is said to have been the first class leader. Among the names of the long list of preachers subsequently appointed to this locality, are Sherwood, Pitman, Wolseys, Finley, Atkins, Vannest, Crawford, Dillon, Fiddler, Rice, Lybrand, Banghart, Force, Felch, Day, Dunn, Ashbrook, Brown, Lummis, Burrows, Van Horne, Herr, Chamberlain, McCombs, Atwood, Bartine, Wolf, Stokes, Wiggins, Winans, Seran, Walter, Barrett, Johns, Cole, Compton, Hayter, Fort, King, and Kiefer.

Twenty years of struggle in inconmodious preaching places marked the progress of the society, till, in 1828, they removed from Mr. De Noyelles' barn to a new church building in the village of Warren, now Haverstraw. The first edifice, though very small, was located on the same spot where the present church now stands. It was erected in 1834, and dedicated by Rev. Manning Force, on the 14th of June of the same year. The grounds were the gift of Matthew Gurnee and Adelia, his wife. The trustees were John J. Bulson, William H. Rose, and Abraham Knapp. The 14th day of last June was the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the church. The event was noticed in an appropriate sermon by the present pastor. The discourse was founded on Nehemiah iv, 6, "So built we the wall; and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof; for the people had a mind to work." Under the pastorate of Rev. I. W. Cole, an extensive revival occurred, which gave great strength to the society, and resulted in its being detached from the other churches on the circuit and becoming self supporting.

A published history by Rev. E. V. King says: "The first M. E. church was built in the town of Haverstraw, in the year 1800. In 1805, William Vredenberg is named by the old minutes as the pastor at Haverstraw. Then there were less than 120,000 Methodists in all of the United States and Territories." (The same denomination now numbers nearly 2,000,000.) A letter written in 1855, and now in the possession of H. B. McKenzie, of Haverstraw, says: "In 1800, the Haverstraw society contained 80 members. In a few years, the voice of prayer and song of praise were heard in scores of humble homes between Fort Montgomery and Mount Thor." Special revivals are recorded in 1839, under Mulford Day and L. R. Dunn; in 1842, under Joseph Ashbrook; in 1848, under Martin Herr; in 1871, under Isaac W. Cole; and in 1872, under A. S. Compton.

The church building has been repeatedly altered and enlarged. The greatest and most substantial change was made in 1882, under the pastorate of Rev. E. V. King, when it was rebuilt at a cost of \$4,600, wholly paid. In the spring of 1884 the writer was appointed to the charge,

*By its pastor, W. R. Kiefer.

soon after which the Quarterly Conference gave an order to the trustees to sell their parsonage with a view to reinvestment at the village of Stony Point. This will be one of the most important improvements ever made on the charge, and will be hailed with much pleasure by every pastor connected with the Newark Conference, who may hereafter become a possible candidate for the pastorate of this time honored church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CALVIN TOMKINS.

The ancestors of that branch of the Tomkins family which is now settled in Stony Point, came from Connecticut, and lived in Orange, New Jersey, during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Enos Tomkins, who married Sarah Condit, was the father of nine children: Elias, David, Ambrose, Daniel, Enos Condit, Calvin, Sarah wife of Jacob Stagg, Lydia wife of Charles Dean, and Elmira wife of John Fox.

Calvin Tomkins was born January 31st 1793. Until the age of fifteen he remained with his father, assisting him at his trade, which was that of tanner and currier; and then, resolving to try business on his own account, he went as a boatman, running between Newark and New York, and various points along the Hudson. Commencing as a "common hand," he was soon given charge of a boat, and became a partner in the freighting business. After a while he ceased going on the vessel, and remained on shore, looking after the interests of the company. His time not being fully occupied, he established a wood and coal yard.

At that time the coal business was in its infancy, and he supplied the principal part of the anthracite consumed in Newark. The fine coal was in those times thrown away as worthless. The president of the Lehigh Company, then just started, informed him that in other places the fine coal was used in burning lime. Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. Tomkins started a lime kiln, and brought limestone from Sing Sing, supplying coal in exchange. The business began on a small scale, but soon increased, and steam power soon supplied the place of mules, which had been previously used. He then commenced the business of grinding and calcining gypsum, and, having the requisite facilities, he afterward established the manufacture of cement. The immense cliffs of limestone above Stony Point had long been known, but a small kiln, made by John Crom, about 1789, was the only attempt to utilize the material which nature had so liberally supplied.

In 1834, Mr. Tomkins came to this place, and bought a small tract of land (or rather rock) near the present railroad station. The small lime kilns were then owned by Samuel Brewster. Cargo after cargo of the limestone was shipped to Newark, and after the supply which was first purchased had been exhausted, he, with his brother Daniel, bought all the available lime rock in the vicinity.

In 1850, he established cement works at Rondout, New York, and at those works 1,100 barrels a day are now produced. About 1854, he resolved to increase his facilities for manufacturing plaster, and went to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on a prospecting tour. In the former province he bought 200 acres of land, containing vast deposits of gypsum. And the Albert Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and at the present time is making 500 barrels of plaster daily, besides furnishing material for making the same amount at Newark.

Mr. Tomkins came to Tomkins Cove, to make a permanent residence, in 1858. At that time the country round was owned by a few inhabitants, the descendants of the original Dutch settlers. The facilities for education were very meager. A small wooden school house was standing, but no school was kept for a large portion of the time. In 1874, Mr. Tomkins, at an expense of \$22,000, erected the present Union School building, which will be a lasting monument to his memory, and a blessing to generations yet unborn. Previous to this, he built the Methodist Protestant Church at a cost of \$6,000, the church lot having been given by his brother, Daniel Tomkins. In the war of 1812, Mr. Tomkins was a soldier in the company under Captain Joel Harrison, in Colonel Frelinghuysen's regiment, which was stationed on Staten Island.

Mr. Tomkins married, in 1818, Esther Tuers, who died —, and he was married a second time to Eliza Parish, in 1850. His children are: Walter; Sarah, wife of James G. Lindsley; Phebe, wife of James Hill; Jane, wife of Henry T. Lincoln; Laura, wife of George S. Wood; Joseph T.; and Cornelius T.

In his elegant residence overlooking the Hudson River and the scenes of many events famous in our country's history, Mr. Tomkins passes the evening of his days in quiet repose, blessed with a degree of health and strength wonderful for his years, but the natural result of a life of activity and temperance, and his whitened locks are like the snows of winter, "frosty but kindly."

HON. DANIEL TOMKINS.

Daniel, the fifth son of Enos Tomkins, was born in Orange, New Jersey, February 14th 1807. His early life was passed on the homestead with his parents, and, at the age of twenty-two, he married Phebe, daughter of Bethuel Baldwin, of Newark. He then engaged in the manufacture of hats, and continued in this business till 1838. In the spring of that year, he embarked, with a company of sixteen laborers, on board a small sloop named *Contrivance*, and came to what has since been called Tomkins Cove, above Stony Point. At this place he had purchased, the year before, a tract which was originally a part of the estate of William De Ronde. As the company had come with the intention of making a permanent settlement, they brought a horse and cow in the sloop with them. There being no wharf in that vicinity, the animals were hoisted overboard and swam to the shore. The company soon erected a small shanty, and commenced housekeeping in very primitive style.



Watson Tomkins

During the next year a comfortable house was built, and Mrs. Tomkins joined her husband at the new home. The business of manufacturing lime for agricultural purposes was commenced, and carried on with such success that, in eighteen years, in the place of the humble shanty, there was a thrifty village of 500 inhabitants, who gained a comfortable support from the business which was begun on so small a scale. Vessels from North Carolina, Delaware, and Virginia crowded the harbor, and carried away to their various States cargoes of the lime, which was manufactured at the rate of 10,000 bushels per day. In 1856, Mr. Tomkins purchased the farm of Samuel Brewster, being the north portion of the estate owned by Captain James Lamb before the Revolution. When this purchase was made there were several brick yards on the premises, which were managed by persons who had leased land of the Brewster family. They were making bricks at the rate of 3,000,000 per annum, but, after they came into Mr. Tomkins' possession, the business was increased so largely, that, at the time of his death, 12,000,000 were made here annually.

Mr. Tomkins increased the amount of his real estate by various purchases, among which may be mentioned the greater part of the "3d Tract granted to the children of Richard Bradley" (sometimes known as the Shaw Tract from the name of a subsequent owner), and the far-famed Stony Point (the scene of General Wayne's great victory), which is now owned by his descendants, who highly prize the historic spot.

During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Tomkins was a member of the war committee for the 8th district, and labored earnestly and energetically in behalf of the government. He was a man of great energy, foresight, and perseverance, qualities which usually lead to success, and to this his own case was no exception. When a member of the war committee, Mr. Tomkins became personally acquainted with President Lincoln, and this acquaintance continued till the untimely death of the great leader; and he enjoyed the confidence and respect of many of the most prominent men of the day. Although his political views were in opposition to those of a majority of the citizens of the county, yet such was the personal esteem in which he was held by the public, that in 1872 he was elected to the Legislature by a large majority, and served his constituents faithfully and well. After the expiration of his term, he was compelled, by failing health, to retire from active business, and he passed his winters in Florida and the West Indies; and after a life of success and usefulness, he passed away August 27th 1877. Mr. Tomkins was the father of three sons, Watson, Frederick, and Theodore, of whom biographical sketches are appended; and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Ginna, and Phebe, wife of John D. Brumley M.D. The latter died in May, 1878, leaving one son, John D. Brumley Jr., of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Tomkins was a type of the thorough business man, active and prompt in all his affairs; his dealings were characterized by the strictest integrity, the confidence of his friends and neighbors was not misplaced, and no one looked to him for help in vain.

WATSON TOMKINS.

Watson Tomkins, son of Daniel Tomkins, was born in Newark, N. J., May 5th 1829, and with his parents moved to Orange, where he attended the common schools and the Academy. The family afterward returned to Newark, and he attended the Orange street school for a short time. In 1838, his father came to Tomkins Cove with a company of sixteen, for the purpose of establishing lime kilns, and procuring limestone for their kilns at Newark, and Watson Tomkins came three or four days later, in a sloop called *Young Hickory*. Of this company, Watson Tomkins is the sole survivor. The story of their coming is told more fully in the biographical sketch of Daniel Tomkins. The events of that trip, his first journey from home, made a deep impression upon the mind of the youthful traveler; and the same vessel that brought them hither (a small sloop named *Contrivance*) is now in the possession of Mr. Tomkins and his brother, and is highly treasured as a relic of their early days. The party having landed with their effects, the sloop was loaded with limestone, and sent back to Newark. The first shelter of the company was a rude shanty, but a house was soon built, and as soon as it was completed, his mother came, and the family began to realize that it was their new home. The limestone quarry was soon opened, a wharf was built, and a business was begun, which has since proved a source of wealth. When the business of brick making began to assume large proportions, Mr. Tomkins engaged in it, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Brewster J. Allison, and they had extensive brick yards at Grassy Point. This partnership was terminated at the end of three years. His father having purchased the farm of Samuel Brewster, south of Stony Point, they commenced making brick on their own account, and at the present time Mr. Tomkins and his brother are extensively engaged in the business.

In September, 1851, Mr. Tomkins married Amanda, youngest daughter of Hon. George S. Allison. Her father purchased the farm which formerly belonged to Tobias Waldron, and presented it to his daughter, and for a few years they lived in the old house which was a relic of the days before the Revolution. They moved to this place in 1862, and in 1872, he built his present elegant residence, which overlooks the river, and the far famed Stony Point, the scene of General Wayne's great victory.

Mr. Tomkins has three children: Helen A., Ada F. (who married Harry W. Allison), and Mary A., all of whom are living with their parents.

Mr. Tomkins is one of the representative business men of Rockland county. A man of advanced ideas, of sound practical knowledge, and well acquainted with the ways of the world; he is the foe of everything that is based upon sham, and is not supported by strict common sense. In politics, a Republican; in religion, a Presbyterian; a firm friend and advocate of the temperance cause, and an active promoter of any project that tends to increase the welfare and advance the best interests of the com-

munity. The labors of an active life have been crowned with well merited success, and those who know him best are the most prompt to recognize the purity of his purpose, and the excellence of his character.

FREDERICK TOMKINS.

Frederick Tomkins was born in Orange, New Jersey, April 24th 1837, and was one year old when, with his father, he removed to Tomkins Cove. He was educated at the well known school of D. A. Frame, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, and at Princeton College. He then returned to the town of Stony Point, where he has since resided, and, with his father and brother, carried on the business of manufacturing brick, in which he is still extensively engaged. When the Nation called her sons to arms to preserve the Union, he and his younger brother were among the first to respond to the call. He joined the army as quartermaster of the 135th New York regiment of infantry, and was promoted, and served as brigade and division quartermaster in the 3d and 6th corps of the Army of the Potomac. While in this capacity, he was enabled by his firmness and energy to correct many abuses in the commissary department, and men in high official station found in him an able advocate of the rights of the private soldier against the greed and avarice that too often made gain at his expense. At the close of the war, he returned with honor to his native place.

He has taken an active part in the public affairs of the town and county, and for the last five years has served as Supervisor of Stony Point, having been elected by the unanimous vote of his fellow townsmen, although his political views, which are strongly Republican, are in opposition to those of a majority of the citizens.

Mr. Tomkins married Kittie, second daughter of John H. Neilly, of New York, September 30th 1868. They have six children: Kittie N., Phebe B., Wilhemina B., Elizabeth M., Julia M., and Lucy N., all of whom are now residing with their parents at Stony Point.

THEODORE F. TOMKINS.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, the youngest son of Daniel Tomkins, was born at Tomkins Cove, New York, October 1839, and received his education at Montclair, New Jersey. In his youth he gave promise of future excellence, and was distinguished for his integrity and conscientious regard for duty. His ardent patriotism led him to join the army of the Union at the outbreak of the war, and he enlisted, as second lieutenant, in Company B., 6th New York heavy artillery. He had but just arrived at manhood, and being, by his constitution, unfitted to bear the exposures incident to a soldier's life, he contracted disease, while on picket duty, which carried him to an untimely grave. He died at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, March 16th 1863, sincerely lamented by his comrades and friends, and with him were buried many hopes of future usefulness and distinction. The comforts and enjoyments of home were willingly exchanged for the privations of a soldier's life, and, though his patriotism

and devotion found only an early grave, his fate was not unlamented, nor did he leave a dishonored name.

THE ALLISON FAMILY.

The ancestor of this family was John Allison, a native of Hempstead, Queens county, Long Island, and was one of the company who purchased the north moiety of Kakiat Patent, in 1719, and, coming to this county, founded the village of New Hempstead. He seems to have been a man of active enterprise and great business capacity, and in addition to his first purchase he also became the owner of the larger part of De Harte's Patent, which now includes the flourishing villages of Haverstraw and Grassy Point, as will be seen in the history of Haverstraw.

John Allison died in 1754, leaving children: 1, Joseph; 2, John; 3, Benjamin; 4, William; 5, Deborah, wife of John Johnson; 6, Elizabeth, wife of — Cooper; 7, Mary, wife of — De Grough; and 8, Hannah, wife of John Taylor. He also had a son, Richard, a physician, who died before his father, in 1749.

1. Joseph was born August 4th 1722, and died January 2d 1796. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Benson, March 10th 1743. The children by this marriage were: Matthew, born July 13th 1743 (died before 1795, leaving children: Joseph, Peter, Cornelius, Hendrick, Matthew, and Elizabeth); Elizabeth, born October 2d 1745, married David Ten Eyck; Mary, born October 17th 1747, married Amos Hutchings; Hannah, born February 14th 1750, married Adrian Waldron; Joseph, born May 29th 1752; John, born May 12th 1754; William, born March 11th 1756; Thomas, born February 11th 1760; Deborah, born June 29th 1762, married William Willis; and Benjamin, born July 3d 1764.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Allison, died December 12th 1767, and he married Elsie Parcells, May 4th 1769. The children by this second marriage were: Peter, born November 19th 1769; Amos, born May 29th 1771; Michael, born June 3d 1773, died unmarried; Parcells, born April 25th 1777; Richard, born October 23d 1780; Elsie and Abraham, twins, born November 9th 1783. Elsie married Jacob Archer, in 1801; Abraham died in infancy.

Peter Allison (son of Joseph), married Margaret, daughter of John Suffern, and their children were: George S., born January 15th 1792; John; Caroline (wife of Epenetus Wheeler); Antoinette (wife of Henry J. Hopper); Peter; and Joseph. The last two named left no descendants.

George S. Allison, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life in the city of New York. In 1812 he was an officer in Colonel Washburn's regiment and was stationed at Sandy Hook where he had an opportunity of taking an active part in the second war with Great Britain. At the close of the war he came to Haverstraw at the invitation of his grandmother, who was living upon the old homestead, which had been left to her by her husband. In October 1818, he married Hannah, daughter of Jonas Brewster, whose wife, Mary, was the daughter of Rev. Robert Burns. Soon after this he purchased

in North Haverstraw (now Stony Point) a small piece of ground where his residence now stands. It was then owned by Wandell Mace, who was anxious to sell and move to what was then the "West," now the central part of this State, "where 100 acres of good land could be bought for fifty dollars." His first business was keeping a small store and furnishing articles needed in a country neighborhood. By marriage and by purchase he became the owner of a large tract of timber land, and he connected with his mercantile business that of wood and lumber. He afterwards purchased a tract of farm land adjoining his homestead and carried on quite an extensive farm in connection with his other enterprises. The brick making business soon gave him a wider field for the exercise of his powers, and this, with the rapid advance in the value of real estate, increased his wealth to such an extent that he is now considered one of the richest men of the county. In 1829 he was elected member of Assembly and was reelected in 1830. He was for some years active as a military man, first as colonel and afterwards as brigadier general of militia in Rockland county. He was also judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Allison's children are: Eugenia (who married, first William McArdle, second, William Knight); Brewster Jonas; Mary Margaret; George S., who died young; and Amanda, wife of Watson Tomkins.

Brewster Jonas Allison was born July 5th 1821, and after attending the district school of his neighborhood, was sent to an institution at Peekskill where he obtained a more extended education. The first part of his business life was spent in a store with his father, and he afterward engaged with him in brickmaking which he continued two years. The yards were then leased to other parties and he engaged in land surveying. He held the office of town superintendent of schools from 1848 until 1853, when the office was abolished. He was a member of the Legislature in 1850, and served on the committees on Roads and Bridges and Towns and Cities. The rival candidate for the position was Edward Pye. Mr. Allison was elected on a "Free Soil" ticket and naturally drifted into the Republican party to which he is still attached. In 1853 he again entered into the manufacture of brick, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Allison is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Haverstraw, with which he united in 1854, and is one of the elders of that society. He married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of William C. Houseman, November 19th 1856. Their children were: Cornelia H., wife of Daniel M. Coffin; George S. (who married Sarah, daughter of Denton Fowler); and William Brewster, who died in infancy.

Mr. Allison was married a second time to Anna G., daughter of Nelson Andrus, May 27th 1868. Their children are: Brewster J., Samuel S. (died young), Amanda Tomkins, Sarah Andrus, Calvin Tomkins, Anna Mary, Hannah Brewster, Eugenia Knight, and Fanny Gertrude.

Mr. Allison lives at the village of Stony Point with his

father, the venerable Judge George S. Allison, whose health and activity are wonderful considering his advanced age, and the evening of whose life is rendered pleasant by the care and attention of a devoted family.

Descendants of Richard Allison (son of Joseph, son of John).

Richard Allison, born October 23d 1780, died November 26th 1825, married Eliza Ruckel (born October 18th 1785, died May 1870). Their children were: 1, Mary C., born February 5th 1808, died March 14th 1882; 2, Michael, born June 22d 1809, died April 5th 1877; 3, Susan E., born March 29th 1811, died October 18th 1883 unmarried; 4, Richard, born August 7th 1813, died November 22d 1837, unmarried; 5, Jasper H., born July 12th 1815, died February 7th 1883; 6, Edgar, born November 22d 1817, died August 21st 1818; 7, Amelia S., born May 13th 1820, died May 2d 1877; 8, Abram S., and 9, Sarah J., twins, born February 17th 1823; Abram S. died November 26th 1873; Sarah J., unmarried.

1. Mary C. married John Hegeman. Their children were George (who married Jane E. Allison, and had children, Elizabeth, Georgia, and Jeannette); and Mary, wife of John Frederick Allen (their children are Emma, Ferdinand W., Sidney W., and Louise).

2. Michael married 1st, Susan Gentil. Their children were: Jane A.; William G. (who married Hester J. Manwaring, and has children, Ida and William); Richard (who married Mary J. Love; their children are Theodore T., Edith, Adele, and Helen); Thomas (who married Mary E. Millett, and has children, Mary, Florence, Olive, and Thomas).

3. Jasper H. had wife Ellen. Their children are Edgar, and Anna, wife of John Robb, who has daughter Anna.

7. Amelia S., who married Rev. David Pise. Their children are: Frederick D., William T., Josephine A., Francis A., Charles T., and Elizabeth R.

8. Abram S., who married Henrietta Allison, and has children, Harry W. (who married Ada, daughter of Watson Tomkins) and Mary M.

Descendants of Benjamin Allison (son of John).

Benjamin was the oldest son of John Allison, but the date of his birth is unknown. His father left him the farm which originally belonged to Dirck Crom, and which included all the land between the Minisceongo Creek and the "Benson Farm." He also left him 200 acres of land on the other side of the creek, west of the road to the cemetery. He lived in the old stone house at the corner of the roads, northeast of the First Presbyterian Church. He had four sons.

1. Peter, who inherited the old homestead, died 1815. He had wife, Catharine, and children: Margaret, Leah, Hannah (wife of Baxter June), Peter, and John.

2. Joseph B., born December 13th 1761, married Mary Storms (born June 20th 1760, died 1828). Their children were: Benjamin, born September 13th 1782, died 1842, unmarried; Rebecca, born February 17th 1784, married Christopher Cosgrove; Margaret, born February 21st 1788, married Joseph Demarest; Samuel, born Jan-



B. D. Wilson

uary 29th 1790; Joseph, born January 15th 1792 (drowned when a boy); Thomas, born March 10th 1794; Hannah, born April 13th 1796, married Matthias Coe; Catharine, born May 18th 1798, married Benjamin Coe jr.; Jonas, born October 2d 1800, died 1861; Christopher, born August 29th 1802, died 1861; Abraham, born April 6th 1786, married Jane De Pew (left son Edwin and other children), died 1859.

Of the sons of Joseph B. Allison, Samuel married Ann Pray, and has many descendants in various places. 2. Thomas married Theodosia Secor, and has a son Benjamin, of Peekskill.

3. Samuel, who moved to Orange county, and from there to the West. He had a son David, and it is said that the first Quaker meeting in Rockland county was held at his house.

4. John, who had wife, Mary, and sons, Garrett, born 1783, died 1848 (who had children, Garrett G. of Haverstraw, Michael of Jersey City, and several daughters), and James (who had sons, Garrett J., who died in 1882, and William, who is now living in Haverstraw.)

5. Thomas, who died before his father, and left two daughters, Rebecca and Hannah.

Joseph B. Allison died December 20th 1848, and his tombstone may be seen in the old burying ground on "Calico Hill." Joseph Allison, son of John, died January 2d 1796, and was buried in the old family burying ground by the bank of the river, but his remains now rest in Mount Repose Cemetery.

REV. EBENEZER GAY JR.

The year 1630 was distinguished by the arrival at Massachusetts of Winthrop's fleet, which brought a colony, well fitted by the variety of their occupations and their spirit of perseverance and self denial, to form new settlements in the wilderness. These men were from the west of England, and the vessel in which they came, the *Mary and John*, arrived on the 30th of May, earlier than the other vessels. The immigrants took with them an old planter who could speak the Indian language, and sailed up Charles River to where the stream became narrow. This was, doubtless, near where the United States arsenal is now located, in Watertown.

John Gay, the American ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was one of these settlers of Watertown. Five years later he, with eighteen others, removed to what is now Dedham, and took an active part in forming the town, called in its first public records "Contentment." Here, about 1639, he was married, and to him and his wife, Joanna, were born nine children. His second son, Nathaniel, was born November 11th 1642, and his son, Nathaniel, February 2d 1682. His son, of the same name, was born July 26th 1711. Calvin, the fifth child of the third Nathaniel, was born April 4th 1755; his son, Ebenezer, October 11th 1792, and his son, Ebenezer jr., November 12th 1832. All these ancestors of Mr. Gay were long lived, several living beyond the age of ninety.

Mr. Gay's maternal ancestor was Nicholas Byram, a son of a gentleman in Kent, England. Of him it is said

that, when he embarked in a merchant ship to seek his fortune in the New World, his father placed in the hands of the captain a sum of money for the purpose of trading from port to port, and his mother sewed gold into his clothing for use in case of special necessity. The captain proved to be a rascal. He sold the young man to an apprenticeship in the West-Indies and sailed away. Nicholas made his escape, boarded the next vessel that landed, bought his passage to Massachusetts, and settled in the old Plymouth colony about 1640.

Ebenezer Gay sen. was a native of Walpole, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1814, and was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1818. He was settled as pastor of a church in Stoughton, Mass., and afterward in Bridgewater. He now resides with his son at Stony Point.

Ebenezer Gay jr., was reared in the sturdy habits of independence acquired by many of the sons of New England ministers and from early childhood was accustomed to self reliance. Impatient of the slow methods of would-be helpers, foreseeing results and often treating them as facts accomplished before others appreciated his ideas, his course has often led to the remark "that few men would have undertaken or have accomplished the work which Mr. Gay has done."

Mr. Gay's early education was acquired under the immediate tuition of his father. He was obliged to appear before his paternal tutor in the early morning, again in the afternoon, and still again in the evening with full sets of lessons for recitation. Thus he acquired the elements of a common English education, Latin, and algebra. A few terms were spent in the public school, and in the Bridgewater Academy; but even during these, his father insisted on some lessons in history or in Latin being learned at home, and recited daily to himself.

Besides his school and extra lessons the various duties of home life devolved on him, for his older brothers had left home at early ages, in accordance with the custom which prevails in New England, and which makes American boys so self reliant.

When he was eight years of age the State Normal school of Massachusetts was established at Bridgewater, under Nicholas Tillinghast, whose excellent methods of teaching and mental culture did much to develop and mould the character of Mr. Gay, and to fit him for his subsequent active and successful career.

At the age of nineteen he first engaged in teaching, in a public school in the town of Berkeley, Mass. This school consisted of about sixty pupils, of both sexes, of all ages, from four to twenty-five, and of various degrees of attainment. It had been the custom in this school for the larger nial scholars to subject their teachers to snow drift baths. No such attempt was made with Mr. Gay, however, and the term passed without disturbance.

After the close of this school he entered Dummer Academy, with a view of preparing for college, and devoted several months to the study of Latin and Greek.

In the summer of 1853, he decided to fit himself for the profession of teaching by a course of study in the

State Normal School at Bridgewater, which he entered at the same time when Marshall Conant became principal. This teacher was distinguished for his optimism, his enthusiastic confidence in the success of his undertakings, and the industry and perseverance with which he pursued his purposes.

After graduating from the normal school, Mr. Gay taught in the High school at Weston, in the public school in Blackstone, and was, during some years, principal of the grammar school in Danvers Plains, Massachusetts.

Although his father was a Trinitarian Congregationalist of the old school, he allowed his children full liberty in church attendance, and, in his early boyhood, Ebenezer often attended the Episcopal services in Trinity Church, in his native place, and, while teaching in Blackstone, Massachusetts, he was confirmed in the Episcopal church at Millville. In Danvers he gathered the few members of that denomination whom he found there, and himself frequently read the church service, sometimes in a public hall, and several Sundays in the store room of a shoe factory. As a result, Calvary parish, of Danvers, was organized, and Mr. Gay was selected one of its vestry and its treasurer.

From Danvers he came, in 1859, to Haverstraw, to study theology with Rev. J. B. Gibson S. T. D., rector of Trinity parish, and at the same time to teach in Dr. Gibson's school. From Haverstraw he went to Burlington College, New Jersey, as a tutor, and at the same time he was reading for holy orders. He possessed a sturdy American independence of feeling, always refused any pecuniary assistance in obtaining his education, and supported himself and studied at the same time till fitted for the holy ministry. When offered a scholarship in one of the first colleges in the land, the same spirit of independence prompted him to decline it. He would work his own way, and be beholden to no one for his support and education, and when he was ordained to the Diaconate, in March 1862, he had never received a dollar to aid him, but had saved a sufficient sum to meet necessary living expenses during the first year of his ministry.

The people of Trinity parish, Haverstraw, had become well acquainted with Mr. Gay while he was principal at Trinity school. Many of the present citizens of Rockland county were among his pupils there, and all speak in terms of earnest affection, not only of his labors as an instructor, but of his influence in the formation of honorable character among his pupils.

The rectorship of Trinity parish had become vacant by the resignation of Rev. George G. Hepburn, who had succeeded Dr. Gibson, and the vestry called Mr. Gay to the charge. He entered on his duties at Easter, 1862, and continued till 1869, during which time (June 4th 1864) he was advanced to the priesthood.

It was at a time of great depression in business that Mr. Gay took charge of the parish. Civil war was raging, and a pall of gloom hung over the country. To many, the issue seemed uncertain. Many of the men had left their families and were in the army. For months they had received no pay, and dire poverty prevailed.

Mr. Gay was a strong Union man. Descended from a loyal race, from a grandfather who had borne arms in the Revolution, his labors and prayers were for the Government. Many soldiers' families in his parish were not only cared for spiritually, but had their material wants supplied when, as sometimes occurred, the fathers or brothers were not heard from for months, or were not paid.

One young man, on his departure for the war, received from Mr. Gay the parting gift of a little prayer book. When home on a furlough, he showed his rector that it had saved his life. It was carried in his vest pocket, and it had arrested a bullet that would otherwise have reached his heart.

The labors of a country clergyman are always arduous, and those of Mr. Gay, in Rockland county, have been more than usually so. Trinity parish had two churches: one at Garnerville, and one since erected into the parish of St. Luke's, in Haverstraw village. In each of these churches, regular services on Sundays, with week day lectures, were maintained. Prosperity followed. From being a feeble church, in constant need of outside help, the parish became self sustaining.

While rector of Trinity Church, Mr. Gay held occasional services in Clarkstown, and in the summer of 1866 conducted worship in the Court House. These services were so largely attended, and so much interest was manifested, that Mr. Gay employed Rev. Thomas Marsden as an assistant, and a new parish—St. John's of Clarkstown—was organized, and a church was erected.

In Trinity parish, Haverstraw, under Mr. Gay's administration, originated the House of The Good Shepherd, Rockland county, by which he is more widely known than by any of his other works. This was first established, in 1866, as a home for the care of orphan children in the parish. It was first opened in Haverstraw village, then removed to Garnerville.

Mr. Gay was married, October 6th 1863, to Miss Josephine Wood, of New York city. In her he found a helpmeet, who was animated by a like spirit with his own. Earnestly devoted to the Church of Christ, for which their labors and prayers have been given, both Mr. and Mrs. Gay have shrunk from no duty which the great Head of the Church has laid on them. The care of the orphan and destitute children, which became their duty and work by the establishment of the House of the Good Shepherd, they were unwilling to delegate to others. After much study and investigation of similar works elsewhere, the idea of this establishment as a mission house and home and training school was developed. The children should be educated as became those who had a future as American citizens before them, their hopes and ambitions should be stimulated, and they should have that training and instruction in the elements of the Christian religion which, by God's blessing, should open to them the certain hope and expectation of eternal life. Unlike the ordinary asylums, it should be in the best sense of the word a home to which the affections of its inmates should cling in after life, and where they should

learn to realize that no man liveth to himself. It should be a mission house and its inmates should take an active part in the evangelization of the world.

The house was opened in Haverstraw village in February 1866, was removed to Garnerville, April 1st 1866, and to its present location, near Tomkins Cove, April 1st 1871. Mr. Gay lives in the house and makes the interests of the daily life there his own.

With his assistants he has established Sunday schools and services in several localities in the surrounding country, so that to many has been broken the bread of life. On horseback and on foot he has penetrated the regions almost unknown to many of the people near the river, and visited almost every house and log cabin to the Orange county line, conversing with the inmates on religious subjects, and distributing Bibles and other religious books and papers. He has been content to speak of Christ Jesus in school houses or under the trees of the forest, wherever he could gather the people, and many have heard from his lips the words of salvation.

As a result of his labors the beautiful group of buildings, consisting of a church, a school house, and a rectory, all of stone, at St. John's, among the hills, has been erected. At Caldwell's Landing stands a most attractive stone church, the House of Prayer, built by Mr. Gay, from designs drawn by himself. The buildings of the House of The Good Shepherd were all designed by him, and built under his supervision by men whom he employed by the day. He thus made the erection of the buildings a valuable element in the instruction of the boys, who were taught to work with the men.

Mr. Gay is still in the prime of life, in good health, earnestly and hard at work. He gives to the Sunday schools at Tomkins Cove and Caldwell's his personal superintendence, and he rarely holds less than four services, at three of which he preaches, each Sunday.

WILLIAM GOVAN, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Govan is descended from ancestors dating as far back as the seventeenth century, some of whom fought and died during the civil wars in Scotland in defense of civil and religious liberty. His grandfather, William Govan, was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was a prominent citizen of Glasgow, Scotland, was a burgher and a member of the Common Council of that city. He died in 1794 and was buried in the cemetery of the High Church of Glasgow. His tomb is still in possession of the family.

Andrew Govan, the son of William, was born in Glas-

gow in 1790, and came to America about 1815. He was a graduate of Glasgow University, and a Presbyterian clergyman. He first settled in Vermont, and afterward preached in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In 1834 he removed to Michigan where he died in 1876. His wife was Jane, a daughter of Robert Stark.

Dr. William Govan was born at Barnet, in Vermont, August 12th 1818. At the age of 16 he entered Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., where he prepared for college. In 1835 he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1839. After his graduation he became a teacher, first in New Windsor, N. Y., and then in Peekskill Academy. In 1840 he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1843 he became a licensed practitioner. In 1844 he received from Dartmouth College the degree of A. M., and in 1854 he received from New York Medical College the degree of M. D.

In 1843 Dr. Govan commenced the practice of his profession at Stony Point, in Rockland county, and this has ever since been his residence and field of labor.

In 1858 he became a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1860 he was elected a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In 1872 he was made a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. In 1881 he was chosen vice-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1884 he was made a Fellow of the Medical Association of the State of New York. During the last fifteen years he has been the secretary of the Medical Society of the County of Rockland. He now holds the position of District Investigator to the State Board of Health for the district composed of Rockland and Westchester counties. He has been during twenty years one of the coroners of Rockland county. During the civil war of 1861-5 he served as a volunteer surgeon. His practice has, during many years, extended over the whole of the northern part of Rockland county.

Dr. Govan has always manifested a lively interest in educational matters, and he is now president of the Board of Education of Stony Point.

He has been an active politician, but not an office seeker. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and it is worthy of remark that his ancestors, as far back as is known, were members of the same denomination.

July 6th 1845, he married Lucia J. Mitchell, of Peekskill, N. Y., a daughter of the late Chauncey R. Mitchell. They have had three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom a son and a daughter are now living.



William Govan

ADDENDA.

ST. ANN'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH, NYACK.*

In the year 1833 Bishop Dubois, of New York, purchased a large tract of land running along the river from what is now known as the "Green" property, nearly to the Hook Mountain, and immediately commenced the building of a seminary for the education of priests.

The rector of the seminary was also to be pastor of Nyack. It may then be said that the Catholic Church of this village dates its existence from that year, and the Catholics enjoy the proud distinction of having had, as their first pastor, His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, he having been appointed as first rector of the seminary. His pastorate lasted just five years. In 1838, before the seminary buildings were even completed, they were burned down. It was said to be due to an accident. The feeling against the Catholics being so strong at that time, Bishop Dubois determined not to rebuild. He sold the property at a sacrifice, and had all the stone taken away for the purpose of building the seminary in Brooklyn.

Cardinal McCloskey, who was then only a priest, was removed to New York, and the Catholics were left without an attending clergyman until 1848, when Rev. Francis McKeone was appointed to the pastorate of Haverstraw and the neighboring villages. The Catholics of Nyack being as yet too few to have a church of their own, attended divine worship in St. John's Church, Piermont.

In the year 1867, their numbers having increased, they determined upon building a church in the village. For two years previous to this, however, they met regularly for worship in a building that stood on the corner of Main and Orchard streets. Four lots were purchased, on Jefferson street, for \$2,100, through the agency of Bernard Kane and Daniel C. Callahan. Ground was at once broken, and in a short time a fine brick structure arose.

The Catholics of Nyack deserve great credit for the

work which they had accomplished. They were comparatively few in numbers, and by no means rich, yet they contributed generously to the undertaking, and many of them, after their days labor was ended, would go and toil on the new church building until dark, so anxious were they to see it completed.

The work was thus pushed with such increased rapidity, that on New Year's day, 1870, mass was celebrated in it for the first time by Father Quinn.

The writer, looking back and seeing the difficulties of those times, deems it but just to mention the names of a few who were principally interested in the formation of the parish and the erection of the church. Such were Bernard Kane, Daniel Callahan, John Curran, Thomas Doolan, Michael Scanlon, Michael Kennedy, Peter Maloney, and others. Many not Catholics, among them notably, Richard De Cantillon, also lent generous aid to this work.

On the death of Father Quinn, in 1875, Rev. William L. Penny was appointed by Cardinal McCloskey rector of this church and the one of Piermont. Under his administration St. Ann's congregation has grown to be the largest in the village.

The Sunday school attached to the church has more than doubled its attendance.

He has made, generously seconded by his people, many improvements, among which may be mentioned a gallery, thus increasing the seating capacity; a new vestry room in the rear of the church; and a new altar, worth \$600, build under his own personal supervision, and which is justly claimed to be the handsomest in any church along the river.

In conclusion it may be stated that there is a great deal unavoidably left out of the history of this church, which should be mentioned. The writer has condensed within as small a space as possible the material he had at hand. Since 1838 a complete change has taken place in the religious feelings of the people, and Catholics are no longer looked down upon, as in those early days. Denominations that formerly reviled the title "Catholic,"

*By Rev. Patrick J. O'Meara.

now vie with one another in upholding it, and claiming it even to the exclusion of that church that was never ashamed to bear it, or hesitated to defend it.

ST. JOHN'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH, PIERMONT.*

Prior to 1848, the Catholics of Piermont had no regular attendance by a priest. Being rather small in numbers, and priests but very few at that time, they were obliged to content themselves with religious services held at irregular intervals. In that year, Rev. Francis McKeone was assigned to Haverstraw to look after the spiritual welfare of the Catholics of that place, Nyack, Piermont, Spring Valley, Suffern, and other parts of the county. A regular congregation was soon formed in Piermont, and Mass was first celebrated in what is now known as "Odd Fellows' Hall." Steps were at once taken toward the providing of a church proper. In the summer of 1851 the work was commenced; and on New Year's Day, 1852, a substantial brick building was thrown open for Divine worship, and on that day the Catholics assisted, for the first time, at Mass offered in a church of their own. It was a proud day for those few faithful, persevering, and generous souls. That building was situated on the north side of the creek, nearly opposite the present Dutch church.

A few months afterward, Father McKeone was transferred to New York city.

On July 1st 1852, Rev. John Quinn was appointed pastor of Piermont, now erected into a parish. He continued the work among the Catholics of this place, Nyack, Spring Valley, Suffern, and Greenwood Lake.

The Catholics of Nyack were obliged to come to Piermont to church. The distance being great, they, having considerably increased in numbers, wished to have a church of their own. The congregation of Piermont, likewise, grew so fast, that a new church was deemed necessary for it. Father Quinn then thought of a compromise by which the wants of both congregations might be satisfied. A handsome piece of property, lying at the extreme north end of Piermont, on the main road to Nyack, and bordered on the east by the noble Hudson, was purchased through the agency of Patrick Keene, Esq. A church built here would be so much nearer to Nyack, that considerable distance in travel would be saved to the people of that village.

Before commencing a new church, however, the pastor had to provide for the children of the parish; and so, in 1859, he erected the present school building situated on the north side of the creek in the heart of the village. In 1860, the congregation commenced the work of building the new church, and in the same year it would have been completed but for an accident.

It was in the fall. The building had progressed so far that nothing remained but to have it roofed in.

On a Saturday evening the workmen quit their work. Many of them being members of the congregation, glanced with pride at the noble proportions the building had already assumed, and rejoiced in anticipating the

day when they could assist at divine worship in their new church. But they reckoned not of the elements. On that same night a terrific storm arose, and on Sunday morning only parts of the sides of the building remained standing. It was undoubtedly a severe blow to the pastor and his faithful flock thus to find the fruits of their labor and means almost entirely swept away at one stroke.

Nothing undaunted, however, Father Quinn, generously seconded by his people, set to work at once to rebuild, and with such earnestness and zeal, that the building was completed and Mass offered in it for the first time on the 13th of the August following (1861). The pastor and people now rejoiced in having a new and more beautiful edifice dedicated to the service of the Almighty.

The arduous labors of Father Quinn's extensive missions now began to tell upon his health, and he felt compelled to ask for an assistant priest.

The Rev. Christopher Farrell, of New York, was appointed to this post. Having served faithfully for a long period, he was subsequently promoted to the pastorate of Mamaroneck, on the Sound.

He was succeeded by the Rev. John Fitzharris, who, after serving for nearly two years, was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, New York. After him came Rev. Henry J. Gordon, who remained faithful in the discharge of the many duties that devolved upon him, especially owing to the enfeebled health of the pastor. For a long time, the entire administration of parochial affairs rested upon him. He was assistant priest until the death of Father Quinn, when he was transferred to St. Paul's Church, Harlem.

In 1875, on the 24th of December, Father Quinn breathed his last, after a pastorate of nearly 25 years. As his name is, more than any other clergyman's, identified with Piermont, a few words respecting him may not be out of place.

He came from County Longford, Ireland, in 1842. He went immediately to Fordham College, and was ordained priest, September 23d 1848, by Archbishop Hughes. He commenced his missionary career at St. James' Church (now the Cathedral), Jay street, Brooklyn. In 1852, he was promoted to the pastorate of Piermont. This village was then in its infancy, and he saw it grow in all its prosperity. He loved his people, and was, in return, truly beloved by them.

During the 25 years of his pastorate, he was ably assisted in the temporal affairs of the church by Andrew Fallon, Esq., and Mr. Daniel Duran, as trustees.

On the death of Father Quinn, the Rev. William L. Penny was appointed by His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey as rector of this church.

Under his administration, many changes and improvements have been made. He is ably assisted by the Rev. Patrick O'Meara. A large and flourishing Sunday school, a prosperous temperance society, and other organizations are attached to the church.

The property of the church, situated on the bank of the Hudson, is the most beautiful in the village. The church is free of debt.

*By Rev. Patrick J. O'Meara.

HAVERSTRAW NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was established in 1871, by a company of men residing at Haverstraw and neighboring villages. It was organized by electing Isaac Odell of Tarrytown, president; Ira M. Hedges, vice-president; and George S. Smith, cashier. It was at first a State bank with a capital of \$100,000. It became a national bank in 1876, with a capital of \$50,000. The first board of directors were: George S. Allison, Richard A. Ver Valen, George S. Wood, John I. Cole, and John W. Gillies.

As a banking institution it has been very successful, and has sustained no losses which could cause it the slightest embarrassment, and its officers are men who command the confidence of the community.

Its present condition may be learned from the following statement.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Haverstraw, at Haverstraw, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 25th 1884.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discount.....	\$ 97,354.95
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	100,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	106,912.50
Due from approved reserve agents.....	13,493.32
Due from other National Banks.....	8,874.62
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	9,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	3,266.54
Premiums paid.....	10,946.25
Checks and other cash items.....	8,147.56
Bills of other Banks.....	5,224.00
Specie.....	1,169.31
Legal tender notes.....	25,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	2,250.00

Total.....\$441,639.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.....	8,000.00
Undivided profits.....	27,476.34
National Bank notes outstanding.....	44,000.00
Dividends unpaid.....	202.50
Individual deposits subject to check.....	248,261.42
Demand certificates of deposit.....	5,915.14
Certified checks.....	516.99
Due to other National Banks.....	31,609.05
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	657.61
Bills payable.....	25,000.00

Total.....\$441,639.05

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ROCKLAND. } ss.:

I, GEORGE H. SMITH, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before }
me this 2d day of July, 1884. }

CYRILLUS MYERS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

I. M. HEDGES, }
JOHN W. GILLIES, } Directors.
GEORGE S. WOOD, }

TWO BURIALS IN RAMAPO.

About one mile and a half south of Spring Valley on the road to Pascack is a small burying ground on the property of Mrs. Dr. Grindle where lie the remains of James Dorcy, a soldier of the Revolution, said to have been barber to General Washington.

About one mile and a half north of Spring Valley on the road to the English Church, and just above the house of Mr. Jacob T. Eckerson, is the old De Ronde burying ground, where lie the remains of Abram De Ronde and his brother Jacob. The circumstances of the death of Abram De Ronde are as follows. He, with his brother Jacob, and Mr. John Tinkey, were transporting supplies to the American army at Stony Point when they were surprised and captured by a band of Tories near the Reformed church at Saddle River. Next day, as they were being transported from the home of the Tories at Chestnut Ridge toward New York and had come to a place now known as the English Neighborhood, they were fired into by a number of American scouts and De Ronde was severely wounded. A few days later, however, he managed to reach his home, north of Spring Valley, where mortification setting in, he died and was buried October 2d 1785.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM ROCKLAND COUNTY.

From "Pay Abstract of a Regiment of New York Militia Command by Col. A. Hawks Hay in The service of the United States on Different Allarms from the 4th April 1778 untill the 9th of August 1780:"

A. Hawks Hay, colonel; Gilbert Cooper, Lieutenant colonel; John Smith, major; John L. Smith, major; John Ferrand, surgeon; James Clark, adjutant; Joseph Johnson, quartermaster; Joseph Hunt, quartermaster sergeant; James Onderdonk, sergeant major.

Captain Johannes Bell's pay roll: Henry Tourneurs, Aurie Smith, Garret Ackerson, Jacob Onderdonk, John Gardner, Johannes Blauvelt, William Sickles, John A. Hogenkamp, Aurie Blauvelt; Lieutenants, Cornelius Blauvelt, Daniel Onderdonk, John Sitcher; Captain, Joseph Crane.

A pay roll of Captain Jacob Onderdonk's company, south side of the mountain, in the county of Orange, March 1779 till October the 15th 1779:

Jacob Onderdonk, captain; Resolvart Van Houten, 1st lieutenant; Andreis Onderdonk, 2d lieutenant; Resolvart Van Houten, ensign; Rueloff Stephens, sergeant; Claus Vanhouten, sergeant; Jacobus Blauvelt, sergeant; Abraham Blauvelt, sergeant; James Vanderbilt, corporal; Tunis Vanhouten, corporal; Peter Stephens, corporal; Abraham Vanhouten, corporal; Johannes Ackerman, fifer; John Blauvelt, Peter Blauvelt, Peter Depew, Daniel Coepolet, John Vanhouten, Stephen H. Stephens, Hendrick Cooper, Stephen A. Stephens, John Stagg, Albert Stephens, William Campbell, Luke Campbell, Stephen Campbell, Mathew Riker, Resolvart Stephens, Towles Seaman, Joseph Seaman, William Taylor, Stephen Smith, Isaac Smith, John Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Abraham Gar-

rison, Abraham Garrison jr., Daniel Vansickle, Isaac Secor.

EARLY LAND GRANTS IN STONY POINT.

That portion of the town of Stony Point which lies north of the "Northwest Line," is composed of comparatively small tracts, into which the great Evans Patent (see page 155) was divided, and a brief notice of each will be given. A full account of the Bradley and Jamison Patent, or Stony Point Tract, will be found in another place, and its subdivisions are fully described. To the west of this tract, and adjoining the "Northwest Line," is one of the tracts which were granted to Bradley's children.

Richard Bradley, whose name must ever be associated with the history of Rockland county, was a man of wealth and influence. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1722, and re-appointed in 1728.

Taking advantage of his official position he obtained many grants of land, most of them indirectly. In 1747 and 1749, four tracts were granted to his children, although in reality for his own benefit. He died in 1749, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and five children: Sarah, Catharine, George, Elizabeth, and Mary. Of the four tracts granted to these children, the second, third, and fourth are in the town of Stony Point. The first tract, which contained 4,290 acres, is in Orange county.

The third tract, which lies directly west of the Stony Point Tract, contained 840 acres, and is described on page 321. This tract was sold to James Johnson, and he sold it to Theodorus Snedeker, May 31st 1755, and he in turn sold it to George and John Shaw of the city of New York, May 30th 1760.

By a deed dated November 8th 1786, George Shaw, "Tanner and Currier, late of the city of New York, but now of Saint John, New Brunswick," and Jacob Shaw, "of Westchester county," and Rachel, his wife, sold the whole tract to Samuel Brewster, "iron master," for the sum of £336. It was generally known as the "Shaw Tract." The western part of the tract was sold by Brewster to Noah Mott, and this part is still called the "Mott Tract." The eastern portion was sold by the heirs of Samuel Brewster to Daniel Tomkins, and is now owned by his sons. The highest part of the mountain, called Bock-berg, or Goat Hill, is in this tract. This hill was called by the Indians, *Skoonnenoghky*, and the Northwest Line runs on the south side of it. The Northwest Line starts from the Hudson River, south of the promontory of Stony Point, and runs to the Delaware River.

The second tract contained 370 acres, and was granted to Bradley's children, October 30th 1749. It is described on page 321. This tract was sold to James Johnson, who sold it to Theodorus Snedeker, May 31st 1755. The property of Theodorus Snedeker was confiscated after the Revolution, and this tract was sold by Simeon De Witt, Surveyor General, to Samuel Brewster, May 15th 1790.

The fourth tract of Bradley's children, containing 500

acres, was sold to Henry Case, of New York, and by him sold to Johan David Wolfe. From him it took the name of the Wolfe Tract, by which it is generally known.

It was sold by Wolfe to Vincent Matthews, July 30th 1759. In the original deed from Bradley's children, all "mines and minerals" were reserved, and in 1759 the widow of Richard Bradley, and her children, released to Vincent Matthews all right to the iron ore in the tract.

The "Bear Hill Tract" contained 800 acres, and was granted to Richard Bradley, July 30th 1743. It was sold by him to Roger Tomkins, and afterwards passed into the hands of James Greenleaf, who sold it to Eugene Lucet, January 1796. A full description of this tract may be found elsewhere.

The beautiful sheet of water, now known as Highland Lake, sometimes called, from the slaughter at Fort Clinton, "Hessian Lake," or "Bloody Pond," is included in it. This lake was called by the Indians, Assinnipinck, a name which was also affixed to the small brook which flows from it into the Hudson River, near the ice house.

The Bear Hill Tract is justly described as a "rugged and mountainous tract."

Among the other parcels of land which were obtained by Richard Bradley, were six separate tracts which were patented to Gabriel and William Ludlow, in October 1731. In this transaction the Ludlows acted really as agents for Bradley, and upon his paying the cost of survey, about £200, they conveyed to him all these tracts, November 2d 1731. One of these tracts was known as the Queensbury Tract. A very small portion of this tract is in Rockland county, and lies west of the second tract of Bradley's children. The whole tract was 1,437 acres. Another of these tracts, in Orange county, is called "The Forest of Dean," and is noted for its iron mines. Another of these tracts was called "Dover," a small part being in Rockland county. It contained 407 acres, and was sold by Elizabeth, widow of Richard Bradley, to Joseph Totten, of Staten Island, November 30th 1754. He or his assigns sold it to Vincent Matthews in 1755.

Of the first tract granted to Richard Bradley's children, only a part is in this county, but as no account of it has ever been in print, we give the following:

The children of Richard Bradley conveyed it to their father by a deed on the back of their patent, October 31st 1749. He sold it to Jacob Christopher Forester, of the city of New York, "tallow chandler," November 18th 1749. He sold one-half to Johan David Wolfe. After this the said Jacob Christopher Forester happened to depart this life, and the remaining one-half was sold by Joseph Sackett, High Sheriff, to Henry Case, "by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*," at the suit of John Gouter, and the widow and children of Richard released all the claim they might have to Henry Case and Johan David Wolfe, September 13th 1753. Wolfe and his wife, Catharine, sold it to Abraham Dodge, December 18th 1753, who afterward sold it back to him, and Wolfe afterwards sold one-half of the whole tract to Vincent Matthews, September 28th 1754. Henry Case sold his half to

Nicholas Colton, and he sold it to Vincent Matthews, of "Matthew's Field, in the county of Orange," July 3d 1754, who thus became the owner of the whole tract of 4290 acres.

De Ronde Tract.—The following landmarks being important boundaries in the south part of the Stony Point Tract, are here described:

The northwest line is the south boundary of the tract of land now owned by Dr. N. A. Garrison, and which tract was formerly owned by Tobias De Ronde. The line crosses the road which leads from Stony Point village to Tomkins Cove, at the point where a high limestone cliff stands on the east side of the road. At this cliff the road divides. The road which runs up the hill to the north, and in front of the Roman Catholic church, is for a part of the way on the line which separates the two tracts of William and Tobias De Ronde. The northwest corner of the tract of Tobias De Ronde is now the northeast corner of the home lot of Edward King. From thence the north line runs to the river. By the will of William De Ronde his land was left to the two daughters of his son Hendrick. Of these, Mary married Patrick Byrne, and Catharine married Jacob Stout. The will was made some years before his death, and he afterwards had two sons, William and Dennis, and as the will was never changed, they had no share of the estate. The sisters, however, gave to William De Ronde jr., the house and old homestead of his father, with ten acres of land adjoining. This place is about two hundred yards north

of the northwest line, and is now the homestead of Samuel Osborn, to whom it was sold by William De Ronde.

ST. JOHN'S, ROCKLAND COUNTY.

In 1869, the Rev. E. Gay jr. visited, in the course of pastoral duty, some families in the mountains, and followed his visits by services and the establishment of Sunday schools. For several years he maintained these schools at Sandisfield, in the school house, and at the bark mill, in the woods. At the latter place he fitted up a log cabin for services and Sunday school. Mrs. Margaret E. Zimmerman, of New York city, became interested in Mr. Gay's mission at the latter place, and proposed to him to build a church there. A central locality was chosen, and a tract of land bought of John Conklin. On this land stands the beautiful group of buildings, known as St. Johns.

The corner stone of the church was laid June 23d 1880, by the Rev. E. Gay jr., and, in the fall of the same year, the church was opened with appropriate service. The Rev. H. C. Potter D. D., rector of Grace Church, New York, now assistant bishop of New York, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at that service.

By the kindness of Mrs. Zimmerman, a day school is maintained, and the services of the Protestant Episcopal church are regularly held. A post-office was established at St. Johns, in the year 1882.

APPENDIX.

BAPTISMS AT TAPPAN AND CLARKSTOWN.

AT TAPPAN FROM 1694 TO 1816, COMPLETE.

(Including baptisms of irregular congregations existing from 1767 to 1778.)

AT CLARKSTOWN FROM 1749 TO 1795, COMPLETE.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

There are but four Rockland county churches older than the present century. These are:

1. The Reformed Church of Tappan, organized October 24th 1694, with which must be connected (of course as to records only) the irregular congregation in existence from 1767 to 1778.

2. The Reformed Church of Clarkstown, organized December (?) 1749.

3. The English Presbyterian Church of Kakiat or West New Hempstead, started before 1754; date of organization unknown.

4. The Reformed Church of Kakiat, or West New Hempstead ("Brick Church"), organized December 4th 1774.

Of these four churches, the third has no records back of 1800. Each of the others has its *baptisms* without a break from its date of organization; and further:

1. The church of Tappan has its *member* roll from 1694 to the present, with but one break, from July 4th 1754 to March 21st 1785; and its *marriage* register from 1694 to the present, with but two breaks, one from January 21st 1727 to September 23d 1750, and the other from October 3d 1754 to November 13th 1784.

NOTE.—With this we connect (as to records only) the irregular congregation, in existence but eleven years, all of whose records of baptisms, marriages, and member receptions, are preserved.

2. The church of Clarkstown has lost its *member* roll from 1753 to 1800. Its marriages, however, from November 13th 1784 to 1831, during which period it was associated with Tappan, under the joint pastorate of Dominie Lansing, are all upon the Tappan record.

3. The church of West New Hempstead ("Brick Church") has its books of baptisms and members complete from its organization in 1774. Its marriage record, however, seems to have been kept successively by each of its earlier pastors, as a private record of his own. The only one of these private records, now known to be preserved, is that of Rev. James D. Demarest, pastor of the church from 1808 to 1824. It is in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Secor, of Monsey, N. Y.

The records thus mentioned contain the only existing public enrollments of baptisms, of receptions of church members, and of marriage ceremonies, within the limits of the present Rockland county, previous to 1800. They are, therefore, of unspeakable value to the old families of the county, as almost every one of these families can trace its lineage back through them to the date of its settlement in the county. Realizing their value to the county and its older families, I myself, at the cost of long and patient toil, personally transcribed every one of these records (of baptisms, members, and marriages), in the exact original spelling, verifying every letter and every

date with the most painstaking exactness, and finished my work by preparing indexes to them all. And now, at my solicitation, Messrs. J. B. BEERS & Co., the publishers of the preceding History of Rockland County, have consented to print the following Appendix to their work, containing all the baptisms at Tappan, regular and irregular, from 1694 to 1816; and all those at Clarkstown from 1749 to 1795. These baptisms exhaust the contents of the old record books of these two churches, which were laid aside for new ones not far from the beginning of the present century, and are in imminent and yearly growing danger of being lost. The Publishers are entitled to special thanks for their liberality in issuing these records, as the labor and cost of their publication has been great, and the addition of such matter is wholly unusual and unexpected in works of this kind.

As voucher for the accuracy of the following records, I repeat that I myself personally transcribed them from, and verified them by, their originals. And I also have to add, that they have passed under the hands of the most careful professional proof readers, and, last of all under my own final proof reading. I do not dare assume that they are faultless, but can say that no documents were ever more closely scrutinized in passing through the press. Beyond a doubt, they are as nearly exact with the originals as it is possible for copied and printed papers of such a character to be. For their strange and ever varying spelling of names, see remarks in the General Introduction at the beginning of the History itself.

What has thus been said has informed the citizens of the county, that all records of member receptions and marriage ceremonies within the county before 1800, and all *indexes* of baptisms, members, and marriages to that date, are still unpublished, though in my hands, and in condition for publication. The publishers of this History have generously given much to the public in this Appendix, but they could not, without loss to themselves, give what has just been mentioned. I suggest to residents of the county, interested in the completing of this unfinished work, that they consult as to whether the means cannot be supplied for the issuing of a separate pamphlet, containing these records complete, with full indexes to the whole. As a help to this desirable end, Messrs. Beers & Co. have electrotyped, and will preserve that part of the work already done and issued in this Appendix. So much is therefore ready towards such a pamphlet. I think it more than half of the whole work. There must be public spirit enough in the county to carry out this suggestion. It will never be done at all if it is not done now.

Yonkers, July 29th 1884.

DAVID COLE.

BAPTISMS AT TAPPAN,

FROM OCT. 25 1694, TO JAN. 10 1816.

These baptisms are arranged chronologically from beginning to end. (Those of Clarkstown are entered on a different plan). The order of each entry is as follows:—Name of child, date of birth, date of baptism, father, mother, witnesses. Every name and date and spelling is meant to be exact with the original. When but one date is given, it is supposed to be that of baptism. When the year of birth and the year of baptism are the same, it is given but once, as Feb. 18, 1751, Mar. 21. The figures at the left of the children's names are my own, prefixed for convenience of indexing. In regard to the ever-varying spelling of the same names, see remarks in the Introduction to the History.

- 1 Ammarellie, Oct. 25 1691, Abram Blawvelt, Grietje Minne [113]; Johannes Minne, Antje Joachims.
- 2 Johannes, Oct. 25 1691, Jan Woudt; Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltje Bogaerts.
- 3 Cornelis, Oct. 25 1694, Johannes Blawvelt, Aeltje Cornelize; Matyes Cornelize, Mary Pietertse.
- 4 Grietje, April 11 1695, Albert Minne, Meensje Jopes [21]; Abram Blawvelt, Grietje Minne [114].
- 5 Dirck, April 11 1695, Teunis Taelman, Brechtje Haringh; Daniel D'Clereck, Dirckje Douwense.
- 6 Neeltje, April 11 1695, Cornelis Cuyper, Aelt Bogaerts; Hendrick Claessen, Tryntje Straatmaker.
- 7 Lysbeth, April 11 1695, Nathan Bayly, Hester Cenniff; Jeremy Cenniff, Anna Woolfs.
- 8 Sara, April 11 1695, Nathan Bayly, Hester Cenniff; Jeremy Cenniff, Anna Woolfs.
- 9 Dyna, April 11 1695, Nathan Bayly, Hester Cenniff; Jeremy Cenniff, Anna Woolfs.
- 10 Anna, April 11 1695, Nathan Bayly, Hester Cenniff; Jeremy Cenniff, Anna Woolfs.
- 11 Marytje, April 11 1695, Jeremy Cenniff, Anna Woolfs; Cozyn Haringh, Maria Foers.
- 12 Lysbeth, June 1 1695, Johannes Meyer, Annetje Jedense; Cornelis Claese Cuyper, Tryntje Claesen.
- 13 Frans, June 1 1695, Jan Decsingh, Gees his wife; Woffert Ecker, Maritje Sybouts.
- 14 Reynse, Oct. 24 1695, Johannes Minne, Antje Joachims; Johannes Blawvelt, Catje Joachims.
- 15 Maritje, Oct. 24 1695, Jeurien Maris, Frene Hansen; Hendrick Blawvelt, Catharina Flierboom.
- 16 Dirckje, Oct. 24 1695, Lambert Ariaense, Margrietje Blawvelt; Isaac Blawvelt, Maria his wife.
- 17 Pietertje, Apr. 15 1696, Pieter Haringh, Margrietje his wife; Jan Louw Boogaert, Jenneken his daughter.
- 18 Maritje, Apr. 15 1696, Cozyn Haringh, Margrietje his wife; Lambert Ariaense, Margrietje Blawvelt.
- 19 Elisabeth, Apr. 15 1696, Teunis Van Houten, Tryntje Claessen; Hendrick Cuyper, Geertje Cuyper.
- 20 No entry, Oct. 13 1696, No entry. [See 31]. Maritje Blawvelt; Hendrick Blawvelt, Judik Waldron.
- 21 Dirck, Oct. 13 1696, Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltje Bogaerts; Daniel De Clerck, Grietje Bogaerts.
- 22 Grietje, Jan. 13 1697, Teunis Taelman, Brechtje Haringh; Pieter Haringh, Grietje his wife.
- 23 Jan, Apr. 29 1697, Casper Springsteen, Maria Foos; Teunis Taelman, Barbara Springsteen.
- 24 Aeltje, July 15 1697, Albert Minne [21], Meenske Janse [4]; Myndert Hendrickse, Jannitje Hendrickse.
- 25 Andries, Oct. 14 1697, Johannes Meyer, Annetje Van Vorst; Jan Van Hoorn, Catharina Meyer.
- 26 Lea, Oct. 11 1697, Jeurien Maris, Frene Hanse; Coenraet Hansen, Grietje Haringh.
- 27 Maritje, Oct. 11 1697, Abram Blawvelt, Grietje Minne; Albert Minne, Metsyes Hanse.
- 28 Jacob, Oct. 14 1697, Jacob Cool, Barbara Hanse; Mathys Franssen, Geertje Hansen.
- 29 Grietje, Oct. 14 1697, Cornelis Haring, Cathalyn Flierboom; Pieter Haringh, Maritje Servaes.
- 30 Tryntje, Jan. 19 1697, Lambert Ariaense, Margriet Blawvelt; Hendrick Blawvelt, Catje —.
- 31 Geridt, Jan. 19 1697, Cozyn Haringh, Maritje Blawvelt; Hendrick Blawvelt, Maritje Waldron.
- 32 Jenneke, Apr. 14 1698, Pieter Haringh, Margrietje Bogaerts; Cornelis Haringh, Maritje Blawvelt.
- 33 Pietertje, Oct. 12 1698, Teunis Van Howie, Tryntje Claesen; Lambert Ariaense, Margrietje Blawvelt.
- 34 Geesje, Oct. 12 1698, Dirck Straat, Tryntje Buys; Jan Straat and his wife.
- 35 Margrietje, Feb. 5 1699, Oct. 11 1699, Johannes Blawvelt, Catje his wife; Lambert Smidt, Margriet Blawvelt.
- 36 Jan Pieterse, Apr. 17 1700, Pieter Haring, Margrietje Bogaerts; Daniel De Clerck, Grietje Cozyne.
- 37 Fytje, April 17 1700, Cornelis Haring, Cathalyne Flierboom; Teunis Quiek, Maritje Flierboom.
- 38 Grietje, Apr. 17 1700, Cozyn Haringh, Maria Blawvelt; Pieter Haringh, Grietje Cozyne.
- 39 Maritje, Apr. 17 1700, Jacob Flierboom, Maria Haringh; Reynier Myuertse, Maritje Jacobse.
- 40 Barbara, Apr. 17 1700, Myndert Hendrikse, Jannitje Hendrikse; Hendrick Martenze, Margrietje Meyeren.
- 41 Raeghel, July 3 1700, Jan Claes Cuyper, Tryntje his wife; Cornelis Cuyper, Raeghel Stramaker.
- 42 Grietje, Oct. 16 1700, Teunis Van Houte, Tryntje Claesen; Roeloff Helleman, Willegont Claesen.
- 43 Isaac, Oct. 16 1700, Casper Smidt, Maria Foos; Isaac Blawvelt, Maritje Pieterse.
- 44 Hans Jacob, Oct. 16 1700, Coenraet Hanse [161], Leuntje his wife [167]; Isaac Blawvelt, Maritje Pieterse, Maritje Jos. Van Elslant.
- 45 Lysbeth, Oct. 16 1700, Coenraet Hanse [161], Leuntje his wife [167]; Isaac Blawvelt, Maritje Pieterse, Maritje Jos. Van Elslant.
- 46 Geertje, Oct. 16 1700, Jan Waard, Grietje De Puuw; Dirck Straat, Tryntje his wife.
- 47 Johannes, Jan. 14 [?], Abram Blawvelt, Grietje Minne; Marten Roeloffse, Lysbeth Minne.
- 48 Dirckje, April 13 [1700?], Teunis Taelman, Brechtje Haring; Daniel D'Clereck, Dirckje Douwens [70].
- 49 Jannitje, April 13 [1700?], Albert Minne, [124]. Menske Jans; Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltje Bogaerts.
- 50 Raeghel, June 24 [1700?], Jeurien Maris, Frene Hansen; Teunis Van Houte, Tryntje Claese.
- 51 Johannes, Oct. 15 [1700?], Johannes Blawvelt, Catharina his wife; Cozyn Haringh, Maria Blawvelt.
- 52 Chiceen [?], June 25 1701, William Dwuliy, Sara ["the mother"]; William Merritt, Maria Foos.
- 53 Floris, Oct. 16 1701, Willem Crom, Geritje Van Houte; Floris Crom, Catharina Ariaense.
- 54 Maritje, Oct. 16 1701, Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltje Bogaerts; Cornelis Haringh, Maritje Rutgers.
- 55 Adriaen, Oct. 16 1701, Dirck Straat, Tryntje his wife; Arlaen Buys, Tryntje Hendricks.
- 56 William, Jan. 14 [?], Jeremia Cenniff, Annetje Cenniff; William Jnwell.
- 57 Jenny, Jan. 14 [?], Isaac Briggs, Leonus Leuarts; Jan De Vries, Ariaentje Vries.
- 58 Jeny, Oct. 14 [?], William Juwel, Sara his wife.
- 59 Grietje, Apr. 16 1702, Thennis Van Houten, Tryntje his wife; Daniel D'Clereck, Tryntje Straet.
- 60 Jan, April 16 1702, Jacob Cool, Barbara his wife; Jan Claesen, Tryntje Straat.
- 61 Geridt, Apr. 16 1702, Cozyn Haringh, Maria his wife; Johannes Blawvelt, Catje his wife.
- 62 Ma. l., Apr. 16 1702, Jan Wwaard, Margrietje his wife [46]; Dirck Storm, Annetje Idense.
- 63 Catharina, Apr. 16 1702, Pieter Haringh, Grietje his wife; Abraham Haringh, Aeltje Bogaerts.
- 64 William, Apr. 16 1702, William Dwuliy, Sara his wife.
- 65 Vrouwte, June 21 1702, Cornelis Haringh, Cathalyne —; Cozyn Haringh, Brechtje Haringh.
- 66 Grietje, Oct. 13 1702, Jacob Flierboom, Maria his wife; Daniel De Clerck, Grietje his wife.
- 67 Geertje, Oct. 14 1702, Jan De Puw, Jannitje his wife; Jan Wwaard, Sara De Puw.
- 68 Hendrikus, Jan. 12 1702-3, Josna Hendrickse, Willemte his wife, Isaac Blawvelt, Mettje De Groot.
- 69 Patienty, Jan. 13 1702-3, William Juwel, Sarah his wife; Jeremias Cenniff, Antje his wife.
- 70 Douwe, Jan. 13 1702-3, Casper Smidt, Maritje his wife; Jan Claesen Cuyper, Dirckje Douwesse [48].
- 71 Claes, Feb. 13 1703, Johannes Claese Cuyper, Tryntje his wife; Teunis Van Houten, Tryntje his wife.
- 72 Douwe, Feb. 13 1703, Thennis Taelman, Brechtje his wife; Cornelis Haringh, Dirckje Theunzen.

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- 73 Jacobus [3 months], April 11 1703, Johannes Geritz Blauvelt, Catharina his wife; Jan Hermans, Antje Van Houten.
- 74 Staats, April 11 1703, Andries Van Dyk, Geesje his wife; Isaac Van Dyk, M-tjie D'Groot.
- 75 Theunis, April 14 1703, Willem From, Geritje his wife; Theunis Van Houten, Tryntje his wife.
- 76 Abram, April 14 1703, Abram Geritz Blauvelt, Grietje his wife; Hendrick Blauvelt, Maritje Van Waldron.
- 77 Marietje, May 25 1703, Gerit Jacobus, Elisabeth his wife; Jeremiah Cenniff, Annetje his wife.
- 78 Abram, Oct. 13 1703, Lambert Ariaense Smidt, Margrietje his wife; Abram Blauvelt, Grietje his wife.
- 79 Geesje, Oct. 13 1703, Dirk Straat, Tryntje his wife; Jan Straat, Tryntje Straat.
- 80 Ridhzaart, Oct. 13 1703, William Juwel, Sara his wife; Lambert Ariaense Smidt, Margrietje his wife.
- 81 Andries, Jan. 11 1703-4, Chas Pieterse, Catalyna his wife; Cozyn Jong-bloed, Grietje Jong-bloed.
- 82 Alida, Jan. 11 1703-4, Johannes Verveelen, Maïdaleen his wife; Daniel Verveelen, Alida his wife.
- 83 Abraham, April 11 1704, Pieter Janzen Haaringh, Grietje Bogaert; Teunis Douwe, Marytte Gerrets.
- 84 Daniel, June 28 1704, Cornelis Haaringh, Catalyntje his wife; Daniel D'Klerck, Grietje his wife.
- 85 Gysbert, June 28 1704, Cornelis Claese Cuyper, Aeltje his wife; Hendrick Cuyper, Hillejonda Cuyper.
- 86 Willem, October 12 1704, Jan Waart, Grietje De Puuw; Pieter Jansen Haaringh, Grietje Bogaert.
- 87 Marretje, Dec. 28 1704, Jan. 16 1705, Harmen Blauvelt, Sara De Puuw; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretje Waldron.
- 88 Lea, Jan. 17 1705, Johannes Blauvelt, Cattie Cornelis; Rynier Heyseriek, Marretje Vlierboom his wife.
- 89 Johannes Gerretse, Jan. 17 1705, Gerret Huybertse, Katrina Meyyer; Abram Blauvelt, Annetje Idense Van Vorst.
- 90 Maria, Jan. 17 1705, Cosyn Haaringh, Marytte Blauvelt; Cornelis Haaringh, Mary Haaringh.
- 91 Tryntje, Mar. 5 1704-2 April 10 1705, Jan Klaessen Kuyper, Tryntje Stratemakers; Dirk Stratemakers, Aeltje Bogaerts, wife of Cornelis Klaessen Kuyper.
- 92 Elisabeth, Apr. 10 1705, Tammes Schabelli, Marry Schabelli; Ruyier Heyseriek, Cornelis Klaessen Kuyper. [286, 502].
- 93 Sara, Apr. 11 1705, Tyares Juwel, Mettie De Groot; Willem Juwel, Sara his wife.
- 94 Geertje, Apr. 11 1705, Koenraet Hansen, Leuntje [161]; Matys Franse, Geertje his wife.
- 95 Elisabeth, Apr. 11 1705, Abram Blauvelt, Grietje Minne; Albert Minne, Mensie [24, 27].
- 96 Willem, Mar. 26, July 4 1705, Willem Cron, Gerretje Van Houten; Arie Cron, Teuntje Cron.
- 97 Abram, Jan. 16 1706, Jurie Maris, Frena Hanse; Jakob Cool, Barbara his wife.
- 98 Jennette, Jan. 16 1706, Dirk Stratemaker, Tryntje Buys; Abram Haaringh, Annetje Cornelis Kuyper.
- 99 Tryntje, Jan. 16 1706, Ruyier Hansen, Sara Jans; Pieter Pouwelesse [?], Tryntje Pieters.
- 100 Jan, Jan. 16 1706, Jakob Tyse Vlierboom, Marytte Haaringh; Pieter Haaringh, Grietje Bogaert.
- 101 Geertje, Jan. 16 1706, Chas Pieterse, Catalyntje Jonck-bloed; Cosyn Haaringh, Marya Blauvelt.
- 102 Johannis, Feb. 8 1706, Apr. 17, Cornelis Klaessen Kuyper, Aeltje Bogaert; Gerrit Van Dieën, Neeltje Bogaert.
- 103 Marytte, Apr. 17 1706, Teunis Talema, Breechie Haaringh; Abram Haaringh, Dirkie Harmense Talema.
- 104 Frans, Oct. 11, Oct. 16 1706, Harmen Blauvelt, Sara De Puuw; Gerret Blauvelt, Marretje Lammerts Smidt.
- 105 Lena, July 16, Oct. 16 1706, Lammert Adriaense Smit, Margrietje Blauvelt; Lena Cron, Teunis Van Houten.
- 106 Teunis, Oct. 4, Oct. 16 1706, Roelof Van Houten, Marretje Blauvelt; Teunis Van Houten, Tryntje Claese Kuyper.
- 107 Willemte, Oct. 16 1706, Gerret Huyberts Blauvelt, Katryn Meyyer; Hannes Meyyer, Dirkie Huyberts Blauvelt.
- 108 Ragel, Oct. 16 1706, Johannes Blauvelt, Katryn Cornelis; Dirk Stratemaker, Tryn Buys.
- 109 Jeremiasch, Jan. 14 1707, Willem Bennit, Elisabeth Cenniff; Jeremiasch Cenniff, Annetje Cenniff.
- 110 Breechie, Jan. 14 1707, Cozyn Haaringh, Marya Blauvelt; Teunis Douwe Talema, Breechie Haaringh.
- 111 Cornelis, Jan. 15 1707, Cornelis Haaringh, Catalyntje Vlierboom; Cornelis Klaesse Kuyper, Marretje Vlierboom.
- 112 Daniel, Jan. 25, Apr. 15 1707, Jakobus De Klerck, Annetje Van Houten; Daniel De Klerck, Tryntje Kuyper.
- 113 Marytte, Oct. 14 1707, Gysbert Bogaert, Antje Lourens; Klaes Van Houten, Grietje Haaringh.
- 114 Grietje, July 19, Oct. 11 1707, Abram Blauvelt, Grietje Minnelay; Hendrick Luykessse, Jannetje Minnelay.
- 115 Abram, Oct. 14 1707, Jakob Vlierboom, Marytte Haaringh; Abram Haaringh, Marretje Vlierboom.
- 116 Jannetje, Oct. 14 1707, Jakob Harte, Tryntje Stratemakers; Roelof Van Houten, Jannetje Van Houten.
- 117 Antje, Jan. 13 1708, Klaes Pieterse, Catalyntje Jonckbloet; Jan Jansse, Vrontje Jans.
- 118 Hendrick, Jan. 13 1708, Cornelis Kuyper, Aeltje Bogaert; Louwrens Wessels, Annetje Meyyers.
- 119 Marytte, Jan. 13 1708, Koenraet Hansen [161], Leuntje [161]; Jakob Harte, Tryntje Stratemakers.
- 120 Len, Jan. 14 1708, Dirk Stratemakers, Tryntje Buys; Johannes Blauvelt, Cattie Cornelis.
- 121 Here follows this note: "Jacobus De Vries, son of Jan De Vries and Ariaentie Dorels, born in the year 169 - [last figure blotted]; and baptized on the 6th of March thereon following - is this March 6 169 -?"
- 122 Jannetje, April 13 1708, Jurien Maris, Frena Hansen; Jakob Harte, Tryntje Stratemakers.
- 123 Jan, Feb. 24, April 15 1708, Abram Haaringh, Dirkie Talema; Daniel De Klerck, Grietje Cosyns.
- 124 Mensie, June 23 1708, Cornelis Smidt, Seytje Minnelay; Albert Minnelay [24], Mensie his wife.
- 125 Thunis, May 20, June 23 1708, Jacobus DeKlerck, Annetje Van Houten; Thunis Van Houten, Grietje Cosyns.
- 126 Annetje, Oct. 12 1708, Gerret Huybertse, Blauvelt, Catharina Meyyer; Roelof Van Houten, Marretje Huyberts Blauvelt.
- 127 Jan, Oct. 12 1708, Joris Juwel, Mettie De Groot; Andries Van Dyck, Geesje his wife.
- 128 Katryna, Oct. 9, Oct. 12 1708, Johannes Blauvelt, Cattie Cornelis; Cornelis Claessen Kuyper, Aeltje Bogaert.
- 129 Ragel, Oct. 12 1708, Ruyier Hanse, Sara Jansse; Hannes Harte, Feytje Van Boskerck.
- 130 Myudert, Oct. 12 1708, Jan Hogenkamp, Gerritje Van Houten; Hendrick Hogenkamp, Jannetje Puuw.
- 131 Sara, Jan. 11 1709, Kosyn Haaringh, Maria Blauvelt; Abram Blauvelt, Grietje Minnelay his wife.
- 132 Katryn, Nov. 9 1708, Jan. 11 1709, Roeloff Van Houten, Marretje Blauvelt; Theunis Van Houten, Tryntje Kuyper his wife.
- 133 Annetje, Oct. 17 1708, Jan. 11 1709, Harmen Hendrickse Blauvelt, Sara Puuw; Joseph Blauvelt, Sara Kuypers.
- 134 Frans, Jan. 11 1709, Abram Frans Van Sale, Lena De Vries; Frans Van Salee, Adriaentie Direks.
- 135 Jan, Jan. 12 1709, Teunis Douwe Talema, Breechie Haring; Captain Johan Herbet, Maria Green his wife.
- 136 Harmen, Jan. 12 1709, Teunis Douwe Talema, Breechie Haring; Abram Blauvelt, Grietje Minnelay his wife.
- 137 Breechie, Jan. 12 1709, Teunis Douwe Talema, Breechie Haring; Cornelis Kuyper, Aeltje Bogaert his wife.
- 138 Jakob, April 12 1709, Cornelis Haaringh, Catalyntje Vlierboom; Rynier Heyseriek, Marretje Vlierboom his wife.
- 139 Jonas [aged person], June 28 1709, Gerretse.
- 140 Maria [aged person], June 28 1709, Gerretse [sister of the last].
- 141 Maerbil, June 29 1709, Jonas Gerretse, Cornelia De Groot; Jeremiasch Cenniff, Jun'r, Mari Gerretse.
- 142 Willem, June 29 1709, Willem Bennit, Elisabeth Cenniff; Jeremiasch Cenniff, Annetje his wife.
- 143 Zophya, June 29 1709, Abraham De Riviere, Wyntje Kranckhyte; Jan Van Dalssen, Anna Van Raetsvelt his wife.
- 144 Sammel, June 29 1709 [1], Sam Kanklie, Jannetje Hey; Cornelis Haaringh, Tittie Hey.
- 145 Joseph, June 29 1709, Joseph Kanklie, Rebecca Hyer; Dirk Stratemakers, Tryntje Buys his wife.
- 146 Gerret, Oct. 10 1709, Abram Blauvelt, Grietje Minnelay; Lammert Adriaense Smidt, Margrietje Blauvelt his wife.
- 147 Jannetje, Oct. 10 1709, Abram Blauvelt, Grietje Minnelay; Lucas Stevense, Jannetje Minnelay his wife.
- 148 Grietje, Jan. 10 1710, Klaes Pietersen, Catalyntje Jonckbloet; Cornelis Haaringh, Grietje Bogaert.
- 149 Teunis, Jan. 10 1710, Klaes Van Houten, Grietje Haaringh; Teunis Van Houten, Tryntje Kuyper his wife.
- 150 Abram, Oct. 24 1709, Jan. 10 1710, Abram Haaringh, Dirkie Talema; Abram Blauvelt, Grietje Minnelay his wife.
- 151 Tryntje, Dec. 31 1709, Jan. 11 1710, Jurie Marseuse, Frena Hansen; Ruyier Heyseriek, Marretje Vlierboom his wife.
- 152 Marytte, Mar. 21 1710, Apr. 12 1710, Jakob Harte, Tryntje Stratemakers; Isaac Blauvelt, Mecke his wife.
- 153 Johannes, Feb. 22 1710, Apr. 12 1710, Dirk Stratemaker; Tryntje Buys; Cornelis Klaessen Kuyper, Aeltje Bogaert his wife.

[1] NOTE.—This last entry is made just as we have given it, and yet it is added that the child was "niet gedoopt"—not baptized. The reason is given.

- 154 Louwrens, Apr. 12 1719, Gysbert Bogaert, Annetie Louwrens; Kornelis Kuyper, Aeltie Bogaert.
- 155 Daniel, Jan. 17, Apr. 12 1719, Jakobus De Klerck, Annetie Van Houten; Daniel De Klerck, Tryntie Kuyper.
- 156 Kornelis, Apr. 12 1719, Kornelis Smidt, Seytie Minnelay; Gerret Lammerse Smidt, Margrietie Blauvelt his mother.
- 157 Reynier, May 9, June 27 1719, Jakob Vlierboom, Marytie Haringh; Rynier Heyserryck, Marretie Vlierboom his wife.
- 158 Arie, June 20, June 27 1719, Gerret Huybertse [107, 126], Karyntie Meyyer; Iden Meyyer, Direkcie Meyyer his sister.
- 159 Elisabeth, July 27, Oct. 10 1719, Johannes Blauvelt, Katie Kornelis; Jan Van Dalssen, Anna Van Raetsvelt his wife.
- 160 Breehie, July 6, Oct. 10 1719, Teunis Talema, Margrietie Hogenkamp; Douwe Harmense Talema, Breehie Haringh.
- 161 Jannetie, Oct. 29 1719, Jan. 16 1711, Koonraet Harte [119], Leuntje Magiesse [119]; Johannes Harte, Jannetie De Remes.
- 162 Hendrick, Nov. 19 1719, Jan. 16 1711, Harmen Blauvelt, Sara De Puuw; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretie Waldron his wife.
- 163 Stedts, Nov. 13 1719, Jan. 16 1711, Joris Juwel, Mettie De Groodt; Joost De Groodt, Marytie De Groodt his sister.
- 164 Johannes, Jan. 17 1711, Johannes Schurman, Anna Verveelen; Bernardus Verveelen, Lysbet Schurman.
- 165 Johannes, Jun. 1, Jan. 17 1711, Roelof Van Houten, Marretie Huybertse [132]; Jan Westerveldt, Direkcie Huybertse.
- 166 Abram, Jan. 15, Jan. 17 1711, Joseph Kankie, Rebecka Heyger; Lammert Smidt, Margrietie Blauvelt his wife.
- 167 Klaessie, June 3 1711 [baptized at Aekinsack], Pieter Haringh, Grietie Bogaert; Gysbert Bogaert, Johannes Bogaert, Elisabeth De Baen, Klaessie Bogaert.
- 168 Edlwaerk, June 26 1711, Jan. Ecker, Marytie Van Aernem; Albert Minnelay, Helena Van Aernem.
- 169 Jakob, June 26 1711, Jacobus De Klerck, Antie Van Houten; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerretie Van Houten.
- 170 Arlaentie, June 26 1711, Abram Franse, Lena De Vries; Jan De Vries, Isabel Franse.
- 171 Joost, July 26, Oct. 16 1711, Jonas Gerretse, Kornelia De Groodt; Joost De Groodt, Barber Springsteen.
- 172 Lea, Oct. 17 1711, Reyer Harte, Sara Helder; Jakob Harte, Tryntie Stratemakers.
- 173 Annetie, Nov. 18 1711, Jan. 15 1712, Iden Meyer, Geertruyt Van Dalssen; Jan Van Dalssen, Anna Van Raetsvelt.
- 174 Hendrick, Nov. 11 1711, Jan. 15 1712, Gerret Hendrickse, Blauvelt, Marytie Krom; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretie Waldron.
- 175 Harmannus, Jan. 1, Jan. 15 1712, Abram Haringh, Direkcie Talema; Teunis Talema, Margrietie Hogenkamp.
- 176 Vrontie, Jan. 15 1712, Klaes Pieterse, Katelyntie Jonckbloet; Daniel De Klerck, Grietie Kosyns.
- 177 Lambert, Jan. 22, Mar. 27 1712, Gerret Smidt, Breehie Haringh; Lambert Smidt, Margrietie Blauvelt his wife.
- 178 Sara, Mar. 21, Apr. 13 1712, Jurie Marens, Frena Hause Barent Nagel, Sara Hiese his wife.
- 179 Johannes, Mar. 28, Apr. 15 1712, Johannes Harte, Elsie Banta; Koonraet Harte, Frena Hause his sister.
- 180 Karyntie, Feb. 4, Apr. 15 1712, Klaes Van Houten, Grietie Haringh; Teunis Van Houten, Tryntie Kuyper his wife.
- 181 Jannetie Mar. 9, Apr. 15 1712, Jakob Vlierboom, Marytie Haringh; Kornelis Haringh, Katelyntie Vlierboom his wife.
- 182 Marretie, June 22, July 22 1712, Joseph Blauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dalssen; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretie Waldron his wife.
- 183 Maria, June 8, July 22 1712, Gysbert Boogaert, Annetie Louwrens; Jan Van Dalssen, Anna Van Raetsvelt.
- 184 David, Mar. 10, July 22 1712, Johannes Blauvelt, Catie Kornelis; Jakob Vlierboom, Marytie Haringh his wife.
- 185 Abram, Apr. 18, July 22 1712, Gerret Huybertse, Catryn Meyer; Jan Westerveldt, Elisabeth Meyer.
- 186 Elisabeth, Apr. 18, July 22 1712, Gerret Huybertse, Catryn Meyer; Rynier Heyserryck, Marretie Vlierboom.
- 187 Jannetie, Aug. 30, Oct. 14 1712, Teunis Talema, Margrietie Hogenkamp; Jan Puuw, Jannetie Wiltse his wife.
- 188 Gerret, Sept. 12, Oct. 11 1712, Direk Stratemakers, Tryntie Buys; Jan Van Dalssen, Anna Van Raetsvelt his wife.
- 189 Lenatie, Sept. 30, Oct. 11 1712, Gysbert Krom, Aertie Hoerte; Lammert Smidt, Teuntie Krom.
- 190 Lammert, Oct. 11 1712, Arie Smidt, Jannetie Van Houten; Lammert Smidt, Margrietie Blauvelt, his wife.
- 191 Lea, Oct. 11 1712, Wouter Van Schyven, Anelintie Harten; Jakob Vlierboom, Marytie Haringh.
- 192 Katryn, Aug. 19, Oct. 11 1712, Jan Hogenkamp, Gerretie Van Houten; Teunis Van Houten, Tryntie Kuyper.
- 193 Elsie, Jan. 13 1713, Jan Haldem, Kornelia Tienhoven; Direk Stratemakers, Tryntie Buys his wife.
- 194 Katryn, Oct. 23 1713, Jan. 13 1713, Roelof Van Houten, Marretie Blauvelt; Teunis Van Houten, Tryntie Kuyper his wife.
- 195 Albert, Jan. 13 1713, Kornelis Smidt, Fyrtie Minnelay; Abram Blauvelt, Grietie Minnelay his wife.
- 196 Annetie, Sept. 2 1713, Jan. 13 1713, Johannes Meyer, Marretie Smidt; Lammert Smidt, Annetie Van Voorst, widow of Jan Meyer.
- 197 Rebecka, Apr. 14 1713, Barent Nagel, Sara Hiese; Resolvort Nagel, Anna Katryn Nagel.
- 198 Maria, Mar. 23, Apr. 14 1713, Jakobus De Klerck, Annetie Van Houten; Daniel De Klerck, Tryntie Kuyper.
- 199 Tomas [an aged person], June 23 1713, Thomas Miller, Maria Wootie.
- 200 Joost, June 22 1713, Susan —, no entry; Jan Van Dalssen.
- 201 Annatie, Oct. 13 1713, Hans Jurrie Kloeck, Susanna Vissers; Gideon Vervelen, Annatie Vervelen.
- 202 Abraham, Oct. 13 1713, Klaes Pieterse, Katelyntie Jonckbloet; Abram Haringh, Direkcie Talema, his wife.
- 203 Sara, Oct. 13 1713, Klaes Pieterse, Katelyntie Jonckbloet; Jacob Vlierboom, Marytie Haringh, his wife.
- 204 Maria, Oct. 13 1713, no entry, Maritie De Vries; Frans Van Salee, Anna Mary his daughter.
- 205 Jakob, Sept. 20, Oct. 14 1713, Pieter Buys [child's uncle], Marytie De Vries; Hendrick Buys, Tryntie Buys.
- 206 Sara, Aug. 31, Oct. 14 1713, Jan Ecker, Marytie Van Aron [163]; Kornelis Kuyper, Aeltie Bozert, his wife.
- 207 Jenneke, Sept. 28, Oct. 14 1713, Hendrick Hogenkamp, Teuntie Krom; Jan Puuw, Jannetie Wiltse.
- 208 Jakob, Jan. 12 1714, Philip Server, Katrina Stypers; Jan Van Dalssen, Geertien Styn.
- 209 Margrietie, Jan. 5, Jan. 14 1714, Abram Haringh, Direkcie Talema; Pieter Haringh, Grietie Bogaert his wife.
- 210 Alida, Jan. 14 1714, Bernardus Vervelen, Tietie La Maestre; Jacob Meyer, Annatie Vervelen.
- 211 Feytie, May 5, June 22 1714, Mouris Klerwater, Maria Bogaert; Aert Klerwater, Feytie Vlierboom.
- 212 Isack, Mar. 14, June 22 1714, Jurrie Marens, Frena Hansen; Isack Blauvelt, Marytie Van Norden his wife.
- 213 Sara, May 6, June 22 1714, Johannes Blauvelt, Catie Cornelis; Gerret Smidt, Breehie Haringh his wife.
- 214 Lammert, Jan. 30, June 22 1714, Gerret Smidt, Breehie Haringh; Lammert Smidt, Margriet Blauvelt his wife.
- 215 Abram, June 22 1714, Abram Franse, Lena De Vries; Frans Abramse, Isabel Barber his wife.
- 216 Johannes, Feb. 11, June 23 1714, Harmen Blauvelt, Sara Puuw; Jan Puuw, Jannetie his wife.
- 217 Elisabeth, Jan. 27, June 23 1714, Iden Meyer, Geertruyt Van Dalssen; Johannes Meyer, Marretie Smidt his wife.
- 218 Margrietie, June 6, June 23 1714, Johannes Meyer, Marretie Smidt; Lammert Smidt, Margrietie Blauvelt his wife.
- 219 Teunis, Sept. 16, Oct. 12 1714, Teunis Talema, Margrietie Hogenkamp; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerretie Van Houten.
- 220 Martynus, July 28, Oct. 12 1714, Jan Hogenkamp, Gerretie Van Houten; Jakobus De Klerck, Annetie Van Houten.
- 221 Barent, Aug. 13, Oct. 12 1714, Barent Daytser, Marie Kankie; Kornelis Ecker, Willempe Vlierboom.
- 222 Kornelis, Dec. 19 1714, Jan. 11 1715, Kornelis Smidt, Seytie Minnelay; Lammert Smidt, Margrietie Blauvelt his wife.
- 223 Johannes, Nov. 19 1714, Jan. 11 1715, Joseph Blauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dalssen; Jan Van Dalssen, Annatie Van Raetsvelt.
- 224 Hester, Oct. 18 1714, Jan. 11 1715, Jan Waldron, Kornelia Van Houten; Korneelis Eekers, Willempe Vlierboom his wife.
- 225 Direk, Jan. 4 1715, Jan. 11 1715, Jakobus De Klerck, Annetie Van Houten; Korneelis Lammerse Smidt, Vrontie Van Houten.
- 226 Lena, Dec. 2 1714, Jan. 11 1715, Hendrick Hogenkamp, Teuntie Krom; Gysbert — [251] Lynn Smidt.
- 227 Johannes, Dec. 21 1714, Jan. 11 1715, Gysbert Krom, Aertie Hoerte; Arie Krom, Elisabeth Hoerte.
- 228 Maria, Jan. 4 1715, Jan. 11 1715, Jakob Meyer, Anna Hamneger; Bernardus Vervelen, Anzelintie Hamneger.
- 229 Annetie, Jan. 6 1715, Jan. 11 1715, Gerret Huybertse, Katryn Meyer, Jacob Vlierboom, Geertruyt Van Dalssen.
- 230 Jakobus, Mar. 4 1715, April 12 1715, Jakob Vlierboom, Marritie Haringh; Kosyn Haringh, Maria Blauvelth's wife.
- 231 Petrus, Mar. 19 1715, Apr. 12 1715, Klaes Van Houten, Grietie Haringh; Pieter Haringh, Grietie Bozert.
- 232 Marytie, April 12 1715, Gidion Vervelen, Susanna De Graef; Rynier Heyserryck, Marretie Vlierboom.
- 233 Isack, April 12 1715, Bernardus Vervelen, Tietie La Maestre; Isack De La Maestre, Susan De La Maestre.
- 234 Willenlyntie, Apr. 1 1715, Apr. 12 1715, Roelof Van Houten, Marretie Blauvelt; Arie Smidt, Jannetie Van Houten.

- 225 Marytie Elisabet, July 12 1711 [?], June 28 1715, Pieter Seyn [279], Annetie Philips; Johannes Mols, Elisabeth his wife, Katrijn wife of Filip Sierver [208].
- 226 Johannes, July 22 1711, June 28 1715, Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth Meyer; Johannes Blauvelt, Direkto Meyer.
- 227 Helena, June 27 1711 [?], June 28 1715, Gerrit Blauvelt, Marytie Krom; Arlo Krom, Lena Smilt.
- 228 Peterus, July 11 1715, Oct. 11 1715, Mouris Klaerwater, Marytie Bogart; Pieter Bogart, Korne'la Bogart.
- 229 Jakob, Sept. 2 1715, Oct. 12 1715, Jan Ecker, Maria Van Aeruim; Kornells Ecker, Willemtie Vlierboom.
- 230 Cornelis, Oct. 12 1715, Geysbert Hagnert [181], Annetie Laurens; Cornelis Ecker, Cornelis Laurens, Wellempe Vlierboom.
- 231 Willem, Apr. 10 1716, Barent Nagel [197], Sara Kerse; Jan Nagel, Debra Nagel.
- 232 Naudestiet, Apr. 9 1716, Jan Harren [Haring], Gertruy Harren; Juerreya Kloenk [201], Antje Katrijn Jans [?] [197?].
- 233 Cassparus, Apr. 10 1716, Pieter Meytje, Cateleya Bonert; Cassparus — [515], Leyben Van Scheyveren [208?].
- 234 Marey, Feb. 25 1716, Apr. 10 1716, Johannes Blauvelt, Cateleya Spies [281]; Hendrick Laroe, Marrey Smilt.
- 235 Abram, Feb. 3 1716, Apr. 10 1716, Herman Blauvelt, Sara Pau [104]; Coseyn Harreya, Marreya —.
- 236 Loya, Apr. 10 1716, Chas Pyoteren [117], Cateleya Joendinet; Tunes Talem, Marreya Talem.
- 237 Johannes, Feb. 25 1716, Apr. 10 1716, Keyde Meyer, Gertruy Van Dalsen; Josef Blauvelt, Leyben Van Dalsen.
- 238 Susan Murray, Feb. 11 1716, Apr. 10, Filip Sierve [208], Cateleya Steybrayn; Frans Keyde, Susan Vessyen.
- 239 Floerres, Jan. 24, Apr. 10 1716, Geysbert Krom [189], Aertje Hoerte; Gerrit Blauvelt, Marreya Krom.
- 240 Marreya, Apr. 11 1716, Abram Harren [124], Dereke Tachum; Jouwe Tachum, Marreya Harren [Haring].
- 241 Floerres, July 31 1716, Aenreya Krom [225], Layte Hoerte; Geysbert Krom; Lena Smilt.
- 242 Abram, June 11 [?], Aug. 1 1716, Jacoef Blauvelt, Peters Blauvelt; Abram Blauvelt [111], Grotje Blauvelt.
- 243 Hulbart, Oct. 11, Oct. 29 1716, Gerrit Huybers [89], Catarina Mylers; Roeliff Van Houte [106], Marritie Blauvelt.
- 244 Johannes, Sept. 19, Oct. 29 1716, Willem De Grauw, Leuntie Muelheer; Jackop Cool [28], Barber Cool.
- 245 Jannitie, Oct. 7, Oct. 29 1716, Jan Hogenkamp, Gertrite Van Houte; Roeliff Van Houte, Jannitie Wilsen.
- 246 Sara, Sept. 5, Oct. 29 1716, Jan Halbron [180], Cornellyn Thove; Jaest Sole [?], Sara Thove [104].
- 247 Maragritte, Sept. 25, Oct. 29 1716, Douwo Talm, Maria Harling; Tuns Talm, Gritie Munchel.
- 248 Elisabeth, Aug. 16, Oct. 29 1716, John Brown, Sara Kuipers; Tuns Kuiper, Elisabeth Kuiper.
- 249 Jackop, Dec. 8 1716, Jan. 15 1717, Direk Smilt, Tryntie Buys; Direk Smilt, Jannitie Van Houte.
- 250 Catarina, Dec. 11 1716, Jan. 15 1717, Jan Eekersan [239], Maryn Van Aerum; Cornelis Blauvelt, Catarina Corneliese.
- 251 Annetie, Dec. 11 1716, Jan. 15 1717, Joseph Blauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dalsen; Iede Myler, Gertrite Van Dalsen.
- 252 Harne, Nov. 25 1716, Jan. 15 1717, Tuns Talm, Maragritte Hogenkamp; Myndert Hogenkamp, Annetie Hogenkamp.
- 253 Hester, Dec. 20 1716, Jan. 15 1717, Gideon Verveede, Susanna De Graef; Mosa De Graef, Hester De Lamer.
- 254 Cornelia, Dec. 21 1716, Jan. 15 1717, Barnhardt Verveede [231], Tietje De Lamer; Abraham Lamer, Hebeeka Lamer.
- 255 Petris, Nov. 20 1716, Jan. 15 1717, Gerrit Smilt, Breghtie Harling; Pieter Harling, Gritie Bogert.
- 256 Jannetie, Jan. 15, Jan. 15 1717, Jackop Vlierboom, Marytie Harling; Cornelis Eekeson, Wellempe Vlierboom.
- From No. 259 to No. 281, both inclusive, is written "ditto" i. e., Jan. 15 1717. But from 281 to 281 this would be baptism before birth. The columns for date of baptism and date of birth begin to be exchanged in the original record at No. 281. The confusion for a few numbers in advance may be owing to the intention to make this exchange.
- 257 Maria, Mar. 21, Jan. 15 1717, Moeweris Klaewater, Maria Bogert; Pieter Voeck, Elisabeth Bogert.
- 258 Willem, Feb. 2, Jan. 15 1717, Willem Thes, Angentie Kammegeer; Jacob Myler, Annetie Myler.
- 259 Loereste [Loereste?], Feb. 11, Jan. 15 1717, Abram Franses, Leena De Vries; Johannes De Vries, Archentie Direkto.
- 260 Tryntie, May 25, Jan. 15 1717, Jackop Myler, Annetie Kammegeer; Johannes Myler, Tryntie Dalsen.
- 261 Elisabeth, May 12, Jan. 15 1717, Johannes Myler, Marritie Smilt; Iede Myler, Gertruy Van Dalsen.
- 262 Chas, Apr. 23, Jan. 15 1717, Roeliff Van Houte, Marritie Blauvelt; Chas Van Houte, Gritie Harling.
- 263 Hendrickie, Apr. 23, Jan. 15 1717, Hendrick Hogenkamp [deceased], Tientie Vrom; Jan Hogenkamp, Jannetie Wilsen.
- 264 John, Jan. 21 1715, Jan. 15 1717, Benjamin Tarten, Fehse Beets; Kornells Kuiper, Aeltie Kuipers.
- 265 Jan. 15 1717. Here occurs the following entry: "The 20th of June. Baptized the son of Agastyn Van Donsk, named Agastynus." The witnesses were Reynier Heysseruyck and Marrotte Vlierboom.
- 266 Jan. 15 1717. And here the following: "Baptized a daughter named Elisabeth; Abraham Harling, Direkto Talm. And now a son named Jan. Frans Frans, Archentie Direkto." [Were the four persons named the parents?]
- 267 Tuns, Oct. 8, Jan. 15 1717, Arie Smilt, Jannetie Van Houte; Tuns Van Houte, Tryntie Kuipers.
- 268 Annetie, Aug. 29, Jan. 15 1717, Jack Blauvelt, Elisabeth Mylers.
- 269 Annetie, Sept. 9, Jan. 15 1717, Pieter Tyn [234], Antie Styne [235]; Jurelo Kneek, Anne Mary Eker [?], Elisabeth Voeck.
- 270 Johannes, Aug. 1, Jan. 15 1717, Cornelia Smilt, Tyttie Munchel; Abraham Harling, Direkto Talm.
- 271 Pieter, Oct. 13, Jan. 15 1717, Pieter Molde, Cateleya Bogert; Pieter Bogert, Tyttie Vlierboom.
- 272 Johan Jurelin, Dec. 21 1717, Jan. 14 1718, Philip Zerwin, Catharina Zerwin; Johan Jurelin Kneek, Elisabeth Munchel.
- 273 Lambert, Oct. 12 1717, Jan. 11 1718, Cornelis Smilt, Vrontie Van Houte; Lambert Smilt, Marghete Blauvelt.
- 274 Johannes, Nov. 29 [?], — [151?], Frans Fieck, Elisabeth Fieck; Johannes Mols [200], Zesamun Klinging.
- 275 Aeltie, Nov. 18 1717, Jan. 15 1718, Willem Kennel, Aeltie Kennel [231]; Albert Munchel, Tyttie Smilt.
- 276 Cornelia, Nov. 15 1717, Jan. 11 1718, Cornelia Kuiper, Direkto Smilt; Cornelia Kuiper, Aeltie Bogart.
- 277 Bartholomeus, Dec. 10 1717, Jan. 11 1718, Pieter Voeck, Elisabeth Bogart; Bartholomeus Voeck, Cornelia Bogart.
- 278 Aeltie, Jan. 15 1718, — 1718 [?], Idem Meyer, Gertruy Van Dalsen; Jan Harling, Aeltie Van Dalsen, his wife.
- 279 Chas Pietersz, Nov. 18 1717, Jan. 15 1718, Chas Pietersz, Kateleya Jongbloet; Jan Adriaensz, Vrontie Jongbloet.
- 280 Hendrick, Mar. 10 1718, Apr. 15, Barent Nagel, Sara Klerck; Pieter Klerck, Marytie Verduyn, his wife.
- 281 Helena, Jan. 31 1718, Apr. 15, Jan Eekersan, Maria Van Aerum; Mathys Eekersan, Sara Koonham.
- 282 Neeltje, Feb. 2 1718, Apr. 15, Ary Krom, Lysbet Hoerte [238]; Herman Koerten, Tryntie Koerten, his wife.
- 283 Jack, Mar. 2 1718, Apr. 15, Herman Blauvelt, Sara De Puy; Jack Blauvelt [Johannes?], Lysbet Meyer, his wife.
- 284 Marritie, Jan. 26 1718, Apr. 15, Daniel Blauvelt, Direkto Areyer; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marritie Walderum, his wife.
- 285 Jack, May 3 1718, June 15, Ary De Wit, Sara De Wit.
- 286 Daniel, May 21 1718, June 15, Abraham Harling, Direkto Harling; Daniel De Klerck, Gritie Coeyn, his wife.
- 287 Willem, June 15 1718, June 15, Neeltje Dalsel, Gertrite Kool, his wife; Jacob Kool, Bertha Kool. (This Jacob Kool and Bertha Kool must be son and mother, as under date of Nov. 25 1716, upon the Harkness record, Bertha Kool is called the widow of Jacob Kool, showing that Jacob Kool, her husband, had died before this date.)
- 288 Gertruy, Aug. 26 1718, Aug. 26, Willem Van Dalsen, Johanna Bruytenhoff; Daniel De Klerck, Annetie, widow of Jan Van Dalsen.
- 289 Sautie, July 31 1718, Aug. 26, Cornelis Omsusz, Blunty Perry; Jan Perry, Anna Morris, Mary Parbet.
- 290 Tryntie, July 7 1718, Oct. 11, Jacobus De Klerck, Annetie Van Houte; Isaac Blauvelt, Lysbet Van Houte.
- 291 Cornelia, Oct. 3 1718, Oct. 11, Douwo Talem, Marytie Harling; Cornelia Harling and his wife.
- 292 Maria [1718?], Oct. 11, Jan Harling, Aeltie Van Dalsen; Coseyn Harling, Marytie Blauvelt.
- 293 Helena, Oct. 12 1718, Oct. 11, Dirck Vrom, Cateleya Cron; Theunis Kuiper, Marytie Kuiper, his wife.
- 294 Johannes, Sept. 12 1718, Oct. 11, Cornelis Blauvelt, Gritie, his wife [263]; Johannes Blauvelt and his wife.
- Here comes in the following entries with date June 17 1718
- 295 Jan, June 17 1718, Jonathan Shamen [261], [no entry 261]
- 296 Jakemeyer, June 17 1718, Jonathan Shamen [261], [no entry 261]
- 297 Emda, June 17 1718, Jonathan Shamen [261], [no entry 261]
- 298 Johannes, Aug. 12 1718, Oct. 11, Willem Van Scheyven, Keyben, his wife; Jan Verwy, Catharina Verwy, his wife.
- 299 Alida [1718?], Oct. 15, Gideon Verveede, Susanna, his wife; Bernardus Verveede, Tietje La Matro.

- 310 Alida, Feb. 18 1718, Oct. 15, Christiaan Hooper, Susanna Fransze; Frans Abrahamse.
- 311 Petrus, June 20 1718, July 20, Jacob Blaauvelt, Pietertje Haringh; Pieter Jansz Haringh, Margrietje Bogaart, his wife.
- 312 Elisabeth, Dec. 10 1718, Jan. 13 1719, Resolvort Nagel, Claartje Lydecker; Ryck Lydecker, Elisabet Lydecker.
- 313 Gerrit, Nov. 7 1718, Jan. 14 1719, Claus Van Houten, Margrietje Haringh; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerrit Smit, Breetje Haringh, Gerritje Van Houten.
- 314 Claus, Dec. 12 1718, Jan. 13 1719, Gysbert Bogaart, Antee Louwerens; Claus Bogaart, Margrietje, his wife, Pieter Jansz Haringh, Margrietje Bogaart.
- 315 Catlyntie, [?] 1719, Jan. 13, Jan Haring, Renoe Blaauvelt; Abraham Haringh, Catlyntie Vlierboom.
- 316 Daniel, Nov. 2 1718, Jan. 14 1719, Woodhull Tournear, Hannatie Tournear; Gerrit De Groot and his wife.
- 317 Margrietje, July 21 1719, Aug. 2, At Hackensack, Gerrit Smit, Breetje Haringh; Claus Van Houten, Grietie Haringh, his wife.
- 318 Theunis, Feb. 13 1719, April 14, Mouris Klaarwater, Marytie Bogaart; Johannes Bogaart, Jenneke Bogaart.
- 319 Annatie, Feb. 28 1719, Apr. 14, Jan Hogenkamp, Gerretje Van Houten; Ary Smit, Annatie Hogenkamp.
- 320 Theunis, Feb. 23 1719, Apr. 14, Cornelis Smit, Vrontie Van Houten; Theunis Van Houten, Tryntje Van Houten.
- 321 Isack, Mar. 28 1719, Apr. 11, Gerrit Blaauvelt, Marytie Cron; Isack Blaauvelt, Theuntje Cron.
- 322 Grietie, Apr. 14 1719, Apr. 15, Theunis Kuyper, Marretje Blaauvelt; Abraham Blaauvelt and his wife.
- 323 Johannes, Apr. 21 1719, June [?] 30, Jan Halderon, Corrella Thienhoven; Jan Bekersen, Fytie Haringh.
- 324 Wiljam, Apr. 21 1719, June 30, Willelm Cumpel [285], Aeltie Minnelay [285]; Cornelis Smit, Jannetie De Puy.
- 325 Johannes, June 16 1719, June 30, Johannes Blaauvelt, Catharyna, his wife; Ary Smit, Jannetie Van Houten, his wife.
- 326 Isack, June 7 1719, June 30, Gerrit Huybertz Blaauvelt, Catharyna Meyer; Isack Blaauvelt, Geertruy Meyer.
- 327 Catharina, [?] 1719, July 1, Johannes Meyer, Marritje Smit; Samuel La Roey, Catharyna Smit, his wife.
- 328 Jannetie, Aug. 4 1719, Oct. 13, Cornelis Smit, Cytie Minnelay; Wiljam Campbell, Aeltie Minnelay.
- 329 Abraham, Sept. 27 1719, Oct. 13, Philip Serven, Catharyna Steibruyn; Abraham Snyder, Elisabeth [Tekin?].
- 330 Petrus, Oct. 9 1719, Oct. 13, Carel De Baen [54], Jenneke Haring; Pieter Haring, Grietie Bogaart, his wife.
- 331 Pieter, Aug. 22 1719, Oct. 13, Pieter Vonck, Elisabet Bogaart; Pieter Bogaart, Fytie Vlierboom, his wife.
- 332 Jurriaen, Nov. — 1719, Jan. 12 1720, Claus Pieterz, Catalyntie Pieterz; Jan Ariense, Geertje Ariense.
- 333 Susanna, Oct. 12 1719, Jan. 12 1720, Pieter Zyn [23, 301], Antie Stynen; Jurrien Kloeck, Susanna Fisseren, his wife; Marytie Engelwort, Theunis Felto.
- 334 Elisabet, Apr. 11 [1719?], Jan. 12 1720, Pieter Mayby, Cathlyntie —; Caspar Mayby, Lisbet Mayby.
- 335 Abraham, Dec. 13 [1719?], Jan. 12 1720, Joseph Blaauvelt, Elisabet Van Dalsen; Jan Haringh, Aeltie Van Dalsen, his wife.
- 336 Abraham, Dec. 3 [1719?], Jan. 12, Isack Blaauvelt, Elisabet Van Houten; Abraham Blaauvelt, Grietie Blaauvelt, his wife.
- 337 Gerrit, Dec. 20 1719 [?], Jan. 12 1720, Isack Johanz Blaauvelt, Elisabet Meyer; Gerrit Huybertse Blaauvelt, Catharyn Meyer.
- 338 Johannes, Dec. 11 1719 [?], Jan. 12 1720, Ary Cron, Lybette Courten [23, 285], Direk Cron, Cathryn Cron.
- 339 Johannes, Dec. 31 1719 [?], Jan. 13 1720, Johannes De Vries, Marytie Becker; Hannes Matz [24], Ariantje De Vries.
- 340 Adolf, Mar. 23 1720, Apr. 12, Jacob Meyyer, Annatie Cammegaren; Johannes Zickels, Annek Meyyer, his wife.
- 341 Pieter, Jan. 31 1720, Apr. 12, Gysbert Krom, Cornelia Bogaart; Pieter Bogaart, Fytie Vlierboom.
- 342 Margrietje, Mar. 16 1720, Apr. 12, Cornelis Cuyper, Direkje Smit; Lammert Smit, Margriet Blaauvelt, his wife.
- 343 Johan Jurrien, Mar. 16 1720, Apr. 12, Harmanis Hoffman, Mary Geertruy —; Jurrien Kloeck, Jullana Lisbet —.
- 344 Annelje, May 15 1720, Apr. 12, Daniel Blaauvelt, Direkje Meyer; Johannes Meyyer, Catharyna Meyer.
- 345 Barent, Mar. 2 1720, Apr. 12, Isack Jannetie, Breetje Waldrom; Jan Ariense, Tenneke Waldrom.
- 346 Gerrit, Mar. 8 1720, Apr. 12, Cornelius Cosynz, Dinmi Perry; Jacobus Cosynz, Pieter Haringh, Grietie, wife of Daniel De Klerck.
- 347 Johannes, May 21 1720, June 23, Willem Van Dalsen, Johanna Buytenhoff; Johannes Glandorf, Aeltie Van Dalsen, his wife.
- 348 Willemyntie, Apr. 21 1720, June 23, Iden Meyer Geertruy Van Dalsen; Willem Van Dalsen, Johanna Buytenhoff, his wife.
- 349 Johannes, July 1 1720, Aug. 2, Jan Haring, Aeltie Van Dalsen; Jan Van Dalsen, Anna Rietsvelt, widow of Jan Van Dalsen ["Voorlezer?"].
- 350 Margrietje, July 6 1720, Aug. 2, Cornelis Smit, Vrontie Van Houten; Lammert Smit, Margriet Blaauvelt, his wife.
- 351 Anna Maria, July 6 1720, Aug. 3, Jan Mauris, Antie Cammegaren; Willem Hees [54], Augentje Cammegaren, his wife.
- 352 Elisabet, Aug. 3 1720, Jonathan Simmen [103, no entry] [106].
- 353 Jonas, Aug. 3 1720, Jonathan Simmen [no entry].
- 354 Anna Maria, Sept. 25 1720, Oct. 12, Willem Hees [54], Annede Cammegaren; Jan Mauris, Annede Cammegaren, his wife.
- 355 Johannes, Aug. 5 1720, Oct. 12, Andries Meyer, Anna Holst; Johannes Meyyer, Marretje Smit.
- 356 Jacco, Oct. 5 1720, Oct. 12, Ary Coningh, Elisabet Hartij; Jacob Coningh, Leuntje De Grauw.
- 357 Daniel, Sept. 7 1720, Oct. 12, Abraham Haringh, Direkje Talemman; Daniel De Klerck, Grietje Cosynz.
- 358 Abraham, Sept. 30 1720, Oct. 12, Jan Haring, Renoe Blaauvelt, Abraham Blaauvelt, Grietje Minely, his wife.
- 359 Frans [?] 1720, Oct. 12, Willem Smit, Maria Salomons; Frans Van Zalee, Isabel Van Zalee, his wife.
- 360 Jannetie, Oct. 27 1720, Jan. 10 1721, Jacobus De Klerck, Antie Van Houten; Ary Smit, Fannietje Van Houten, his wife.
- 361 Ary, Nov. 24 1720, Jan. 10 1721, Ary Conneek, Catic Quackenbos; Hannes Quackenbosch, Clausie Somerdyck, wife of Jacob Conneek.
- 362 Maria, Apr. 4 1721, Apr. 11, Harman Blaauvelt, Sara De Puy; Gerrit Hendrickse Blaauvelt, Marytie Cron, his wife.
- 363 Catharyna, Mar. 14 1721, Apr. 11, Cornelis Blaauvelt, Grietie Talemman; Johannes Blaauvelt and his wife "over" Catharyna.
- 364 Margrietje, Mar. 14 1721, Apr. 11, Cornelis Blaauvelt, Grietie Talemman; Theunis Talemman and his wife, Margrietje Hogenkamp, "over" Margrietje.
- 365 Cytie, Mar. 28 1721, Apr. 11, Johannes Waldron, Tenneke Bogaart; Pieter Bogaart, Cytie Vlierboom, his wife.
- 366 Catharyna, Mar. 25 1721, Apr. 11, Isaac Blaauvelt, Elisabet Van Houten; Theunis Van Houten, and his wife.
- 367 Catlyntie, Mar. 29 1721, Apr. 11, Jan Westervelt, Fytie Haringh; Cornelis Haringh, Catlyn Vlierboom, his wife.
- 368 Martha, [?] 1721, Apr. 11, Joseph Wood, Margriet Wood; Cornelis Couper, Jr., Direkje Smit, his wife.
- 369 Isack, Nov. 29 1720, Apr. 11 1721, Barent Duytzer, Direkje Smit; Cornelis Smit, Cytie Minnelay, his wife.
- 370 Mentie, Jan. 3 1721, Apr. 11, Willem Canabel, Aeltje Minnelay; Abraham Blaauvelt, Grietie Minnelay, his wife.
- 371 Rodloff, Mar. 11 1721, Apr. 11, Claus Van Houten, Grietie Haring; Rodloff Van Houten, Pieterie Van Houten.
- 372 Rachel, May 10 1721, Aug. 1, Harman Roos, Geesje Cuyper; Direk Cuyper, Annatie Jansz Cuyper.
- 373 Cornelis, June 7 1721, Aug. 1, Matthys Eekelen, Margrietje Blaauvelt; Cornelis Eekelen, Willemtie Vlierboom, his wife.
- 374 Isack, July 2 1721, Aug. 1, Jacob Blaauvelt, Pieterie Haringh; Isack Blaauvelt, Elisabet Van Houten, his wife.
- 375 Johannes, May 11 1721, Aug. 1, Jan Cankeky, Geertje De Puy; Jan Hogenkamp, Jannetie Wiltsee.
- 376 Johannes, July 7 1721, Aug. 1, Johannes Meyer, Marrytie Smit; Andries Meyer, Anna Holst, his wife.
- 377 Johannes, July 4 1721, Aug. 1, Paulus Jorekx, Theuntje Cron; Abraham De Vos, Mynd Jorekx, his wife.
- 378 Cornelis, Aug. 1 1721, Aug. 2, Jan Halderon, Cornelia Thienhoven; Andries Meyer, Anna Van Hol 1, his wife.
- 379 Wilhelmus, Sept. 17 1721, Sept. 21 [At Hackensack], Willem Van Dalsen, Johanna Buytenhoff; Jan Haringh, Alida Van Dalsen, his wife.
- 380 Direkje, Sept. 25 1721, Oct. 11, Cornelis Smit, Cytie Minnelay; Barent Duytzer, Direkje Smit, his wife.
- 381 Abraham, Sept. 1 [?] 1721, Oct. 11, Mouris Klaarwater, Marytie Bogaart; Abraham De Joo [46, 565], Elsie Klaarwater, his wife.
- 382 Maria, Sept. 28 1721, Oct. 11, Hannes Bogaart, Marrytie Haringh; Cosyn Haringh, Marytie Blaauvelt, his wife.
- 383 Catharina, Oct. 8 1721, Oct. 11, Abraham Blaauvelt, Grietie Vlierboom; Johannes Gerrit Blaauvelt, Catharina Speetz, his wife [21].
- 384 Leendert, Sept. 5 1721, Oct. 11, Willem De Gramw, Leuntje Lynsz; Jacob Bante, Cornelia De Gramw, his wife.
- 385 Helena, Sept. 11 1721, Oct. 11, Ary Cron, Elisabet Courte [22, 33]; Gerrit Hendrickse Blaauvelt, Marytie Cron, his wife.

- 386 Willem, "aged person," Oct. 11 1721, Thunnes Smit [92], Marytje his wife.
- 387 Geertruy, Apr. 15 1721 [2], Oct. [?] 26, Pieter Vonek, Lisabet Bogaart; Mouris Klaerwater, Marytje Bogaart.
- 388 Cornelis, Oct. 18 1721, Oct. 30, Joos Cammiden [?], Neeltje Cuyper; Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltie Bogaart his wife.
- 389 Willem, Nov. 24 1721, Jan. 16 1722, Harmanus Hofmann, Mary Geertruy Smittin; Willem Felten, Christina Smittin his wife.
- 390 Hendrick, Dec. 31 1721, Jan. 16 1722, Joseph Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dalsen; Harman Blaauvelt, Sara De Puy his wife.
- 391 Anna, Mar. 9 1722, Apr. 10, Pieter Csyn [235, 333], Annetje Styne; Willem Felten and Geertruy. "Jan Hoorns, vrouw en urselt en moulyn."
- 392 Hanna, Jan. 29 1722, Apr. 10, Jonas Hulsteede, Martha Denton; Jean Denton.
- 393 Lambert, Mar. 11 1722, Apr. 10, Cornelis Cuyper, junr., Direkje Smit; Lambertus Smit, Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 394 Lambert, Apr. 8 1722, Apr. 11, Cornelis Smitt, Vrontie Van Houten; Lambertus Smit, Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 395 Cornelis, Apr. 17 1722, Apr. 23, Thounis Cuyper, Marytje Blaauvelt; Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltie Bogaart his wife.
- 396 Jannetje, Apr. 16 1722, Apr. 26, Isack T. Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Meyer; Iden Meyer, Geertruy Van Dalsen his wife.
- 397 Sara, Apr. 25 1722, Apr. 26, Ary De Witt, Sara his wife; Anna Maria Zalee.
- 398 Elisabeth, Feb. 26 1718, Apr. 26 1722, Abram Van Zalee, Lena De Vries; Anna Maria Van Zalee, Elisabeth Fransse.
- 399 Anna Maria, Feb. 26 1718, Apr. 26 1722, Abram Van Zalee, Lena De Vries; Anna Maria Van Zalee, Elisabeth Fransse.
- 400 Cornelis, [?] 1723, July 31, Jaens Hasban, Elisabeth Cuyper; Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltie Bogaart.
- 401 Johannes, [?] 1722, July 31, Louwis Ditmarsen, Antje Deyer [454]; Johannes Ekeeken, Geertje Van Ditmarsen.
- 402 Willem, [?] 1722, July 31, Edman Cankely, Barber Hogenkamp; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerritje Van Houten his wife.
- 403 Jonathan, [?] 1722, July 31, Jonathan Simmes, Elisabeth Denten; Cornelis Cuyper, junr., Aeltie Bogaart.
- 404 Rebecca, July 10 1710, July 31 1722, Joseph Wood, Margriet Wood; Ary Smit, Jannetje Van Houten his wife.
- 405 Jonas, Jan. [12?] 1713, July 31 1722, Joseph Wood, Margriet Wood; Gerrit Smit, Brechie Haringh his wife.
- 406 Jonathan, Aug. 29 1720, July 31 1722, Joseph Wood, Margriet Wood; Cornelis Cuyper, junr., Direkje Smit his wife.
- 407 Coenradus, June 20 1722, July 31, Ary Coningh, Elisabeth Hartje; William De Graaf, Geertje Hartje.
- 408 Cornelis, [?] 1722, July 31, Jan Haringh, Reneie Blaauvelt; Cornelis Haringh, Catlyntje Flierboom.
- 409 Annetje, Aug. 9 1722, Oct. 16, Jan Cosynz Haringh, Alida Van Dalsem; Joseph Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dalsem his wife.
- 410 Ary, Sept. 30 1722, Oct. 16, Gysbert Crom, Cornelia Bogaart; Direk Crom, Marytje Crom, wife of Gerrit Blaauvelt.
- 411 Theunise, Oct. 9 1722, Oct. 16, Isack Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Van Houten; Theunis Van Houten, Tryntje Cuyper his wife.
- 412 Maria, Aug. 6 1722, Oct. 16, Johannes Ekeeken, Sara Dyer; Jacob Halsteede, Sara Coolman his wife.
- 413 Frena, Oct. 5 1722, Oct. 17, Jan Maris, Anneke Cummegeare; Jurrien Maris, Frena Hartje his wife.
- 414 Johannes, Nov. 2 1722, Jan. 15 1723, Johannes Vnn Dalsem, Direkjo Taleman; Willem Van Dalsem, Anna Van Raetsvelt, widow of Johannes Van Dalsem.
- 415 Daniel, Sept. 12 1722, Jan. 15 1723, Gidion Verveelen, Susanna De Graeff; Pieter Haringh and his wife.
- 416 Aeltie, Sept. 8 1722, Jan. 15 1723, Nicolaes Cuyper, Maritie Ecker; Cornelis Cuyper, Aeltie Bogaart his wife.
- 417 Margrietje, Sept. 20 1722, Jan. 15 1723, Ary Smitt, Jannetje Van Houten, Lambert Smitt, Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 418 Jacob, Mar. 30 1723, Apr. 16, Harman Roos, Geesio Cuyper; Harman Courten, Tryntje his wife.
- 419 Cornelis, Mar. 9 1723, Apr. 16, Iden Meyer, Geertruy Van Dalsem; Cornelis Smitt, Vrontie Van Houten his wife.
- 420 Elisabeth, Jan. 22 1723, Apr. 16, Daniel Blaauvelt, Direkje Meyer; Isack Johs. Blaauvelt, Lybetje Meyer his wife.
- 421 Brechie, Mar. 28 1723, Apr. 16, Cornelis Blaauvelt, Grietie Taleman; Jacob Flierboom, Maritie Haring his wife.
- 422 Margriet, Feb. 1 1723, No entry, Jacob Teesk [?], Marytje Drouweber; Pieter Haringh, Grietie Bogaart his wife.
- 423 Isabell, Apr. 20 1723, Apr. 25, Willem Smitt, Maria Salomons; Frans Franciske Bastiaensz, Isabell Bastiaensz wife of Frans Van Zalee.
- 424 Lenn, May 4 1723, July 23, Jacob Halsteede, Sara Koolmans; Jan Ekeeken, junr., Aplonia Ekeeken [301].
- 425 Annatie, May 16 1723, July 23, Wiljam Campbell, Aeltie Minnelay; Harek Kraeckhyt, Annatie Hogenkamp.
- 426 Gysbert, July 16 1723, July 23, Pieter Vonek, Lisabet Bogaart; Gysbert Bogaart, Anto Bogaart his wife.
- 427 Cornelia, May 1 1723, July 23, Andries Meyer, Anna Holst; Jan Haldrom, Cornelia Thienhooven his wife.
- 428 Johannes, June 13 1723, July 23, Bernarhis Verveelen, Tiene Verveelen; Daniel Schurman, Hannes Waldrom, Cornelia La Maitre.
- 429 Joseph, Mar. 26 1712, July 23 1723, Joseph Wood, Margrietje Wood; Gerritje Van Houten, Vrontie Van Houten, Margriet Blaauvelt, Pieter Blaauvelt.
- 430 Margriet, Nov. 17 1716, July 23 1723, Joseph Wood, Margrietje Wood; Gerritje Van Houten, Vrontie Van Houten, Margriet Blaauvelt, Pieter Blaauvelt.
- 431 Wiljam, Jan. 18 1718, July 23 1723, Joseph Wood, Margrietje Wood; Gerritje Van Houten, Vrontie Van Houten, Margriet Blaauvelt, Pieter Blaauvelt.
- 432 Immetje, Jan. 26 1723, July 23, Joseph Wood, Margrietje Wood; Gerritje Van Houten, Vrontie Van Houten, Margriet Blaauvelt, Pieter Blaauvelt.
- 433 Lambert, July 17 1723, July 24, Johannes Meyyer, Marretje Smitt; Lambert Smitt, Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 434 Alida, Sept. 7 1723, Oct. 15, Willem Van Dalsem, Johanna Boytenhoff; Johannes Glandorff, Alida Van Dalsem his wife.
- 435 Johannes, Aug. 11 1723, Oct. 15, Cornelis Cornsz Smitt, Cytie Minnelay; Gerrit Smitt, Brechie Haringh his wife.
- 436 Johannes, Sept. 30 1723, Oct. 15, Matthys Ekeeken, Margrietje Blaauvelt; Johannes Geritz Blaauvelt, Catrina Speetz his wife [383].
- 437 Cornelis, Aug. 11 1723, Oct. 15, Jan Ekeeken, Geesio Strant; Cornelis Ekeeken, [senr. ?], Willemte Flierboom his wife.
- 438 Jacob, Oct. 3 1723, Oct. 15, Abraham Blaauvelt, Margrietje Flierboom; Jacob Flierboom, Marytje Haringh his wife.
- 439 Marritje, Oct. 5 1723, Oct. 15, Resolvoer Nagel, Chaartie Lydecker; Eelbert Van Bossechen, Maritie Van Der Kuyt.
- 440 Joseph, Sept. 20 1723, Oct. 15, Joseph Symon, Neeltje Cuyper; Theunis Cuyper, Maritie Blaauvelt his wife.
- 441 Abigail, [?] 1723, Oct. 15, Jan Crommel, Helena Crommel; Haeze, [?] and Abigail — [?].
- 442 Hester, [?] 1723, Oct. 15, Jan Crommel, Helena Crommel; Willem Smitt, Marytje Smitt.
- 443 Catharyna, Aug. 15 1723, No entry, Direk Crom, Catharyna Cuyper; Lambert Smitt, and Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 444 Johannes, Sept. 8 1723, Oct. 16 1724, Pieter Buys, Geertje Hoppe; Jan Boeckhout, Marytje Boeckhout.
- 445 Cornelis, Nov. 28 1723, Jan. 4 1724 [at Hackensack], Cornelis Cuyper, Direkje Smitt; Cornelis Cuyper, junr., Aeltie Bogaart, wife of Cornelis Cuyper [senior ?].
- 446 Brechie, Dec. 23 1723, Jan. 19 1724 [at Hackensack], Abraham Haringh, Direkje Taleman; Cornelis Haringh, Catlyn Flierboom his wife.
- 447 Grietie, Nov. 6 1723, Jan. 4 1724 [at Hackensack], Nicolaus Van Houten, Grietie Haringh; Pieter Haringh, Grietie Bogaart his wife.
- 448 Gerrit, Mar. 23 1724, Mar. 31 1724 [at Hackensack], Hannes Bogaart, Marritje Haringh; Jan Haringh, Aeltie Van Dalsem his wife.
- 449 Grietie, Jan. 7 1724, — 1724 [at Hackensack], Jan Cornelisz Haringh, Reneie Blaauvelt; Abram Blaauvelt, junr., Elisabeth Blaauvelt, widow of Jan Pietersz Haringh.
- 450 Gerrit, Mar. 7 1724, Mar. 31 [at Hackensack], Cornelis Ekeeken Maria Haringh; Cosyn Haring, Marytje Blaauvelt his wife.
- 451 Thomas, Oct. 5 1723, Apr. 15 1724 [at Phillipsburgh]. [This means Youkers or Tarrytown]. James Osborn, Lysbet Cuyper; Theunis Cuyper, Maritie Blaauvelt his wife.
- 452 Sara, [?] 1724, Sept. 13, Edman Kankely, Barber Kankely; Theunis Taleman, Margrietje Hogenkamp his wife.
- 453 Nicolaas, [?] 1724, Sept. 13, Jean Cankely, Geertje De Puy; Harman Blaauvelt, Sara Puy his wife.
- 454 Maria, Aug. 16 1724, Sept. 13, Louis Van Ditmarsen [601], Antje Dyer [401]; Robben Dyer, Sara Dyer.
- 455 Ulrich, Aug. 25 1724, Sept. 13, Isack Brouwer, Rachel De Mure; Jan Van Norden, Aeltie Slot [?].
- 456 Isack, Nov. 28 1724, Feb. 5 1725 [at Hackensack], Isaac Geritz Blaauvelt, Sara Van Schyven; Lambert Smitt, Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 457 Andries, Apr. 20 1725, June 6 [at Hackensack], Iden Meyer, Geertruy Van Dalsem; Andries Meyer, Annatie Van Holst his wife.
- 458 Gerrit, Apr. 25 1725, June 6 [at Hackensack], Jan Haring, Aeltie Van Dalsem; Cosyn Haring, Marytje Blaauvelt his wife.

- 450 Cornelis, Dec. 22 1721, Feb. 5 1725 [at Hackensack], Johannes Meyyer, Marretje Smitt; Cornelis Smitt, Vronwtje Van Houten his wife.
- 460 Johannes, July 2 1725, July 18, Daniel Blaauvelt, Direkje Meyer; Iden Meyer, Geertruy Van Dalsen his wife.
- 461 Johannes, Sept. 11 1721, Aug. 3 1725, Wiljam Campbell, Aeltje Minckley; Abraham Haringh, Direkje Talemans his wife.
- 462 Gerrit, July 20 1725, Aug. 3, Jacobus De Marce, Margrietje Haringh; Cosyn Haringh, Marytie Blaauvelt his wife.
- 463 Rebecca, Feb. 15 1725, Aug. 3, Jacob Halsted, Sara Coolman; Cornelis Cuyper, Neeltje Cuyper, wife of Joseph Symensz.
- 464 Catlyntje, July 24 1724, Aug. [?] [at Hackensack], Douwe Talemans, Marytie Haringh; Daniel Haringh, Catlyntje Flierboom, wife of Cornelis Haringh.
- 465 Jan, Mar. 21 1725 [no date] [By Dominio Berthoff, at Schraalenburgh], Abram Van Salce, Helena DeVries; Jacobus DeVries, Maria DeVries.
- 466 Willemijntje, Oct. 9 1725, Oct. 23, Direk Crom, Catharyna Kuyper; Gysbert Crom, Cornelia Bogaart.
- 467 Maria, Sept. 12 1725, Oct. 29, Jan Haringh, Reucie Blaauvelt; Douwe Talemans, Marytie Haringh.
- 468 Sara, Aug. 18 1725, Oct. 29, Pieter Durie, Judith Du Marce; David Demaree, Sara Berthloff his wife.
- 469 Johanna, Aug. 19 1725, Oct. 29, Gidion Verveelen, Susanna De Graaff; Claas Pieterse, Anna Verveelen his wife.
- 470 Hester, Oct. 3 1725, Oct. 29, Barnardus Verveelen, Titje La Maitre; Gidion Verveelen, Susanna De Graaff his wife.
- 471 Hanna, Sept. 18 1725, Oct. 31, Thannite Tann, Cattie Tann; Ary Smitt, Jannetie Van Houten his wife.
- 472 Marytie, Mar. 7 1725, Oct. 31, Jaen Cankely [433], Geertje De Puy; Gerrit Hendrickse Blaauvelt, Marytie Kroin his wife.
- 473 Elisabeth, July 21 1725, Oct. 31, Jolms Hosborn, Elisabet Cuyper; Gysbert Cuyper, Sara Kuyper.
- 474 Jannetie, Nov. 2 1725, Dec. 19 [at Schraalenburgh], Cornelis Corus Smitt, Cytie Minckley; Barent Duytser, Direkje Smitt his wife.
- 475 Catharyna, Oct. 17 1725 [no date] [at Hackensack], Isack Johs. Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Meyyer; Johannes Blaauvelt, Willemie Blaauvelt, Gerrit Zoon.
- 476 Corneliss, Nov. 25 1725, Jan. 1 1726 [at Schraalenburgh], Abraham Haringh, Direkje Minckley; Cornelis Haringh, Catlyn Flierboom his wife.
- 477 Pieter, Apr. 19 1725, June 3, Hannes Bogaart, Marritje Haringh; Pieter Bogaart, Fytje Flierboom his wife.
- 478 Claas, May 19 1725, June 3, Harman Roos, Geesie Kuyper; Claas Kuyper, Helena Westervelt his wife.
- 479 Cornelis, Apr. 16 1725, June 3, Cornelis Ekeeken, Maria Haringh; Cornelis Ekeeken, Willemie Flierboom his wife.
- 480 Abraham, Apr. 24 1725, June 3, Abraham Blaauvelt, Martynje Du Marce; Abraham Blaauvelt, Grietie Minckley his wife.
- 481 Jacob, Mar. 21 1725, June 3, Jacob Blaauvelt, Pietertje Haringh; Gerrit Smitt, Breechie Haringh his wife.
- 482 Marie, [?] 1725, June 5, Joseph Wood, Margriet Wood; Gerrit Blaauvelt, Marytie Crom his wife.
- 483 Edman, Mar. 7 1725, June 5, Edman Cankely, Barbara Hogenkamp; Myndert Hogenkamp, Jannetie De Puy.
- 484 Matheus, Apr. 16 1725, June 3, Pieter Vouck, Elisabet Bogaart; Matheus Bogaart, Marytie Haringh, wife of Hannes Bogaart.
- 485 Maria, Aug. 31 1725, Oct. 4, Isack Gerritsz Blaauvelt, Sarah Van Schyven; Frans Post, Lena Van Schyven his wife.
- 486 Jan, Aug. 28 1725, Oct. 4, Jan Van Schyven, Geertje Mauris; Jan Mauris, Anneke Kammegeern his wife.
- 487 Aeltje, Aug. 22 1725, Oct. 4, Joseph Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dalsen; Willem Van Dalsen, Johanna Baytenhoff his wife.
- 488 Lambert, July 20 1725, Oct. 4, Cornelis Lambertse Smitt, Vronwtje Van Houten; Lambert Smitt, Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 489 Grietie, [?] 1725, Oct. 4, Hannes Blaauvelt, Rachel De Marce; Abraham Blaauvelt, Grietie Minckley his wife.
- 490 Petrus, Sept. 1 1725, Oct. 4, Abraham Haringh, Martynje Bogaart; Pieter Haringh, Grietie Bogaart his wife.
- 491 Jan, Sept. 24 1725, Oct. 4, Claas Cuyper, Lena Westervelt; Harman Courten, Fyrtje Straat his wife.
- 492 Johannes, Sept. 19 1725, Oct. 4, Gysbert Crom, Cornelia Bogaart; Hannes Bogaart, Marritje Haringh his wife.
- 493 Petrus, Oct. 2 1725, Oct. 23, Jan Perry, Catharyna Styper; Jacob Coninck, Saratie Staats, widow of Jan Perry.
- 494 Lena, Nov. 11 1725, Nov. 23, Abraham Smitt, Marya Talemans; Lambert Smitt, Margriet Blaauvelt his wife.
- 495 Leentje, [?] 1725, Nov. 27, Coenraat Roger [600], Geertje Hartje; Willem De Grauw, Leentje Machelse his wife.
- 496 Direkje, Nov. 8 1725, Dec. 11, Douwe Talemans, Marytie Haringh; Abraham Haringh, Direkje Talemans his wife.
- 497 Harman, Dec. 29 1725, Jan. 15 1727, Jacobus Jurekze, Elisabet Courten; Benjamin Du Jero [245], Annatie Cuyper his wife.
- 498 Hendrick, Jan. 29 1727, Mar. 26, Jolms Hasborn, Elisabeth Cuyper; Hendrick Cuyper, Antje Minckley.
- 499 Willemijntje, Apr. 6 1727, Apr. 9, Mathys Ekeeken, Jenneke Straat; Jan Ekeeken jun'r, Geesie Straat his wife.
- 500 Cornelis, Mar. 1 1727, Apr. 13, Isack Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Moyyer; Cornelis Blaauvelt, Grietje Talemans his wife.
- 501 Klaas, Jan. 28 1727, Apr. 16, Claas Kuyper, Marritje Ecker; Cornelis Kuyper, Aeltje Bogaart his wife.
- 502 Chasie, May 6 1727, May 21, Fredrick Woertendyk, Diner [?] Quackenbos; Abraham Quackenbos, Aeltje Woertendyk.
- 503 Tammes Husk [92], Feb. 5 1727, May 21, Jacob Huister; Sara Coolman; Tammes Husk [92], Helena Van Aerhuem his wife.
- 504 Maria, Apr. 6 1726, May 28 1727, Josias Pricket, Anna Torner; Tammes Ekeeken, Apollonia Ekeeken.
- 505 Jenu, Apr. 30 1727, May 28, Josias Pricket, Anna Torner; Benjamin Geroo [537], Annatie Cuyper his wife.
- 506 Johannes, May 11 1727, June 11, Jan Ekeeken jr., Sara Dyer; Jan Ekeeken and Marytie Van Aerhuem.
- 507 Annatje, May 11 1727, June 11, Jan Ekeeken jr., Sara Dyer; Louis Van Dftmarsen and Antje Dyer his wife.
- 508 Annatje, June 21 1727, June 25, Daniel Schuurmans, Willemie Blaauvelt; Claas Pieterse and Annatie his wife.
- 509 Jarrien, Aug. 14 1727, Aug. 28, Theunis Felten, Marytie Felten; Jurrien Kloegh and Gertruy Hofman.
- 510 Abraham, May 10 1727, Aug. 28, Wiljam Campbell, Aeltje Minckley; Abraham Hendrick Blaauvelt, Geertje Blaauvelt.
- 511 Cornelis, Sept. 23 1727, Oct. 16, Daniel Haringh, Margrietje Hantje; Cornelis Haringh, Catlyntje Flierboom his wife.
- 512 Johannes, Aug. 15 1727, Oct. 16, Theophilus Town [606], Chattryn Terrie [606]; Cornelis Cuyper jr., Direkje Smitt his wife.
- 513 Abraham, Oct. 17 1727, Nov. 12, Iden Meyer, Geertruy Van Dalsen; Jan Van Dalsen, Direkje Talemans his wife.
- 514 Elisabeth, Nov. 15 1727, Dec. 3, Jan Haringh, Aeltje Van Dalsen; Willem Van Dalsen, Johanna Baytenhoff his wife.
- 515 Johannes, Nov. 7 1727, Dec. 3, Daniel Blaauvelt, Direkje Meyer; Andries Meyer, Annatie Van Holt his wife.
- 516 Geloudy, Nov. 12 1727, Dec. 17, Gidion Verveelen, Susanna De Graaff; Christaen De Joo, Marytie De Graaff his wife.
- 517 Sara, Sept. 20 1727, Dec. 17, Joseph Wood, Margriet Wood; Jan Van Dalsen, Direkje Talemans his wife.
- 518 Jeremias, Dec. 15 1727, Jan. 7 1728, Pieter Maibij, Catlyntje Bogaart; Resolvier Nagel, Chertie Lydecker.
- 519 Catharina, Jan. 15 1728, Feb. 4, Isack Blaauvelt, Elisabet Van Houten; Theunis Van Houten, Gryntje Cuyper his wife.
- 520 Lea, Jan. 14 1728, Feb. 4, Cornelis Blaauvelt, Grietie Talemans; Jacobus Blaauvelt, Lea Blaauvelt.
- 521 Sara, Jan. 20 1728, Feb. 11, Cornelis Cuyper jr., Direkje Smitt; Theunis Cuyper, Marritje Blaauvelt his wife.
- 522 Willemie, Feb. 4 1728, Feb. 25, Cornelis Ekeeken, Maria Haringh; Cornelis Ekeeken, Willemie Flierboom his wife.
- 523 Direk, Feb. 12 1728, Mar. 3, Jan Ekeeken, Geesie Straat; Direk Straat, Tryntje Straat his wife.
- 524 Sara, Feb. 12 1728, Mar. 3, Jan Westervelt, Direkje Blaauvelt; Barent Nagel, Sara Nagel his wife.
- 525 Johannes, Feb. 21 1728, Mar. 10, Jan Koor, Helena Van Schyven; Dornie Fredericus Muzellus, Sara Nagel.
- 526 Geertruyd, Feb. 11 1728, Mar. 10, Fander Weber, Elsen Geert Spees [433]; Jurrien Kloegh, Geertruyd Smitt wife of Harmanus Hoffman.
- 527 Elisabeth, Feb. 27 1728, Mar. 10, Abraham Haringh, Direkje Talemans; Isack Abrahamse Blaauvelt, Elisabeth Van Houten his wife.
- 528 Jenneke, May 13 1728, July 2, Resolvier Nagel, Chertie Leydecker; Jacob Dykman, Jannetie Kierse his wife.
- 529 Maria, Mar. [?] 1728, Mar. 10, Cornelis Cornis Smitt, Cytie Minckley; Jacob Flierboom, Marytie Haringh his wife.
- 530 Abraham, Feb. 24 1728, Mar. 10, Adolf Lent, Chasie Haringh; Abraham Lent, Martynje Bogaart, wife of Abraham Haringh, Catryna Lent.
- 531 Frenn, Feb. 18 1728, Mar. 10, Isebrandt Chamaegern, Lea Mauris; Jurrien Mauris, Frenn Mauris his wife.
- 532 Harmanus, Mar. 6 1728, Mar. 24, Pieter Nix, Cornelia De Grauw; Albertus De Grauw, Hendrickje De Grauw.
- 533 Jacobus, Mar. 15 1728, Apr. 7, Isaac Germa Blaauvelt, Sara Van Schyven; Jacobus Varick, Aeltje Woertendyk.
- 534 Jurrien, Mar. 30 1728, Apr. 7, Jacob Van Schyven, Rachel Mauris; Hans Jacob Mauris, Tryntje Mauris.
- 535 Jan, Apr. 11 1728, May 5, Casparus Haul, Elisabet Van Donek; Jan Van Donek, Ariantje De Vries.

- 536 Susanna, June 11 1728, June 16, Claas Cuyper, Lena Westervelt; Pieter Westervelt, Susanna De Maree his wife.
- 537 Tryntje, June 10 1728, June 11, Benjamin Groot [505], Anna Cuyper; Harmon Courten, Tryntje Straat his wife.
- 538 Theunis, June 6 1728, June 23, Jan Van Dalsem, Dirkje Taleman; Theunis Taleman, Margriet Hogenkamp his wife.
- 539 Hendriks, Sept. 28 — [?], June 21 1728, Jan Makleyn, Annatie Hogenkamp; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerritje Van Houten his wife.
- 540 Augustynus, Jan. 5 1728, June 30, Augustynus Van Donck, Rachel —; Jan Van Donck, Anna Maria De Salee.
- 541 Catlyntje, June 6 1728, July 8, Willem Hees [351]; Geertje Pieterse; Claas Pieterse, Annatie Pieterse his wife.
- 542 Johannes, July 31 1728, Aug. 21, Floris Crom, Cytie Brouwer; Jan Hogenkamp, Gertje Van Houten his wife.
- 543 Maria, Aug. 21 1728, Sept. 1, Jacob Ekkezen, Tryntje Kuyper; Reynier Heysserck, Maria Eberboom his wife.
- 544 Martynus, Aug. 1, 1728, Sept. 1, Albert Bogaart, Martha Berthoff; David Du Maree, Sara Berthoff his wife.
- 545 Albert Hendrickse, Aug. 20 1728, Sept. 1, Hendrick Banta, Geertruy Terhuyn; Hannes Terhuyn, Geesio Westervelt his wife.
- 546 Jacob, Aug. 4 1728, Sept. 8, Wiert Banta, Maria De Maree; Jacob Banta, Cornelis De Graan.
- 547 Sara, Aug. 29 1728, Sept. 3, Jecms Christen, Madleena Du Maree; Joost Sabrisky, Christina Mayby his wife.
- 548 Susanna, Aug. 16 1728, Sept. 8, David Westervelt, Tryntje Kool; Pieter Westervelt, Susanna his wife.
- 549 Theunis, Sept. 12 1728, Sept. 15, Theunis Crom, Grietie Eberboom; Theunis Van Houten, Tryntje Cuyper his wife.
- 550 Elisabeth, Sept. 11 1728, Sept. 15, Arent De Grauw, Angenietje Snyter; Willem Van Schyven, Eylem his wife.
- 551 Sara, Sept. 5 1728, Sept. 15, Hannes Blaauvelt, Rachel Du Maree; David Du Maree, Sara Berthoff his wife.
- 552 Hester, Aug. 9 1728, Sept. 22, Pieter Du Maree, Maria Batton; Hannes Ackerman, Jannetje his wife.
- 553 Petrus, Sept. 30 1728, Oct. 27, Abram Haring, Martynge Boogaert; Pieter Haring, Grietie his wife.
- 554 Jacobus, Nov. 2 1728, Nov. 10, Johannes Boogaert, Martyn Haring; Jacobus De Maree, Grietjen his wife.
- 555 Daniel, Nov. 17 1728, Nov. 24, Cornelis Van Hoorn, Jacomynen Du Maree; Jacobus Beers, Rachel Du Maree.
- 556 Fridericus, Nov. 22 1728, Dec. 1, Joseph Blaauwfeld, Elisabeth Van Dalsem; Fridericus Muzelius, Preacher, Angen Meyer.
- 557 Fridericus, Nov. 23 1728, Dec. 8, Bernhardus Verveelen, Titgen La Metre; Fridericus Muzelius, Alitja Verveelen.
- 558 Sara, Nov. 7 1728, Dec. 8, Jacob Springsteen, Martyn Blaauwfeld; Herman Blaauwfeld, Angen Blaauwfeld.
- 559 Theunis, Nov. 20 1728, Dec. 8, Abram Smidt, Maria Taleman; Theunis Taleman, Margrietgen Hogenkamp.
- 560 Jacob, Nov. 22 1728, Dec. 22, Jan Kohl, Elisabeth Lesse [62]; Jacob Kohl, Barbra Kohl [see No. 257 note].
- 561 Gerrit, Nov. 19 1728, Dec. 25, Gerrit Lydecker, Weyngen Terhuyn; Resalveert Nagel, Claertgen Leydecker.
- 562 Dirk, [?] 1728, Dec. 25, Dirk Kuyper, Catgen Van Belten; Theunis Kuyper, Martgen his wife.
- 563 Johannes, Dec. 21 1728, Jan. 12 1729, Jacob Meyer, Rachel Batton; Adolff Lent, Claesgen his wife.
- 564 Abram, Jan. 6 1729, Jan. 19 1729, Petrus De Puu, Elisabeth Blaaufeld; Abram Blaaufeld, Gritje his wife.
- 565 Dirk, Dec. 16 1728, Jan. 26 1729, Dirk Krom, Cathrina Kuyper; Paulus Yorksen, Theungen his wife.
- 566 Helena, "4 w." (4 weeks old?), Feb. 2 1729, Andries Westervelt, Dirckge Westervelt; Jan Westervelt, Dirckgen his wife.
- 567 Isak, Feb. 14 1729, Feb. 16 1729, Carl De Buen, Jannetje Haring; Adolff Lent, Claesgen his wife.
- 568 Altje, Jan. 18 1729, Feb. 16, Gysbert Kuyper, Angen Minnelly; Cornelis Kuyper, Altje his wife.
- 569 Anthoni, "6 w." [6 weeks old?], Theunis Casper, Margritha Casper; Johannes Mutsch [34], Cathrina his wife.
- 570 Elisabeth, Jan. 18 1729, Feb. 23, Joseph Seemans, Neltje Kuyper; Cornelis Kuyper, Dirkje his wife.
- 571 Margrithge, Feb. 8 1729, Feb. 23, Jan Durie, Agniltgen Boogaert; Jan Zabriskie, Margrith his wife.
- 572 Samuel, Feb. 11 1729, Mar. 2, Benjamin Van Boschkerken, Susanna Du Maree; Samuel Du Maree, Hannatie his wife.
- 573 Elisabeth, Feb. 16 1729, Mar. 9, Jacob Blaaufeld, Pieterje Haring; Pieter De Puy, Elisabeth his wife.
- 574 Andrees, Mar. 8 1729, Mar. 23, Andrees Van Orts, Angen Le Roq; Paulus Loots, Rachel his wife.
- 575 Catalyngren, Mar. 13 1729, Mar. 24, Cornelis Haring, Lea Straet; Jacob Haring, Catalyngre his mother.
- 576 Altgen, Mar. 19 1729, Apr. 6, Theunis Kuyper, Martys Blaaufeld; Cornelis Kuyper, Altgo his wife.
- 577 Martgen, Mar. 19 1729, Apr. 6, Theunis Kuyper, Martys Blaaufeld; Cornelis Kuyper, Altgo his wife.
- 578 Margrithge, Apr. 6 1729, Apr. 13, Arie Koning, Elisabeth Hertje; Abram Koning, Jannetje Hertje.
- 579 Elisabeth, Apr. 19 1729, Apr. 14, Johannes Quackelenbosch, Lena Hartwyk; Jacob Koning, Claesje his wife.
- 580 Cornelis, Mar. 1 1729, Apr. 13, Claes Kuyper, Marretje Ekker; Cornelis Kuyper, Dirkje his wife.
- 581 Sara, Apr. 9 1729, Apr. 13, Jan Van Schyven, Gertje Mares; Isak Blaauwfeld, and Sara his wife.
- 582 Abram, Apr. 9 1729, Apr. 13, Jan Van Schyven, Gertje Mares; Abram Kammegeer, Lea his wife.
- 583 Treynge, Apr. 10 1729, Apr. 24, Hillebrand Lesier, Christina De Baen; Pieter De Maree, Judick his wife.
- 584 Jacob, Apr. 25 1729, June 1, Jan Eberboom, Altje Oertendyk; Jacob Eberboom, Maria his wife.
- 585 Elisabeth, Apr. 24 1729, June 1, Joseph Wood, Margrith Wood; Jan Kuyper, Elisabeth Hoelman.
- 586 Jacob, Apr. 28 1729, June 8, Baernd Nagel, Sara Kirsing; Jacob Dykman, Jannetje his wife.
- 587 Jannetje, Mar. 31 1729, June 8, Jacobus Yorksen, Elisabeth Koerts; Paulus Yorksen, Teunzen his wife.
- 588 Geertrij, Jan. 14 1729, June 23, Jan Kuir, Helena Van Schyven; Johannes Kuir, Gertje his wife.
- 589 Isak, July 23 1729, Aug. 1, Jan Perry, Cathrina Stipper; Baerent Naegel, Sara his wife.
- 590 Cathrina, Aug. 11 1729, Aug. 31, Cornelis Ekkerse, Rachel Blaaufeld; Johannes Blaaufeld, Cathrina his wife.
- 591 Abram, Aug. 15 1729, Sept. 7, Isak Johannesse Blaaufeld, Elisabeth Meyer; Jacobus Blaaufeld, Cathrina Speets.
- 592 Cornelia, Sept. 10 1729, Sept. 21, Adolff Lent, Claesje Haring; Pieter Haring, Gritje his wife.
- 593 Arie, Sept. 27 1729, Oct. 5, Gerrit Smidt, Breche Haring; Arie Smidt, Jannetje his wife.
- 594 Jannetje, Sept. 6 1729, Oct. 6, Jan Makleyn, Annatie Hogenkamp; Johannes Hogenkamp, Jannetje Taleman.
- 595 Dirk, Oct. 1 1729, Oct. 9, Theys Ekkerse, Jannetje Straet; Arie Straet, Treynje Buys his mother.
- 596 Abraham, Sept. 23 1729, Oct. 12, Samuel Brouwer, Marytje Hertje; Petrus Brouwer, Lea Brouwer.
- 597 Matheus, Sept. 21 1729, Oct. 12, Christian Kaul, Christina Spang; Casparus Poppelsdorf, Philippina his wife.
- 598 Margrith, Oct. 4 1729, Oct. 24, Hendrick Brinkerhoff, Marytje Westervelt; Dirk Brinkerhoff, Margrith his wife.
- 599 Sophia, Oct. 10 1729, Oct. 26, Pieter Merrie [63], Cathalyntje Boogaert; Pieter Boogaert, Sophia Eberboom.
- 600 Maria, Oct. 4 1729, Nov. 9, Conrad Ruzer [495], Geertje Hertje; Johannes Ruzer, Jannetje Hertje.
- 601 Elisabeth, Sept. 6 1729, Nov. 16, Lawis L. Amansen [451], Antje Deyer; Abram Blaaufeldt, Gritje his wife.
- 602 Altje, Nov. 9 1729, Dec. 7, Johannes Banta, Margrithge De Groot; Lucas Van Hoorn, Aeltje his wife.
- 603 Fridericus, Dec. 7 1729, Dec. 14, Jan Haring, Aeltje Van Dalsem; Fridericus Muzelius, Minister, Marritje Haring, wife of Johannes Boogaert.
- 604 Brechie, Dec. 5 1729, Dec. 21, Isack Blaauwfeld, Sara Van Schyven; Isaac Abrahamse Blaauwfeld, Brechie Pels.
- 605 Margrithge, Dec. 12 1729, Dec. 28, Theunis Velden, Marytje Engelbert; Pieter Gistelaer, Margrithge Snyder.
- 606 Cathrina, Nov. 17 1729, Dec. 28, Timothee Town, Catharina Derjee; Theunis Kuyper, Ann De Rutjee [?].
- 607 Elisabeth, Dec. 31 1729, Jan. 25 1730, Jan Haring, Rentzje Blaauwfeld; Jacob Haring, Dircke Haring.
- 608 Abram, Jan. 27 1729, Feb. 8 1730, Daniel Blaauwfeldt, Dirkje Meyer; Abram Smidt, Maria his wife.
- 609 Abram, Jan. 2 [?] 1729, Feb. [2?] 1730, Jacob Kol [77], Yantye [77]; Jan Westerveldt, Derck Blaauvelt.
- 610 Cathrina, Jan. 2 1729, Feb. 2 1730, Johans Blaauvelt, Marretje Eberboom; Gerrit Huybertse, Cathrina Meyer.
- 611 Anatie, Feb. 4 1730 [?], [?] Isack Bronwer, Rugel his wife; Endrys Van Horen [?], Jackenytje his wife.
- 612 Lena, — 1730 [?], Jan. 30, Cornelis Kuyper, Dirkje Smidt; Lambert Smidt, Margrith Smidt his wife.
- 613 Rayneer, — [?] 1730, Jan. 30, Abram Quackelenbos, Susanna Helling [663]; Jacob [573?], Claesje his wife.
- 614 Willem, — [?] 1730, Jan. 21, Waters Pessen [?], Fytje Pessen [?]; Cornelis [Du Maree?], Gertje his wife.
- 615 Tomas, — [?] 1730, Feb. 24 [?], Petter [?] Outwater, Belletye —; Tomas Outwater, Anatie —.
- 616 Anatie, Mar. [?] 1730, Feb. 5 [?], Dirk Pecket [?], Tryntje Brouwer; Jacob Quackelenbos, Anatie his wife.
- 617 Anatie, Jan [?] 1730, Feb. 13 [?], Davot De Mare, Matye De Mare; Samuel De Mare, Anatie De Mare.

*In numbers 612 to 618 the ? in connection with dates of birth refers to the year only.

- 619 Jackemyntje, — [?] 1731, Jan. 30, Thunes Hellem, Gritje Blauvelt; Samuel Hellem, Susanna Hellem.
- 619 Robbert, Jan. [?] 1731, Apr. 12, Willem Kemmel [285], Altye Minneley; Jan Herring, Altye Van Dalsen.
- 621 Wouter, Apr. 8 1731, Apr. 19, Jacob Van Scheyve, Marytje Pieterse; Gideon Verveelen, Susanna his wife.
- 621 Lesebet, Feb. 21 1731, May 18, Jan Ecker, Sara Deyer; Jan Ecker, Gesse Straet.
- 622 Cornelis, May 16 1731, May 24, Cornelis Smidt, Vrontje Van Houten; Cornelis Cyper, Deroyte Smidt.
- 623 Powlis, May 10 1731, May 31, Hendrick Banta, Tryntie Lost; Pouls Lost, Ragel Van Orlen.
- 624 Willem, May 14 1731, May 31, Cornelis Van Horen, Marytje Pieterse; Willem De Groot [?], Latentje De Grauw [?].
- 625 Rabecka, June 3 1731, June 7, Benyemen De Mare, Lisebet De Grodt; Dirschese [?] Banta, Ragel De Grot.
- 626 Cornelis, May 7 1731, May 14, Jacob Banta, Ragel Terhoun; Abraham Boskerck, Ragel Banta.
- 627 Hendrick, June 3 1731, June 11, Johannes Vors [?], Marytje Vos [?]; Hendrick Vos [?], Marytje Felten [?].
- 628 Ritsers [?], May 28 1731, June 11, Jacob Spreynstyn, Marritje Blauvelt; Lunc [?] Smid [?], Lisebet — [?].
- 629 Catrina, June 22 1731, July 12, Sander Weyer [711], [no name] [526]; Johannes Kpper [?], Catry Kpper [?].
- 630 Leya, May 1 1731, Aug. 23, Jan Machen, Antje Hogenkamp; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerritje Van Houten.
- 631 Benyemen, Oct. 7 1728, Aug. 30 1730, — Merri [509], — Hell-wis; Jan Ecker, Tryntie Buys.
- 632 Johannes, Sept. 1 1730, Oct. 10, Jan Col, Lesebet Lasin [500]; Ritsers [?], Margrit [?].
- 633 Marya, — [?] 18 1731, Oct. 11 [?], Cornelis Eekerse, Ragel Blauvelt; Johannes —, Marritje [Herring?].
- 631 Sara, Oct. 8 1731, Oct. 18, Hendrick Barthoff, Marritje Terhoun; Davet De Mare, Catrina Barthoff.
- 635 Jacob, May 10 1731, Oct. 25, Jacob Hallstelt, Sara Koolman; Thomas Ekkese, Rebecca Wood.
- 636 Gerrit, Oct. 13 1731, Nov. 1, Iden Meyer, Geertruyd Van Dalsen; Gerrit Blauwveldt, Cathryn his wife.
- 637 Marretje, Oct. 28 1731, Nov. 1, Jacob Quakdenbosch, Annaetje Brouwer; Johannes Meyer, Marretje his wife.
- 638 Jan, Oct. 18 1731, Nov. 1, Jan Ekkese, Geesje Straet; Theis Ekkese, Jannetje his wife.
- 639 Margritje, Oct. 25 1731, Nov. 8, Jacob Meyer, Rachel Batton; Theunis Haring, Wilme Boogaert.
- 640 Agnietje, Oct. 9 1731, Nov. 8, Wilh Hees, Geertje Pieterse; Abram Kammegeer, Lea his wife.
- 641 Magdalene, Oct. 21 1731, Dec. 6, James Christ, Magdalene De Marce; David Van Orten, Jacomya his wife.
- 642 Daniel, Nov. 15 1731, Dec. 6, Benjamin G'Row, Hannaetie Kuyper; Claes Kuyper, Lena his wife.
- 643 Abram, Nov. 15 1731, Dec. 6, Johannes Abr. Blauwveldt, Rachel De Marce; Abram Abr. Blauwveldt, Martytje his wife.
- 644 Elisabeth, Nov. 3 1731, Dec. 20, Lawis Claesse, Marytje Mathesse; Willem Smid, Marytje his wife.
- 645 Agnietje, Dec. 8 1731, Dec. 23, Jan Mares, Annetje Cammegeer; Gideon Verveelen, Susanna his wife.
- 646 Gerrit, Jan. 4 1731, Jan. 21, Joseph Blauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dalsen; Gerrit Hendrickse Blauvelt, Marytje his wife.
- 647 Marretje, Nov. 30 1731, Jan. 24 1731, Henderick Le Roe, Marytje Smidt; Johannes Meyer, Marretje his wife.
- 648 Theunis, Oct. 30 1731, Jan. 24 1731, Gysbert Kuyper, Antje Minnelay; Theunis Kuyper, Marretje his wife.
- 649 Sara, Jan. 18 1731, Jan. 24 1731, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Barent Nagel, Sara his wife.
- 650 Geertruyd, Jan. 18 1731, Jan. 31, Henderick Snyder, Cathrina Hoffman; Hermanus Hoffman, Geertruyd his wife.
- 651 Gerrit, Jan. 27 1731, Feb. 21, Daniel Schuerman, Wilme Blauvelt; Gerrit Huybertse Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 652 Lambertus, Mar. 4 1731, Mar. 28, Abram Smidt, Maria Taelma; Lambert Smidt, Margrith his wife.
- 653 Trytje, Mar. 3 1731, Mar. 28, Claes Kuyper, Lena Westerfeldt; Harmen Coerten, Tryntje his wife.
- 654 Johannes, Mar. 19 1731, Mar. 28, Wilh Bell, Lea Blauwveldt; Stoffel Bell in the name of Johannes Blauwveldt, Cathrina wife of Johannes Blauwveldt.
- 655 Murha, Apr. 2 1731, Apr. 11, Jan Kuir, Helena Van Schyven; Gabriel Ladelow, Maria Boogaert.
- 659 Leuntje, Apr. 3 1731, Apr. 15, Arie Koning, Elisabeth Hertje; Wilh De Grauw, Leuntje his wife.
- 657 Hermanus, Apr. 5 1731, Apr. 19, Johannes Schuyder, Christina Hoffman; Hermanus Hoffman, Geertruyd his wife.
- 658 Hermanus, Apr. 16 1731, May 9, Daenwe Taelma, Marytje Haring; Abram Haring, Dirkje his wife.
- 659 Abraham, Apr. 26 1731, May 16, Barentes Verveelen, Pietye Lameter; Abraham Lameter, Catrina his wife.
- 660 Dirk, May 10 1731, May 23, Cornelis Haringh, Lea Straet; Tryntie Buys, Jan Straet.
- 661 Rachel, April 25 1731, May 23, Josie Lems, Neelye Cuyper; Arie Smidt and his wife.
- 662 Corneus, Apr. 27 1731, May 30, Dirk Crom, Catrina Cuyper; Theunis Cuyper and his wife.
- 663 Samuel, May 18 1731, June 6, Abraham Quakenbos, Susanna Hellem [513]; Samuel Hellem, Elisabeth Van Houten.
- 664 Samuel, May 14 1731, June 13, Floris Kromm, Sertje Brouwer; Arie Smidt, Jannetje his wife.
- 665 Jan, June 6 1731, June 27, Gledieoon Verveelen, Susanna De Graef; Barent Nagel and his wife.
- 666 Marrietye, July 22 1731, July 11, Johannes Bogart, Marrietye Haringh; Pieter Maby and his wife.
- 667 Jacobus, June 15 1731, July 25, Jacob Van Der Belt, Hilliegout Hardenbergh; Andries Onderdonck and his wife.
- 668 Jacob, Aug. 22 1731, Sept. 5, Reynier Fieraboom, Grietye Van Hooeren; Jacob Fieraboom and his wife.
- 669 Jan, Sept. 2 1731, Sept. 12, Jacob Eekersen, Tryntie Hartje; Harmen Koerten and his wife.
- 670 Dievertje, Aug. 26 1731, Sept. 12, Isaac Gerrits Blauvelt, Sara Van Schyven; Frederiek Woertendyk and his wife.
- 671 Luntje, Oct. 9 1731, Oct. 17, Hunsapiel Hartie, Antie Pietersen; Willem De Grauw and his wife.
- 672 Elisabeth, Oct. 10 1731, Oct. 31, Jan Flieraboom, Altie Woertendyk; Frederiek Woertendyk and his wife.
- 673 Elisabeth, Oct. 19 1731, Oct. 31, Claes Van Houten, Grietie Haringh; Isaac Abrahamse Blauvelt and his wife.
- 674 Jacobus, Sept. 13 1731, Nov. 17 1731, Jan Makleen, Hannaetie Hogenkamp; Jan Haring, Aeltie his wife.
- 675 Drechie, Nov. 9 1731, Nov. 21, Gerrit Smidt, Brechie Haring; Theunis Haring, Brechie Taelma.
- 676 Cornelia, Dec. 1 1731, Dec. 19, Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterdrie Haringh; Abraham Abrahamse Blauvelt and his wife [?] Haringh.
- 677 Johannes, Dec. 11 1731, Dec. 27, Jacobus Blauwveldt, Elisabeth Everet; Thomas Hullin, Elisabeth his wife.
- 678 Abraham, Dec. 28 1731, Jan 23 1732, Pieter Maby, Catlyntie Bogart; Johannes Bogart and his wife.
- 679 Jacobus, Jan. 21 1732, Feb. 13, Jan Perrie, Catrina Steper; Jacobus De Klerck and his wife.
- 680 Claes, Feb. 26 1732, Feb. 27, Jacob Van Schyven, Marytje Pietersen; Claes Pietersen and his wife.
- 681 Weinpap, Feb. 19 1732, Feb. 27, Thomas Eekersen, Elisabeth Meyyer; Cornelius Eekersen and his wife.
- 682 Johannes, Mar. 17 1732, Mar. 26, Cornelius Eekersen, Rachel Blauvelt; Cornelius Blauvelt and his wife.
- 683 Sara, Feb. 21 1732, Apr. 2, Harmen Blauvelt, Catrina Eekersen; Jan Eekersen and his wife.
- 684 Elisabeth, Feb. 26 1732, Apr. 7, Henderick Cuyper, Elisabeth Allison; Jan Kuyper, Catharina Kromm.
- 685 Zara, Apr. 1 1732, Apr. 9, Jan Haringh, Aaltje Van Dalsen; Domine Mutzelius and his wife.
- 686 Margrithje, Apr. 14 1732, Apr. 30, Johannes Koning, Margrithje Van Hooru; Arie Koning, Elisabeth his wife.
- 687 Adrian, Feb. 23 1732, Apr. 30, Andrees Onderdonk, Marretje Remsen; Adrian Onderdonk, Sara his wife.
- 688 Catalyntje, Apr. 29 1732, May 7, Jacob Haringh, Maria Boogaert; Cornelis Haringh, Cathalyntje his wife.
- 689 Cornelis, Apr. 23 1732, May 14, Cornelis Kuyper, Dirkje Smidt; Cornelis Lambertse Smidt, Vrouwte his wife.
- 690 Pieter, Apr. 17 1732, May 14, Albert Westerveldt, Wiltje Boogaert; Theis Boogaert, Sytie his mother.
- 691 Susanna Cathrina, Jan. 15 1732, May 15, Lanester Symes, Margrithje Lydius; Joris Reusen in place of Jan Symes, Isabella Staets, Elisabeth Symes.
- 692 Daniel, May 3 1732, May 21, Isak Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth Meyer; Daniel Blauwveldt, Dirkje his wife.
- 693 Abraham, May 27 1732, June 4, Adolf Lendt, Clatie Haringh; Abraham Lendt, and his wife.
- 694 Stephen, Dec. 22 1731 [?], June 9 1732, Francois Garnier, Anne Garnier; Stephen Stephenze, Elisabeth Garnier.
- 695 Johannes, May 24 1732, June 18, Theunis Felten, Marytje Snyder; Johannes Trimmer and his wife.
- 696 Jan, May 10 1732, June 25, Joseph Wood, Margrit Wood; Douwe Taelma, Annetie his wife.
- 697 Henderick, Jan. 14 1732, July 2, Jacob Springsteen, Marretje Blauwveldt; Gerrit Blauwveldt, Marytje his wife.
- 698 Hendrick, June 26 1732, July 16, Daniel Blauvelt, Derriekie Meyyer; Gerrit Blauvelt and his wife.
- 699 Rachel, July 18 1732, July 23, Abraham Haringh, Dirkje Taelma; Jan Haringh and his wife.
- 700 Theunis, June 29 1732, Aug. 13, Theodorus Snedecker, Dirkje Vridt; Theunis [?] and his wife.
- 701 Johannes, July 29 1732, Aug. 23, Wollem Connenenn, Ruth Simmens; Jan Van Dalsen, Marytje Blauvelt.

- 702 Rem, Aug. 1 1733, Sept. 3, Hendrick Remsen, Chatlyntie Remsen; Rem Remsen and his wife.
- 703 Jacob, Aug. 27 1733, Sept. 21, Ide Meyer, Gertruy Van Dalsen; Jacob Blauvelt and his wife.
- 704 Johannus, Sept. 4 1733, Oct. 1, Jacob Quakenbos, Anatie Brouwer; Johannus Meyer and his wife.
- 705 Rachel, Aug. 27 1733, Oct. 1, Adolf Brouwer, Janitie Fardon; Joost Sabliscia and his wife.
- 706 Wilhelmus, Oct. 7 1733, Oct. 12, Wellem Bel, Leya Blauvelt; David Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 707 Elisabeth, May 1 1733, Oct. 22, James Oshon, Elisabeth Kuyper; Gysbert Krom, Cornelia his wife.
- 708 Gerrit, Nov. 27 1733, Dec. 17, Daniel Schnerman, Willemje Blauwvelt; Gerrit Huybertse Blauwvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 709 Petrus, Dec. 17 1733, Dec. 24, Pieter De Puy, Elisabeth Blauwvelt; Pieter Haringh, Grietje his wife.
- 710 Henderick, Jan. 4 1734, Jan. 11, Johannes Diederick Snyder, Aeltje Benne; Henderick Snyder, Cathrina his wife.
- 711 Antie, Nov. 30 1733, Jan. 21 1734, Sander Weaver [229], Marytie Storm; Pieter Kischlaer, Antie his wife.
- 712 Franzynie, Jan. 6 1734, Jan. 23, Rynier Fliereboom, Grietie Van Hooren; Christiaan Van Hooren, Margriete his wife.
- 713 Dlevertie, Jan. 7 1733, Feb. 4, Isaak Blauvelt, Sara Van Scheyven; Jan Kuer, Lena his wife.
- 714 Thomas, Oct. 23 1733, Feb. 4 1734, Johannes Eekesen, Sara Dyer; Thomas Eekesen, Maria his wife.
- 715 Abraham, Jan. 17 1734, Feb. 18, Lawies Van Ditmarsen, Antie Dyer; Cornelis Smidt, Sytie his wife.
- 716 Sara, Mar. 8 1733, Mar. 23, Douwe Talama, Auntie Blauvelt; Harne Blauvelt, Catrina his wife.
- 717 Marin, Mar. 9 1733, Apr. 1, Johanns Gerritse Blauvelt, Marritie Fliereboom; Jacob Fliereboom, Marytie his wife.
- 718 Johanns, Mar. 22 1733, Apr. 8, Henderick Snyder, Catrina Hofman; Johannes Diederick Snyder, Rachel Hofman.
- 719 Henderick, Mar. 25 1733, Apr. 15, William Hees, Geertie Pieterse; Andries Pieterse, Margriete Pieterse.
- 720 Elisabeth, Mar. 31 1733, May 13, Jan Feuw, Antie Snedeger; Gerrit Snedeger, Elisabeth Snedeger.
- 721 Albert, Mar. 6 1733, June 3, Gysbert Kuyper, Antje Minnelly; Albert Minnelly, Seitie, wife of Cornelis Smidt.
- 722 Feebie, Apr. 18 1733, June 3, Daniel Kokkelyet, Margritie Woedt; Rebecca Woedt.
- 723 Aeltie, June 1 1733, June 24, Johanns Kuyper, Sara Van Kleef; Henderick Kuyper, Aeltie Snedeger.
- 724 Cornelis, June 20 1733, July 1, Jacob Ekkese, Tryntie Kuyper; Cornelis Ekkese, Willemje his wife.
- 725 Wolvert, Dec. 10 1732, July 1 1733, Claes Kuyper, Marretje Ekker; Stephen Ekker, Engelje his wife.
- 726 Lammetje, May 18 1733, July 1, Jacob Polhemius, Marretje Remse; Yoris Remse, Sara his wife.
- 727 Jannetie, Aug. 23 [?] 1733, July 8, Arent De Graa, Angentic Sluyter; Jan Van Orden, Rachel his wife.
- 728 Maria, July 12 1733, July 15, Abraham Haringh, Martyntie Boongaert; Jan Boongaert, Maria his wife.
- 729 Tunnis, July 3 1733, July 22, Tunnis Kuyper, Marritie Blauvelt.
- 730 Johanns, July 11 1733, July 29, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; David Blauvelt, Catrina Spects, widow of Johannes Blauvelt.
- 731 Jannetie, July 30 1733, Aug. 19, Benyamen Girow, Annatie Kuyper; Jacob Eekesen, Tryntie his wife.
- 732 Gerretje, July 24 1733, Aug. 19, Floris Krom, Seytye Brouwer; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerretje his wife.
- 733 Margriete, July 24 1733, Aug. 19, Floris Krom, Seytye Brouwer; Tunnis Krom, Grietie his wife.
- 734 Cornelius, Sept. 2 1733, Sept. 16, Abraham Smidt, Maria Talama; Cornelius Smidt, Vrontie his wife.
- 735 Myndert, Jan. 20 1734, Sept. 16, Jan Makkeu, Anatie Hogenkamp; Myndert Hogenkamp, Brichgie Talama.
- 736 Elisabeth, Sept. 6 1733, Sept. 23, Arie Koningh, Elisabeth Hiertje; Arie Strack, Geertje his wife.
- 737 Walters, Sept. 16 1733, Sept. 34, Jan Cuer, Lena Van Scheyven; Jan Bogaert, Margritie Abrahamse Haringh.
- 738 Johanns, Oct. 2 1734, Oct. 18, Gideon Verveelen, Susanna De Graaf; Johanns Kammezaer, Vrontie his wife.
- 739 Jacobus, Oct. 20 1733, Oct. 21, Tunnis De Klerck, Catrina Nax; Jacobus De Klerck, Annetie his wife.
- 740 Henner, Mar. 27 1733, Oct. 28, Jacob Hallsted, Sara Koolman; Jan Eekesen.
- 741 Christina, Oct. 31 1733, Nov. 11, Johanns Truimper, Marytie Felten; William Felten, Christina his wife.
- 742 Maria, Oct. 14 1733, Nov. 41, Jacobus Bronwer, Jannetie Hertie; William De Graa, Luutie his wife.
- 733 Daniel, Nov. 18 1733, Nov. 15, Abraham Abrahamse Blauvelt, Rachel De Murest; Daniel De Marest, Rebecca his wife.
- 744 Margrithje, Nov. 9 1733, Dec. 2, Cornelis Ekkese, Rachel Blauwvelt; Mathis Ekkese, Janneke his wife.
- 745 Catrina, Nov. 21 1733, Dec. 9, Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth Efferet; Cornelis Blauvelt, Catrina Efferet.
- 746 Abraham, Dec. 5 1733, Dec. 16, Johanns Abrahamse Blauvelt, Rachel De Marist; Abraham Abrahamse Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 747 Sara, Dec. 4 1733, Dec. 16, Petrus Obblinis, Sara Nagel; Barint Nagel, Sara his wife.
- 748 Sara, Nov. 19 1733, Dec. 16, Pieter Teoon, Margritie Reyserse; Gerrit Huybertse, Catryn his wife.
- 749 Isaac, Nov. 23 1733, Dec. 16, Salomon Jeomans, Neeltie Springsteen; Thomas Smidt, Mareytie his wife.
- 750 Grietie, Dec. 7 1733, Dec. 23, Cornelis Haring, Lea Stradt; Jan Eekesen, jr., Geesie his wife.
- 751 Margriete, Dec. 2 1733, Dec. 30, Jacobus Van Derbilt, Hillel Hardenbergh; [no names].
- 752 Annetie, Dec. 23 1733, Jan. 1 1734, Jan Van Dalsen, Dirckie Talama; Douwe Talama, Annetie his wife.
- 753 Jeremias, "aged person," Jan. 1, 1734, [no name] Yeoman, [no name]; [no names].
- 754 Samuel, "aged person, brother of the last," Jan. 1 1734, [no name] Yeomans, [no name]; [no names].
- 755 Sara, Aug. 19 1733, Jan. 1 1734, Jeremias Jociuons, Marta Woedt; Cornelius Kuyper, Dirckie his wife.
- 756 Jacob, Dec. 29 1733, Jan. 27 1734, Abraham Quacklenbos, Susanna Helling; Jacob Quacklenbos, Annatie his wife.
- 757 Josna, "aged person," Feb. 3 1734, [no name] Kanelin, [no name]; [no names].
- 758 Johanns, Jan. 21 1734, Feb. 3, Johanns Snyder, Christina Hoffman; Henderick Snyder, Catrina his wife.
- 759 Aaltie, Jan. 11 1734, Feb. 3, Henderick Kuyper, Elisabeth Eekesen; Klaes Kuyper, Leena his wife.
- 760 Johanns, Jan. 13 1734, Feb. 10, Koenrad Roeger, Geertie Hartie; Arie Koningh, Elisabeth his wife.
- 761 Jemima, "aged person," Feb. 24 1734, [no name] Babbok, [no name]; [no names].
- 762 Daniel, Feb. 27 1734, Mar. 17, Jan Perrie, Catrina Styper; Roelof Van Houten, Marritie his wife.
- 763 Treyntie, Mar. 6 1734, "baptized at home" Mar. 18, Jan Cornelis Ekkese, Geesje Strack; Jacob Ekkese, Treyntie his wife.
- 764 Rebecca, Mar. [?] 1734, "baptized at home" Mar. 19, William Honnicomb, Ruth Seamen; Rynier Heyserryck, Marretje his wife.
- 765 Treyntie, Mar. 21 1734, Mar. 24, Adriaen Strack, Geertje Casper; Johannes Meyer, Marretje his wife.
- 766 Jan, Mar. 19 1734, Mar. 24, Matheys Eekesen, Janneke Strack; Jan Eekesen, Marytie his wife.
- 767 Rachel, Mar. 12 1734, Mar. 31, Klaes Kuyper, Heleena Westervelt; Jacob Eekeseu, Tryntie his wife.
- 768 Abraham, Mar. 6 1734, Mar. 31, Harmen Blauvelt, Catrina Ecker; Gerrit Smidt, Brichgie his wife.
- 769 Maria, Feb. 19 1734, Apr. 7, Henderick Laroe, Maria Smidt; Abraham Smidt, Maria his wife.
- 770 Caleb, Mar. 12 1734, Apr. 7, Joseph Sunmins, Neeltie Kuyper; Gysburt Kuyper, Antie his wife.
- 771 Jan, Mar. 13 1734, Apr. 7, [no name] [82], Alida Verveelen [82]; Daniel Schurman, Alida Verveelen, wife of Hubartus Blauvelt [888].
- 772 Rachel, Apr. 7 1734, Apr. 15, Theunis Felten, Maria Engelbert; William Felten, Rachel Hofman.
- 773 Sara, Apr. 3 1734, Apr. 28, Andris Onderdonck, Marritie Remsen; Jacobus Vanderbilt, Hillel his wife.
- 774 Catlyntie, Apr. 22 1734, Apr. 28, Hansyacob Hiertie, Antie Pieterse; Klaes Pieterse, Grietie Pieterse his daughter.
- 775 Jacob, Mar. 9 1734, Apr. 28, Jan Wilse, Anna Oodel; Jan Vansent, Abieged his wife.
- 776 Johannes, May 2 1734, May 5, Stoffel Bell, Annetje Meyer; Johannes Meyer, Marretje his wife.
- 777 Tryntie, [no date], May 12 1734, Jacob Kool, Jannetie Van Scheyven; Jan Van Orden, Rachel his wife.
- 778 Annetie, May 14 1734, May 19, Pouls Kieslaer, Lea Hoffman; Pieter Kieslaer, Annetie his wife.
- 779 Jannetie, Mar. 5 1734, June 2, Jacob Springhsteen, Marritie Blauvelt; Reyzer Springhsteen, Jannetie Springhsteen his mother.
- 780 Francis, Apr. 2 1734, June 20, Frantz Garnier, Anna Secart; Pieter Barthe, Mary wife of James Secart.
- 781 Mary, May 24 1734, June 23, Henry Ludlow, Maria Carbet; Frederick Muzelins, Mary his wife.
- 782 Maria, June 21 1734, June 30, Cornelius Blauvelt, Grietie Talama; Abraham Smidt, Maria his wife.

- 783 Chrestiena, July 19 1734, Aug. 1, Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Myyer; Ide Myyer, Geertruydt his wife.
- 784 Abraham, July 25 1734, Aug. 11, Jacob Van Scheyven, Marytje Pieterse; Pieter Van Scheyven, Margrietje Pieterse.
- 785 Joost, Aug. 5 1734, Aug. 25, Pieter Meelie, Catlyntje Hoo-gart; Joost Zabrowski, Christina his wife.
- 786 Sara, Aug. 12 1734, Sept. 8, Henderick Kierse, Judick For-seur [879]; Barint Nagel, Sara his wife.
- 787 Thomas, July 26 1734, Sept. 8, Thomas De Key, Christlun Duncan; Gabriel Ludlow, Frances his wife.
- 788 Rachel, Aug. 25 1734, Sept. 8, Jan Haringh, Aeltje Van Dal-sen; Ide Myyer, Geertruyt his wife.
- 789 Jacobus, Aug. 28 1734, Sept. 22, Barnardus Verveelen, Jan-nettie Van Derbeek; Richard Truman [?], Cornelia Ver-veelen.
- 790 Christina, Aug. 23 1734, Sept. 22, Henderick Snyder, Catrina Hofman; Johannes Snyder, Christina Hofman his wife.
- 791 Marriette, Sept. 9 1734, Sept. 29, Isaac Johannisse Blauvelt, Elisabeth Myyer; Johannes Myyer, Marriette his wife.
- 792 Abraham, Oct. 3 1734, Oct. 20, Barendt Kool, Christina Dool-bage; Abraham Kool, Annetje his wife.
- 793 Catrina, Oct. 12 1734, Oct. 29, William Bell, Lea Blauvelt; Cor-nelius Blauvelt, Grietie his wife.
- 794 Henderick, Oct. 7 1734, Oct. 23, Henderick Henderickse, Jan-nettie Ackerman; Johannes Myer, Marriette his wife.
- 795 Abraham, Oct. 12 1734, Oct. 27, Abraham Abrahamse Har-ingh, Maria De Marest; Abraham Haringh, Direkie his wife.
- 796 Margrietje, Oct. 29 1734, Nov. 10, Thuenis Haringh, Sara Blauvelt; Pieter Haringh, Grietie his wife.
- 797 Maria, Nov. 14 1734, Nov. 17, Abraham Haringh, Direkie Talama; Douwe Talama, Marytje his wife.
- 798 Petrus, Nov. 6 1734, Nov. 17, Jacob Quackenbos, Annalie Brouwer; Ryndier Woertendyck, Diervertje his mother.
- 799 William, Oct. 19 1734, Nov. 17, Johannes Diderick Snyder, Ael-tje Beunlt; Henry Ludlow, Mary his wife.
- 800 Barendt, Nov. 2 1734, Nov. 24, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Barendt Nagel, Sara his wife.
- 801 Thuenis, Oct. 27 1734, Nov. 24, Douwe Talama, Annetje Blau-velt; Thuenis Talama, Margrietje his wife.
- 802 Joris, Nov. 1, 1734, Dec. 1, Jacob Polheuius, Marretje Rense; [no names].
- 803 Thuenis, Nov. 12 1734, Jan. 5 1735, Samuel Jeomans, Eva Cas-per; Adrian Straet, Geertje his wife.
- 804 Cornelius, Dec. 30 1734, Jan. 19 1735, Johannes Kuyper, Sara Van Kleef; Cornelius Kuyper, Direkie his wife.
- 805 Gerrit, Jan. 59 1735, Feb. 16, Hubartus Blauvelt, Alida Ver-veelen; Gerrit Huybertse, Catryna his wife.
- 806 Abraham, Feb. 26 1735, Mar. 23, Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel Blauvelt; Thuenis Krom, Grietie his wife.
- 807 Johannes, Mar. 19 1735, Mar. 30, Myndert Hogenkamp, Hele-na Krom; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerriette his wife.
- 808 Dirk, Feb. 17 1735, Mar. 30, Theodoris Snedeger, Direkie Vildt; [no names].
- 809 Johannes, Mar. 20 1735, April 6, Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterette Haring; Johannes Abrahamse Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 810 Johannes, Mar. 27 1735, April 7, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Cornelius Blauvelt, Grietie his wife.
- 811 Isaac, Mar. 24 1735, April 13, Isaac Gerritse Blauvelt, Sara Van Scheyven; Isaac Abrahamse Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 812 Jacomyntje, April 6 1735, April 27, Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna Helling; Thuenis Helling, Grietie his wife.
- 813 Heleena, Apr. 24 1735, May 11, Thomas Meelie, Henderickje Hogenkamp; Paulis Yarekse, Tontie his wife.
- 814 Petrus, Apr. 3 1735, May 18, Johannes Maby, Susanna Biert-ven; Peter Maby, Catlyntje his wife.
- 815 Cornelius, Apr. 19 1735, May 26, Gysbert Kuyper, Antie Men-nely; Cornelius Kuyper, Direkie his wife.
- 816 Anatle, May 13 1735, June 1, Pieter Nix, Cornelia De Gran; Cornelius Cornelisse Haringh, Lea his wife.
- 817 Jacobus, May 17 1735, June 8, Klaes Kuyper, Marriette Ecker; James Osborn, Elisabeth his wife.
- 818 William, May 31 1735, June 15, Jan Cure, Lena Van Schey-ven; Cornelius Cosynse, Debora his wife.
- 819 Daniel, Jan. 16 1735, July 13, Daniel Couquillet, Mary Serr-atic; Themothus Town.
- 820 Hester, Mar. 30 1735, July 13, John Borre, Sasanna Scratie; Daniel Couquillet.
- 821 Nicolaes, June 20 1735, July 13, Andreas Pieterse, Sara Hal-drom; Nicolaes Pieters, Annetie his wife.
- 822 Lea, June 21 1735, July 13, Benjamin Geron, Annetie Kuy-per; Jan Talama, Lea Hurtle.
- 823 Aengenitie, June 13 1735, July 13, Thuenis De Klerck, Cath-riena Nax; Matthus Nax, Willemynthe Nax wife of Wil-lem Vredenburg.
- 824 Henry, June 22 1735, July 23, Henry Joursy, Nenny Saratjer Jan Kuyper, Sara his wife.
- 825 Lambertus, July 4 1735, July 27, Cornelius Cuyper, Direkie Smidt; Lammert Smidt, Annetie his wife.
- 826 Jannetie, July 26 1735, Aug. 17 1735, Petrus Oblinus, Sara Na-gel; Jacobus Torneur, Jacomyntje his wife.
- 827 Jacobus, Sept. 1 1735, Sept. 7, David Jacobus Demarest, Mar-grietje Haringh; Jacobus De Marest, Grietie his wife.
- 828 Gerrit, Sept. 17 1735, Sept. 28, Gerrit Smidt, Brechgie Har-ingh; Gerrit Blauvelt, Marytje his wife.
- 829 Jan, Sept. 11 1735, Oct. 5, William Haldrom, Margrietje Pie-terse; Jan Haldrom, Cornelia his wife.
- 830 Anna Catrina, Sept. 13 1735, Oct. 5, Johannes Trunpfer, Marytje Felten; Thuenis Felten, Marytje his wife.
- 831 Martina, Sept. 28 1735, Oct. 5, Abraham Abrahamse Blau-velt, Rachel De Marest; David De Marest, Sara his wife.
- 832 Roelof, Oct. 2 1735, Oct. 9, Johannes Van Houten, Jannetie Outwater; Roelof Van Houten, Marriette his wife.
- 833 Willem, July 12 1735, Oct. 19, Benjamin Osborn, Elisabet Houtyn; Thuenis Cuyper, Marriette his wife.
- 834 Margritje, Nov. 4 1735, Nov. 16, Barint Jansen, Geertruyt Er-bis; Stoffel Bell and Margrietje Jurrieyanse, wife of Jo-hannes Jurrieyanse, in the name of Johannes Pieter Er-bis and Catharina his wife.
- 835 Patience, Sept. 2 1735, Nov. 23, Jan Willse, Annetie Oodel; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerriette his wife.
- 836 Jan, Nov. 18 1735, Nov. 30, Thomas Eekesen, Maria De Ma-rest; Jan Eekesen, Marytje his wife.
- 837 Abraham, Oct. 26 1735, Nov. 30, Jacobus Brouwer, Januetie Hertie; Samuel Brouwer, Maria his wife.
- 838 Jacob, Nov. 30 1735, Dec. 14, Jan Eekesen, Geessie Straedt; Ja-cob Eekesen, Tryntie his wife.
- 839 Cathrina, Dec. 15 1735, Dec. 21, Johannes Boogaert, Marriette Haringh; Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 840 Jan, Dec. 7 1735, Jan. 1 1736, Jan Corns Haringh, Rensye Blauvelt; Cornelius Haringh, Lea his wife.
- 841 Elisabeth, Dec. 29 1735, Jan. 18 1736, Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisa-bedt Effert; Jan Nagel, Elisabeth his wife.
- 842 Marriette, Dec. 9 1735, Jan. 18 1736, Aenge-uictie Sluyter; Johannes Blauvelt, Marriette his wife.
- 843 Jan, Jan. 16 1736, Jan. 25, Abraham Smidt, Maria Talama; Jan Talama, Leena his wife.
- 844 Maria, Dec. 26 1735, Feb. 1 1736, Dirk Crom, Cathrina Cuyper; Gerrit Blauvelt, Marytje his wife.
- 845 Maria, Jan. 6 1736, Feb. 1, Arie Koning, Elisabeth Hartie; Hansyaac Hertie, Andie his wife.
- 846 Tittie, Jan. 27 1736, Feb. 1, Petrus Van Scheyven, Cornelia Verveelen; Bernarders Verveelen, Januetie his wife [sic].
- 847 Abraham, Nov. 12 1735, Feb. 8 1736, John Few, Elsy Sued-eger; Johannes Kuyper, Sara his wife.
- 848 Johannes, Dec. 28 1735, Feb. 15 1736, Henderick Cuyper, Elisa-bedt Ellesen; Cornelis Lammertse Smidt, Vrontie his wife.
- 849 Jacobus, Feb. 11 1736, Feb. 15, David Brouwer, Jannetie Her-tie; Harmen Koerten, Tryntie his wife.
- 850 Lea, Feb. 9 1736, Feb. 15, William Bell, Lea Blauvelt; Thuenis Haringh, Sara his wife.
- 851 Sara, Feb. 9 1736, Feb. 15, Willem Bell, Lea Blauvelt; Thuenis Haringh, Sara his wife.
- 852 Marytje [“ Maria ”], Dec. 29 1735, Feb. 22 1736, Casper Hael, Sara Matthyse; Frans Van Salce, Marytje Smidt.
- 853 Harmenis, Jan. 8 1736, Feb. 22, Jacob Springhsteen, Marri-ette Blauvelt; Harmen Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 854 Lybietje, Feb. 8 1736, Feb. 22, Barnardus Verveelen, Jannetie Van Derbeek; Wreneder Burger, Margritje his wife.
- 855 Elisabeth, Feb. 14 1736, Feb. 23, Joseph Blauvelt, Elisabeth Van Dulseu; Jan Van Dulseu, Direkie his wife.
- 856 Margrietje, Feb. 28 1736, Mar. 7, Abraham Haringh, Martynie Boongaert; Klaes Van Houten, Grietie his wife.
- 857 Sara, Feb. 23 1736, Mar. 21, Jacobus Torneur, Jacomyntje Oblinus; Petrus Oblinus, Sara his wife.
- 858 Marytje, Feb. 23 1736, Mar. 31, Albert Westervelt, Wilempye Boogaert; Roelof Westervelt, Tryntie Van Scheyven.
- 859 Elisabeth, [no date], Mar. 28 1736, Joseph Anderson, Mary Johnson; Paulus Kiescher, Lea his wife.
- 860 Abraham, Oct. 18 1735, Apr. 18 1736, Henderick De Ronde, Cathrina Lent; Abraham Lent, Christina Lam.
- 861 Johannes, Feb. 27 1736, Apr. 18, Johannes Lam, Christina Lent; Jacob Lam and his wife.
- 862 Abraham, Dec. 25 1735, Apr. 18 1736, Frans Lent, Elisabeth Lent; Abraham Lent and his wife.
- 863 Cathrin, Sept. 11 1735, Apr. 18 1736, Henderick Lent, Elisa-bedt Storm; Harknillus Lent, Cathrina Lent.
- 864 Gabriel, Apr. 5 1736, Apr. 18, Gabriel Ludlow, Frances Dun-can; Henry Ludlow, Sara Ludlow.
- 865 Thuenis, Mar. 14 1736, Apr. 18, Joseph Seamans, Noeltje Kuy-per; Thuenis Kayper, Marriette his wife.

- 866 Jacob, Apr. 2 1736, Apr. 18, Jacob Eckesen, Thyrntie Kuyper; Klaes Kuyper, Lea Hartie.
- 867 Sara, Apr. 18 1736, Apr. 23, Hendrick Hendrickse, Jannetie Ackerman; David Ackerman, Sara his wife.
- 868 Cathrina, Apr. 8 1736, Apr. 25, Adolph Lent, Chesye Haringh; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterie his wife.
- 869 Rein, Mar. 23 1736, Apr. 26, Anderies Onderdonck, Marretie Remsen; Rein Remsen Jun., Fommietie his wife.
- 870 Pieter, Apr. 12 1736, Apr. 26, Matthys Boogert, Margrietie Talama; Allebert Westervelt, Fytie Boogert.
- 871 Hendrick, Apr. 5 1736, May 16, Hendrick Remsen, Cathlyntie Remsen; Johannes Remsen.
- 872 Cornelius, May 10 1736, May 23, Cornelus Haringh, Lea Straat; Cornelus Haringh, Cathlyntie his wife.
- 873 David, Dec. 24 1735, May 23 1736, Jacob Hallsted, Sara Koolman; Jan Eckesen, Sara his daughter.
- 874 Jacob, May 2 1736, May 23, Samuel Brouwer, Maria Hertie; Harmen Koerten, Thyrntie his wife.
- 875 Fridericus, June 1 1736, June 6, Johannes Jurgaense, Margrithie Meyer; Fridericus Muzelin, Mary his wife.
- 876 Samuel, Apr. 9 1736, Sept. 25, Salomon Dec, Doortia Haek; Samuel Dec, Susanna Dec.
- 877 Geertruyt, June 29 1736, July 18, Johannes Diderick Snyder, Aeltie Bennet; Johannes Snyder, Christina his wife.
- 878 Arie, June 13, 1736, July 25, William Canble, Aeltie Minnelly; Arie Smidt, Jannetie his wife.
- 879 Eva, June 29 1736, Aug. 8, Hendrick Kiereen, Judick Fursow [786]; William Nagel, Marytie Itaton.
- 880 Martha, July 19 1736, Aug. 15, Henry Ludlow, Mary Corbet; Richard Brady, Esq., Frances Ludlow.
- 881 Gerrit, Aug. 30 1736, Sept. 5, Abraham Gerritse Blauvelt, Geertruyt Slingerlant; Gerrit Huybertse, Cathryn his wife.
- 882 Cathrina, Aug. 16 1736, Sept. 5, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Theunis Haringh, Sara his wife.
- 883 Gerrit, Aug. 19 1736, Sept. 12, Johannes Gerritse Blauvelt, Marriette Flierboom; Gerrit Huybertsen, Cathryn his wife.
- 884 Margriette, Aug. 19 1736, Sept. 12, Johannes Gerritse Blauvelt, Marriette Flierboom; Rynier Flierboom, Grietie his wife.
- 885 Thyrntie, Aug. 30 1736, Sept. 12, Matthys Eckesen, Jannicken Straadt; Jacob Eckesen, Thyrntie his wife.
- 886 Gysbert, Aug. 29 1736, Sept. 12, Myndert Hogenkamp, Heleena Krom; Gysbert Krom, Cornelia his wife.
- 887 Abraham, Aug. 23 1736, Sept. 19, Jacob Quackenbos, Annatye Brouwer; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 888 Tietje, Aug. 31 1736, Sept. 19, Hubartus Blauvelt, Alida Verveelen; Barnardus Verveelen, Jannetie his wife.
- 889 Carlj, Aug. 29 1736, Sept. 24, William Ludlow, Mary Duncan; Domine Fredericus Muzelin, Mary his wife.
- 890 Jan, Sept. 10 1736, Oct. 3, Johannes Hogenkamp, Cathlyntie Ariejanse; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerritje his wife.
- 891 Elisabeth, Sept. 19 1736, Oct. 3, Cornelius Blauvelt, Grietie Talama; Petrus De Puy, Elisabeth his wife.
- 892 Leena, June 4 1736, Oct. 10, Steeve Ecker, Engeltje Cankelen; Lyvrence Cankelen, Aeltie his wife.
- 893 Jan, Aug. 31 1736, Oct. 10, Matthys Boeckhouyt, Elisabeth Hertyn; Jan Mertyn, Effye his wife.
- 894 Aelbert, Sept. 10 1736, Oct. 17, Aelbert Mennely, Leena Smael; Cornelius Smedt, Sytje his wife.
- 895 Machdeleena, Oct. 8 1736, Oct. 31, Abraham Bantha, Anaatye Van Hooren; Jacob Bantha, Rachel his wife.
- 896 Joris, Oct. 2 1736, Nov. 7, Joris Remsen, jr., Elisabeth Snedeger; Joris Remsen, Sara his wife.
- 897 Jannetie, Oct. 2 1736, Nov. 28, Lawies Ditmaersen, Antye Dyer; Thuenis Talama, Jannetie his sister.
- 898 Isaac, Oct. 20 1736, Nov. 28, Ide Myer, Geertruyt Van Dalsem; Isaac Jolau Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 899 Arie, Oct. 30 1736, Nov. 28, Lammert Smidt, Johenne Hardenbergh; Arie Smidt, Jannetie his wife.
- 900 Klaes, Nov. 16 1736, Nov. 28, Thuenis Van Houten, Rebecca Nagel; Klaes Van Houten, Grietie his wife.
- 901 Koenraet, Nov. 18 1736, Nov. 28, Hansyacob Hertie, Antye Pieterse; Johannes De Gran, Leuntie his mother.
- 902 Cornelis, Nov. 18 1736, Dec. 12, Thomas Eckesen, Elisabeth Meyyer; Cornelis Eckesen, Willimpie his wife.
- 903 Willim, Nov. 19 1736, Dec. 12, Thuenis Felten, Marytie Engclbert; Willim Felten, Christina his wife.
- 904 Petrus, Nov. 20 1736, Dec. 19, Hendrick Snyder, Cathrina Hofman; Pieter Kiesecler, Antye his wife.
- 905 Johannes, Dec. 14 1736, Dec. 25, Barent Janse, Geertruyt Erbis; Johannes Meyer, Marriette his wife.
- 906 Abraham, Nov. 27 1736, Dec. 25, Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna Hellug; Abraham Banta, Aumtie his wife.
- 907 Jacobus, Dec. 12 1736, Dec. 26, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Jacobus De Klerck, Antye his wife.
- 908 Machdeleena, Apr. 6 1736, Dec. 26, William James, Jannetie Hogenkamp; Paulus Jurkse, Thuenie his wife.
- 909 Jacob, Dec. 12 1736, Jan. 2 1737, Joost De Marest, Maria Meyyer; Jacob Meyyer, Thyrntie his daughter.
- 910 Elisabeth, Dec. 7 1736, Jan. 9 1737, Cornelis Eckesen, Rachel Blauvelt; Thomas Eckesen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 911 Cathrina, Nov. 5 1736, Jan. 9 1737, Hendrick Laroe, Marytie Smidt; Cornelis Smidt, Yrontye his wife.
- 912 Ide, Jan. 4 1737, Jan. 21, Abraham Kool, Annetje Meyyer; Ide Meyyer, Geertruyt his wife.
- 913 Pieter, Dec. 14 1736, Jan. 23 1737, Jan Van Blerckum, Jannetie Lendit; Pieter Thebon, Margriette his wife.
- 914 David, Dec. 14 1736, Jan. 23 1737, Jan Van Blerckum, Jannetie Lendit; David Blauvelt, Maria his sister.
- 915 Maria, Jan. 25 1737, Feb. 6, Daniel De Klerck, Meusche Smidt; Cornelis Smidt, Sytje his wife.
- 916 Anna, Jan. 10 1737, Feb. 6, John Mahy, Susanna Biertyeen; Joost Zibrowski, Christina his wife.
- 917 Harrie, Jan. 30 1737, Feb. 21, Douwe Talama, Annetie Blauvelt; Harrie Talama, Jannetie Talama his sister.
- 918 Jan, Feb. 11 1737, Feb. 20, Anderies Pieterse, Sara Haldron; Jan Haldron, Cornelia his wife.
- 919 David, Feb. 19 1737, Feb. 27, Abraham Abs. Haringh, Maria De Marest; David De Marest, Sara his wife.
- 920 Margriette, Feb. 8 1737, Mar. 13, Johannes Trumper, Marytie Felten; Willim Felten, Christina his wife.
- 921 Harmanis, Feb. 28 1737, Mar. 20, Paulus Kiesecler, Lea Hofman; Harmanis Hofman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 922 Sara, Feb. 3 1737, Mar. 20, Jacobus Van Derbilt, Hillette Hardenbergh; Lammert Smidt, Johanna his wife.
- 923 Annetje, Feb. 18 1737, Mar. 27, Cornelis Cuyper, Dirckie Smidt.
- 924 Susanna, Mar. 31 1737, Apr. 7, Johannes Roeger, Hester Verveelen; Gideon Verveelen, Susanna his wife.
- 925 Coenraet, Mar. 18 1737, Apr. 10, Machel Hertie, Jannetie Doeremus; Johannes De Gran, Leuntie his mother.
- 926 Cornelia, Apr. 2 1737, Apr. 11, Willim Winter, Hester Haldron; Jan Haldron, Cornelia his wife.
- 927 Petrus, Apr. 6 1737, Apr. 15, Theunis Haringh, Sara Blauvelt; Pieter Haringh, Grietie his wife.
- 928 Fytie, Apr. 7 1737, Apr. 24, Douwe Talama, Marytie Haringh; Pieter De Marest, Grietie his wife.
- 929 Rachel, Apr. 13 1737, May 8, Jacob Van Scheyven, Marytie Pieterse; Jacobus Westerveldt, Dirckie Westerveldt in place of Debora, wife of Jacobus Westerveldt.
- 930 Cathrina, Apr. 13 1737, May 8, Johannes Cuyper, Sara Van Kleit; Klaes Cuyper, Lea Hertie.
- 931 Barent, May 8 1737, May 29, Petrus Oblicien, Sara Nagel; Barent Nagel, Sara his wife.
- 932 Thuenis, May 22 1737, May 29, Jan Talama, Heleena Blauvelt; Thuenis Talama, Margriette his wife.
- 933 Elisabeth, June 8 1737, June 12, Isaac Jolannis Blauvelt, Elisabeth Myyer; Gerrit Smidt, Brechye his wife.
- 934 Jacobus, July 1 1737, July 17, Jacobus Westervelt, Debora Van Scheyven; Arie Ariejanse, Dirckie Westervelt.
- 935 Hendrick, July 7 1737, July 24, Stoffel Bell, Annetje Myyer; Hendrick Bell, Elisabeth Myyer.
- 936 Wouter, July 29 1737, Aug. 14, Petrus Van Scheyven, Cornelia Verveelen; Isaac Verveelen, Thyrntie his wife.
- 937 Engeltje, Aug. 20 1737, Sept. 25, Willim Ennuit, Elisabeth Mangen; Abraham Ennuit, Marytie his wife.
- 938 Steeve, Apr. 16 1737, Sept. 25, Klaes Cuyper, Marriette Ecker; Steeve Ecker, Engeltje his wife.
- 939 Marriette, Apr. 28 1737, Sept. 25 1737, Samuel Jommens, Geertruyt Springhsteen; Klaes Cuyper, Marriette his wife.
- 940 Geertruyt, Aug. 26 1737, Sept. 25, Johannes Snyder, Christina Hofman; Harmanis Hofman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 941 Georg Duncan, Sept. 19 1737, Sept. 25, Gabriel Ludlow, Frances Duncan; James Duncan, Mary Duncan, wife of William Ludlow.
- 942 Matthys, Sept. 30 1737, Oct. 25, Thuenis De Klerck, Cathrina Nax; Rynier Nax, Alida Nax.
- 943 Divertje, Sept. 17 1737, Oct. 30, John Orre, Lena Van Scheyven; Abraham Haring, Sam Blauvelt wife of Isaac Blauvelt.
- 944 Neeltje, Sept. 10 1737, Nov. 6, Theodoris Snedeger, Dirckie Vliet.
- 945 Willim, Oct. 19 1737, Nov. 6, Willim Felten jr., Elisabeth Perrélema; Willim Felten, Christina his wife.
- 946 Barnardus, Oct. 30 1737, Nov. 20, Barnardus Verveelen, Jannetie Vanderbeek; Daniel Verveelen, Susanna Mairud.
- 947 Cathlyntie, Oct. 12 1737, Nov. 20, William Haldron, Margriette Pieterse; Klaes Pieterse, Annetje his wife.

- 948 Jannetje, Nov. 13 1737, Nov. 20, Myndert Hogenkamp, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Martynis Hogenkamp, Jannetje Hogenkamp.
- 949 Cathlyntie, Nov. 13 1737, Dec. 4, Claes Pieterse, Cathrina Meyer; Anderis Pieterse, Sara his wife.
- 950 Nicolaes, Mar. 25 1737, Dec. 4, Lwieselase, Marytie Mathyse; Frans Van Salee, Elisabeth his wife.
- 951 Thomas, Jan. 9 1738, Jan. 12, Johannes Van Houten, Jannetie Outwater; Cathrina Van Houten.
- 952 Henderick, Dec. 16 1737, Jan. 15 1738, William Sickels, Elisabeth Kuyper.
- 953 Elisabeth, Jan. 11 1738, Jan. 22, Johannes Mangel, Marytie Retan; Abraham Retan, Elisabeth Retan.
- 954 Johannes, Jan. 6 1738, Jan. 29, Coenraet Roeger, Geertje Hertye; Hansyneob Hertye, Margriete Anderisse.
- 955 Maria, Jan. 28 1738, Feb. 5, Pieter Maby, Cathlyntie Boogaert; Jacob Haring, Maria his wife.
- 956 Antye, Jan. 6 1738, Feb. 12, Arie Koning, Elisabeth Hertye; Jacob Cool, Jannetje his wife.
- 957 Helcema, Jan. 1 1738, Feb. 12, Jacob Springhsteen, Marriete Blauvelt; Samuel Joumans, Geertruyt his wife.
- 958 Maria, Mar. 2 1738, Mar. 12, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; William Nagel, Maria Blauvelt.
- 959 Gerret, Mar. 12 1738, Apr. 2, Arie Blauvelt, Jannetje Van Hooring; Gerrit Huybertse Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 960 Antye, Apr. 1 1738, Apr. 23, Pieter Nix, Cornelia De Graaf; Johannes Gerritse Blauvelt, Antye his wife.
- 961 Henderick, Apr. 2 1738, Apr. 30, Thomas Meups, Henderickye Hogenkamp; Myndert Hogenkamp, Jannetje his wife.
- 962 Fytie, Apr. 13 1738, Apr. 30, Pieter Boogart, Rachel Van Hooren; Matthys Boogart, Fytie Boogart.
- 963 Cornelia, Apr. 7 1738, Apr. 30, Pieter Truman, Elsie Burger; Richart Truman, Jannetje his wife.
- 964 Geertruyt, Apr. 13 1738, May 14, Harmanis Kiselar, Rachel Hofman; Harmanus Hofman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 965 Direk, May 13 1738, May 21, Jacob Straet, Sara Eckesen; Jan Eckesen, Geesye his wife.
- 966 Jan, Apr. 14 1737, May 21 1738, John Wilsen, Hanna Odde; Cornelius Eikesen, Willimpie his wife.
- 967 Maria, Jan. 3 1737, May 22 1738, Johannes Ferdou, Patience Odde; Abraham Haring, Jan.
- 968 Claesye, May 12 1738, May 22, William Woynat, Lea Quackenbos; Benjamin Quackenbos, Claesye his wife.
- 969 John, May 2 1738, May 28, Joseph Woodt, Jacomyntie Van Sylen; Johannes Van Sylen, Lena Van Sylen.
- 970 Cornelius, May 21 1738, May 28, Cornelius Smidt, Maria Haring; Cornelius Smidt, Sytie his wife.
- 971 Tletye, May 12 1738, June 4, Isaac Verveelen, Tryntie Van Scheyven; Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 972 Maria, May 28 1738, June 4, William Bell, Lea Blauvelt; Adolph Lent, Claesye his wife.
- 973 Cornelius, Apr. 16 1738, June 4, William Camble, Aeltje Minne; Steeve Stevesse, Marytie his wife.
- 974 Cornelius, June 5 1738, June 25, Henderick Kuyper, Elisabeth Ellis; Cornelius Kuyper, Dirkie his wife.
- 975 David, June 25 1738, July 2, Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel De Marest; David De Marest, Cathrina his wife.
- 976 Tryntie, [?] 1738, July 9, Arent De Graaf, Aengenietye Snyter; Lourens Veruy, Tryntie his wife.
- 977 Peter, June 10 1738, July 16, Henry Jearsy, Menni Suraty; Arie Smidt, Margriete his daughter.
- 978 Rachel, July 16 1738, July 30, Harmon Blauvelt, Cathrina Ecker; Johannes Mareling, Rachel Ecker.
- 979 Theunis, July 7 1738, July 30, Joris Rensen, Elisabeth Snedeger.
- 980 Ide, July 16 1738, Aug. 6, Abraham Kool, Annetje Myer; Ide Meyer, Geertruyt his wife.
- 981 Margriete, Aug. 12 1738, Aug. 20, Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth Effert; Cornelius Smidt, Vrontje his wife.
- 982 Freman, Aug. 4 1738, Aug. 20, Freman Plees, Maria Anderisse; Isaac Maris, Tryntie his wife.
- 983 Fytie, Aug. 24 1738, Aug. 27, Jan Haring, Rensye Blauvelt; Jan Westervelt, Fytie his wife.
- 984 Annetje, Aug. 21 1738, Sept. 10, Hubartus Blauvelt, Alida Verveelen; Daniel Schuerman, Willimpie his wife.
- 985 Jan, Sept. 3 1738, Sept. 17, Cornelius Haring, Lea Straet; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 986 Annetie, Sept. 4 1738, Sept. 21, Jan Boogert, Cathrina Everet; Johannes Boogert, Marriete his wife.
- 987 Arie, Sept. 10 1738, Sept. 24, Johannes Gerritse Blauvelt, Antye Quackenbos; Arie Quackenbos, Debora, wife of Frederiek Woertendyck.
- 988 Claesye, Sept. 11 1738, Oct. 1, Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna Helling; Paulus Hoppe, Marriete his wife.
- 989 Thomas, Sept. 15 1738, Oct. 5, Jacob Eckesen, Thyrntie Cuypek; Thomas Eikesen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 990 Maria, Sept. 12 1738, Oct. 8, Adrian Onderdonk, Salla Wilsse; Andreas Onderdonk.
- 991 Cathrina, Sept. 25 1738, Oct. 15, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Johannes Blauvelt, Tryntie De Klerck.
- 992 Abraham, Sept. 21 1738, Oct. 15, David De Marest, Margriete Haring; Abraham Haring, Dirkie his wife.
- 993 Jonik, Sept. 15 1738, Oct. 15, Jonik Wood, Nette Errel; Gerret Smidt, Brieche his wife.
- 994 Abraham, Sept. 30 1738, Oct. 22, Abraham Smidt, Maria Talama.
- 995 Abraham, — [?] 1738, Nov. 5, Johannes Ferdou, Patience Odde; William Ferdou, Elisabeth his wife.
- 996 Henry, Oct. 25 1738, Nov. 19, Henry Ludlow, Mary Corbett; John Ludlow.
- 997 William, Nov. 2 1738, Nov. 19, Barent Janse, Geertruyt Erbis; William Felten, Christina his wife.
- 998 Theunis, Oct. 25 1738, Nov. 19, Hansyacob Hertie, Margriete Anderisse; Coenraet Roeger, Geertje his wife.
- 999 Brechye, Nov. 7 1738, Dec. 3, Jan Van Dalsen, Direktye Talama; Gerret Smidt, Brechye his wife.
- 1000 Johannes, Nov. 18 1738, Dec. 10, Matthessen Huysman, Hester Van Sent; Johannes Huysman, Ariycentye Huysman.
- 1001 Tletye, Nov. 22 1738, Dec. 10, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje Van Scheyven; Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 1002 Anatie, Oct. 8 1738, Dec. 17, Aekostyn Van Donek, Rachel Mathyse; Frans Van Salee, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1003 Cornelis, Dec. 5 1738, Dec. 24, Abraham Banta, Annetje Van Hooren; Cornelius Van Hooren, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1004 Adriaen, Dec. 18 1738, Jan. 14 1739, Gerret Onderdonck, Sara Hogenman; Adriaen Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 1005 Harmanis, Dec. 4 1738, Jan. 14 1739, Johannes Dierick Snyder, Aeltje Bennet; Harmanis Hofman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1006 Tryntie, Jan. 6 1739, Jan. 21, Jan Eckesen, Geesye Straet; Cornelius Haringh, Leahis wife.
- 1007 Jannetje, Aug. 15 1738, Jan. 21 1739, Samuel Joumans, Geertruyt Springhsteen; Jacob Springhsteen, Marriete his wife.
- 1008 Samuel, Oct. 6 1738, Jan. 21 1739, Jan Wildze, Hannah Odde; Hans Jacob Hertje, Margriete his wife.
- 1009 Susanna, Jan. 16 1739, Feb. 1, Johannes Maby, Susanna Bertye; Edward Eckesen, Maria his wife.
- 1010 Isaac, Dec. 25 1738, Feb. 11 1739, Gysbert Cuyper, Antye Mennely; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterye his wife.
- 1011 Jacob, Dec. 25 1738, Feb. 11 1739, Gysbert Cuyper, Antye Mennely; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterye his wife.
- 1012 Abraham, Feb. 5 1739, Feb. 25, Isaac Maris, Tryntie Cool; Jan Cool, Sara his wife.
- 1013 Cathlyntie, Jan. 27 1739, Feb. 25, Anderies Pieterse, Sara Haldron; Johannes Kammege, Vrontje his wife.
- 1014 Margriete, Feb. 7 1739, Mar. 4, Matthys Eckeseu, Janneke Straet; Cornelius Eckesen, Rachel his wife.
- 1015 Johannes, Feb. 18 1739, Mar. 11, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Maris; Jan Maris, Tanneke his wife.
- 1016 Harmanis, Sep. 2 1738, Apr. 1 1739, Henderick Houys, Cathrina Jonck; Harmanis Kieselar, Rachel his wife.
- 1017 Direk, Mar. 12 1739, Apr. 1, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Halietje Hardenbergh; Gerret Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 1018 Benjamin, Mar. 3 1739, Apr. 8, Benjamin Gerou, Annetje Cuyper; Henderick Rense, Cathlyntie his wife.
- 1019 William, Mar. 9 1739, Apr. 15, Floris Krom, Sytie Bronwer; Wilhelmus Krom, Cathrina Hogenkamp.
- 1020 Cornelius, Mar. 28 1739, Apr. 15, Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterye Haringh; Cornelius Smidt, Vrontje his wife.
- 1021 Margriete, Mar. 29 1739, Apr. 22, Henderick Snyder, Cathrina Hofman; William Felten, Christina his wife.
- 1022 Cornelia, Apr. 18 1739, Apr. 29, William Haldron, Margriete Pieterse; Jan Haldron, Cornelia his wife.
- 1023 Joris, Mar. 29 1739, Apr. 29, Theodoris Rensen, Margriete Debaan; Joris Rensen, Sara his wife.
- 1024 Johannes Ludovicus, Apr. 29 1739, May 6, Johannes Jurneyause, Margriete Meyer; Johannes Meyer, Marriete his wife.
- 1025 Pieter, Apr. 20 1739, May 13, Theunis Felle, Marytie Engelbert; Pieter Waanemaken, Klaertje his wife.
- 1026 John Jacob, Apr. 28 1739, May 20, Johannes Trunper, Maria Felten; William Felten, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1027 Joseph, Apr. 28 1739, May 20, Johannes Cuyper, Sara Van Kleef; Gerret Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 1028 Jan, Jan. 16 1739, May 27, Samuel Sicks, Susanna Dee; Frans Van Salee, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1029 David, June 21 1739, June 24, Abraham Abrahamse Blauvelt, Rachel De Marest; David De Marest, Cathrina his wife.
- 1030 Brieche, May 27 1739, June 24, Douwe Talama, Annetje Blauvelt; Jan Van Dalsen, Direktye his wife.
- 1031 Petrus, June 25 1739, July 8, Adolph Lent, Claesye Haring; Pieter Haring, Grietje his wife.

- 1032 Willim, July 7 1739, July 23, Willim Winter, Hester Haldron; Andries Pieterse, Sara his wife.
- 1033 Gerret, July 14 1739, Aug. 12, Theodoris Snedeger, Direktye Vliet; Gerret Snedeger, Aeltye his wife.
- 1034 Abraham, July 15 1739, Aug. 13, Jan Kool, Sara Maris; Jan Van Orde, Rachel his wife.
- 1035 Gideon, Aug. 1 1739, Aug. 26, Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetye Van Derbeek; Rem Reusen, Aeltye his wife.
- 1036 Jacob, Aug. 13 1739, Sept. 2, Jacob Polhemius, Rebecca Snedeger; Theodoris Snedeger, Direktye his wife.
- 1037 Jan, Sept. 23 1739, Sept. 30, Abraham Haringh, Martyntje Boomgaert; Giliacien Boomgaert, Martyntje his wife.
- 1038 Lea, Sept. 10 1739, Sept. 30, Jacob Cool, Jannetye Van Scheyven; Johannis De Graaf, Leontye his mother.
- 1039 Eyje, Sept. 3 1739, Oct. 10, Matheis Boeckhont, Elisabeth Marteyn; Jan Martin, Eyje his wife.
- 1040 Margriete, Sept. 15 1739, Oct. 11, Pieter Truman, Elsie Burger; Warrenar Burger, Margriete his wife.
- 1041 Johannes, Sept. 29 1739, Oct. 14, Willim Felten, Margriete Perrelema; Johannes Trumper, Maria his wife.
- 1042 Petrus, Sept. 11 1739, Oct. 14, Paulus Kieslaer, Lea Hofman; Pieter Kieslaer, Antie his wife.
- 1043 Cathrina, Sept. 28 1739, Oct. 14, Daniel Scherman, Willimpye Blauvelt; Hubartus Blauvelt, Alida his wife.
- 1044 David, Oct. 10 1739, Oct. 21, Cornelius Blauvelt, Grietye Talama; David Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1045 Maria, Oct. 5 1739, Oct. 28, Pieter Obblinis, Sara Nagel; Michael Turneur, Maria his wife.
- 1046 Claesye, Oct. 25 1739, Nov. 4, Jacob Quackenbos, Anaty Brouwer; Jacob Koning, Claesye his wife.
- 1047 Elisabeth, Oct. 11 1739, Nov. 4, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1048 Sara, Oct. 30 1739, Nov. 4, Gabriel Ludlow, Frances Duncan; John Ludlow, Mary his sister.
- 1049 Jacomyntje, July 13 1739, Nov. 4, Leverentz Surely [1165], Maria Van Hooeren.
- 1050 Johannes, Oct. 20 1739, Nov. 11, Lawies Van Ditmaerse, Antye Dyer; Jan Van Dalse, Direktye his wife.
- 1051 Johannes, Oct. 27 1739, Nov. 11, Theunis Haring, Sara Blauvelt.
- 1052 Roelf, Oct. 29 1739, Dec. 2, Andries Onderdonck, Wilhelmina Van Houten; Roelf Van Houten, Marretye his wife.
- 1053 Jacob, Nov. 9 1739, Dec. 2, Klaes Pieterse, Cathrina Meyer; Jacob Myer, Willimpye, wife of Daniel Scherman.
- 1054 Matthys, Oct. 24 1739, Dec. 2, Theunis De Klerck, Cathrina Nax; Jacob De Klerck, Marretye his wife.
- 1055 Jan, Nov. 23 1739, Dec. 2, Myndert Hogenkamp, Jannetye Boeckhouyt; Jan Boeckhouyt, Martyntje his wife.
- 1056 Ide, Dec. 15 1739, Dec. 25, Thomas Eikesen, Elisabeth Meyer; Ide Meyer, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1057 David, Dec. 12 1739, Dec. 30, Abraham Aekerman, Aeltye Myer; David Aekerman, Aeltye his sister.
- 1058 Rachel, Dec. 14 1739, Jan. 1 1740, Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel Blauvelt; Jan Eekesen, Geesye his wife.
- 1059 Petrus, Dec. 15 1739, Jan. 6 1740, Harmanus Kieselner, Rachel Hoffman; Pieter Kieslaer, Antye his wife.
- 1060 Petrus, Dec. 11 1739, Jan. 13 1740, Henderick Kierse, Judiek Forseur; Jan Nagel, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1061 Jacob, Jan. 6 1740, Jan. 13, Thomas Eekesen, Maria De Maerest; Jacob Eekesen, Heleena his sister.
- 1062 Fytio, Jan. 5 1740, Jan. 20, Matthys Boogaert, Margriete Talama; Douwe Talama, Martyntje his wife.
- 1063 Gerretye, Jan. 12 1740, Jan. 20, Myndert Hogenkamp, Heleena Crom; Martynis Hogenkamp, Cathryna his sister.
- 1064 Daniel, Dec. 18 1739, Jan. 20 1740, Henderick Wilse, Rachel Van Werdt; Harne Talama, Brichye his sister.
- 1065 Theunis, Jan. 24 1740, Feb. 17, Willim Immit [957], Elisabeth Mangel; Theunis Hilling, Grietye his wife.
- 1066 Elisabeth, Feb. 1 1740, Feb. 17, Jan Boogaert, Cathrina Everet; Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth Loyd.
- 1067 Isaac, Jan. 26 1740, Feb. 17, Jacobus Westervelt, Debora Van Scheyven; Isaac Verveelen, Tryntye his wife.
- 1068 Marritye, Jan. 13 1740, Feb. 17, Isaac Blauvelt, Sara Van Scheuven; Jacob Cool, Jannetye his wife.
- 1069 Petrus, Feb. 25 1740, Mar. 2, Pieter Maby, Jannetye Hogenkamp; Pieter Maby, Elisabeth his daughter.
- 1070 Jan, Feb. 25 1740, Mar. 2, Pieter Maby, Jannetye Hogenkamp; Martynis Hogenkamp, Gerrietye his mother.
- 1071 Jan, Feb. 27 1740, Mar. 2, Arie Arieysse, Cornelius Nagel; Resolvart Nagel, Chertye his wife.
- 1072 Johannes, Feb. 13 1740, Mar. 9, Willim Sickels, Elizabeth Cuyper.
- 1073 Dabora, Feb. 27 1740, Mar. 16 1740, Petrus Van Scheyven, Cornelia Verveelen; Jacobus Westervelt, Debora his wife.
- 1074 Harmanis, Mar. 12 1740, Mar. 16, Johannes Blauvelt, Jannetye Talama; Isaac Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 1075 Jacob, Feb. 23 1740, Mar. 23, Jacob Van Scheyven, Martyntje Pieterse; Wateris Pesel, Fytie his wife.
- 1076 Maria, Feb. 29 1740, Mar. 23, Johannes Mangel, Martyntje Retan; Johannes De Vries, Martyntje his wife.
- 1077 Jan, Mar. 4 1740, Mar. 23, Edwout Eekesen, Maria Bortneck; Jacob Eikesen, Heleena his sister.
- 1078 Elisabeth, Feb. 24 1740, Mar. 23, Willim Camble, Aeltye Minely; Abraham Haringh, Mensche Camble.
- 1079 Jan, Mar. 13 1740, Mar. 30, Lammert Smidt, Johanna Hardenberg; Jacob Van Der Bilt, Hilletye his wife.
- 1080 Isaac, Mar. 5 1740, Mar. 30, Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth Myer; Abraham Smidt, Maria his wife.
- 1081 Isaac, Mar. 25 1740, Mar. 30, Petrus De Pun, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1082 John, Mar. 2 1740, Mar. 30, Thomas Mapes, Henderickye Hogenkamp; Wilhelmus Krom, Maria his wife.
- 1083 Johannes, Jan. 5 1740, Apr. 20, Direk Krom, Cathrina Cuyper; Jan Talama, Elisabeth Loyd, widow of Thomas Pailin.
- 1084 Jan, Apr. 16 1740, Apr. 20, Cornelius Smidt, Maria Haring; Jan Haring, Aeltye his wife.
- 1085 Fransyntje, Apr. 20 1740, May 4, Arie Blauvelt, Jannetye Van Hooeren; Christian Van Hooeren, Margriete his wife.
- 1086 Johannes, Apr. 22 1740, May 11, Pieter Nix, Cornelia De Graaf; Johannes De Graaf, Rachel his wife.
- 1087 Rachel, Apr. 30 1740, May 11, Pieter Maby, Catalyntje Bogaert; Johannes Maby, Susanna his wife.
- 1088 Jonathan, Apr. 25 1740, May 11, Johannes Perdon, Patience Odol; Jacob Perdon, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1089 Elisabeth, Apr. 7 1740, May 11, Joris Remsen, Elisabeth Snedeger; Rem Remsen, Rachel his wife.
- 1090 Cornelius, Apr. 12 1740, June 1, Joseph Wood, Jacomyntje Van Sylen; Cornelius Cuyper, Direktye his wife.
- 1091 Cornelia, May 31 1740, June 15, Cornelius Haldron, Annaty Myer; Jan Haldron, Cornelia his wife.
- 1092 Elisabeth, June 24 1740, June 26, Isaac Abrahamse Blauvelt, Elisabeth Van Houten; Petrus De Pun, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1093 Gerret, June 27 1740, June 29, Johannes Van Houten, Jannetko Outwater; Theunis Van Houten, Cathryna his sister.
- 1094 Daniel, June 13 1740, June 29, Hubartus Blauvelt, Alida Verveelen; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetye his wife.
- 1095 Direktye, June 31 1740, June 29, Pieter Steevens, Margriete Cuyper; Cornelis Cuyper, Direktye his wife.
- 1096 William, June 11 1740, July 6, Henry Ludlow, Mary Corbut; William Ludlow, Mary his wife.
- 1097 Abraham, June 29 1740, July 20, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Abraham Smidt, Maria his wife.
- 1098 Cornelis, June 21 1740, July 20, Henderick Cuyper, Elisabeth Ellis; Jacobus Turneur, Jacomyntje his wife.
- 1099 Annetye, July 9 1740, Aug. 3, Jacob De Klerck, Marretye Blauvelt; Jacobus De Klerck, Annetye his wife.
- 1100 Martha, Aug. 9 1740, Aug. 31, Jonas Woedt, Nelle Errel; Steven Steves, Martyntje his wife.
- 1101 Barent, Aug. 19 1740, Aug. 31, Barent Janse, Geertruyt Errel; Arenouyt Abramse, Aengenietje his wife.
- 1102 Joseph, Sept. 17 1740, Sept. 21, Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete Smidt; Jacob De Klerck, Marretye his wife.
- 1103 Susanna, Aug. 19 1740, Oct. 5, John Ludlow, Susanna Bradberry; Fredericus Muzelius, Mary his wife.
- 1104 Henderick, Sept. 15 1740, Oct. 5, Mattheus Huysman, Hester Vansent; Levinus Vansent.
- 1105 Abraham, Sept. 1 1740, Oct. 9, Abraham Eker, Margriete Mattras; Stephanis Eker, Engeltye his wife.
- 1106 Anna, Aug. 11 1740, Oct. 19, James Duncan, Elisabeth Monpesson; Fredericus Muzelius, Mary his wife.
- 1107 Elisabeth, Sept. 23 1740, Oct. 26, Henderick Houys, Cathrina Jong; Harmanis Trumper, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1108 Johannes, Oct. 18 1740, Oct. 26, Johannes Myer, Elisabeth Quackenbos; Jacob Quackenbos, Annetye his wife.
- 1109 Cornelia, Oct. 1 1740, Oct. 26, Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetye De Klerck; Jacob Blauvelt, Pietertye his wife.
- 1110 Jan, Oct. 18 1740, Nov. 10, Jacob Straut, Sara Eekesen; Heleena Eekesen.
- 1111 Gerret, Nov. 23 1740, Dec. 14, Jan Talama, Lena Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1112 Claes, Nov. 12 1740, Dec. 11, Willim Haldron, Margriete Pieterse; Claes Pieterse, Cathrina his wife.
- 1113 Brechye, Nov. 11 1740, Dec. 11, Johannes Smidt, Rachel Wieller; Gerret Smidt, Blicke his wife.
- 1114 Abraham, Dec. 12 1740, Dec. 25, Jacob Eekesen, Tryntye Cuyper; Cornelis Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 1115 David, Dec. 16 1740, Dec. 25, Abraham Smidt, Maria Talama; David Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1116 Hermanis, Oct. 27 1740, Dec. 25, Johannes Snyder, Christina Hofman; Hermanis Hofman, Rachel his wife.

- 1117 Janneke, Nov. 2 1740, Dec. 25, Theodorus Reinsen, Margriete Debaen.
- 1118 William, Nov. 10 1740, Jan. 18 1741, John Willse, Hannah Odel; John Cure, Lena his wife.
- 1119 Casparis, Jan. 10 1741, Feb. 8, Johannes Maby, Susanna Bertyn; Casparis Maby, Elisabeth Maby his sister.
- 1120 Pieter, Jan 11 1741, Feb. 8, David Demarest, Margriete Haring; Jan Christi, Beeltje his wife.
- 1121 Isaac, Jan. 21 1741, Feb. 15, Abraham Cool, Annetje Meyer; Isaac Maris, Tryntje his wife.
- 1122 Geertje, Feb. 1 1741, Feb. 22, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje Van Schyven; Jacobus Westervelt, Debora his wife.
- 1123 Lena, Jan. 31 1741, Mar. 1, Johannes De Graaf, Rachel Van Hooen; Leendert De Graaf, Leentje De Graaf his mother.
- 1124 Willim, Feb. 9 1741, Mar. 1, Andries Pieterse, Sara Haldron; Willim Haldron, Margriete his wife.
- 1125 Elbert, Feb. 9 1741, Mar. 8, Garret Onderdonck, Sara Hege-man; Adriaen Onderdonck, Sofia his wife.
- 1126 Elisabeth, Mar. 5 1741, Mar. 8, Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1127 Gerretje, Mar. 12 1741, Mar. 22, Pieter Maby, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Joost Debaen, Annatje his wife.
- 1128 Christina, Mar. 5 1741, Mar. 29, Lavynus Van Sent, Annatje Huysman; Matthews Huysman, Arleyentje Huysman.
- 1129 Maria, Feb. 25 1741, Apr. 5, Andries Onderdonck, Wilhelmina Van Houten; Gerret Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 1130 Jacobus, Mar. 29 1741, Apr. 12, Willim Bell, Lea Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1131 Margriete, Mar. 17 1741, Apr. 19, Floris Krom, Sytie Brouwer; Johannes Hogenkamp, Cathlyntje his wife.
- 1132 Thomas, Mar. 31 1741, Apr. 19, Thomas Lindow, Thryntje De Klerck; David Blauvelt, Annetje, wife of Jacobus De Klerck.
- 1133 Cornelius, Apr. 8 1741, May 3, Johannes Cuyper, Sara Van Kleef; Cornelius Cuyper, Dirckje his wife.
- 1134 Maria, Apr. 28 1741, May 16, Rynier Flierboom, Margriete Van Hooen; Jacobus Flierboom, Jannetje Flierboom.
- 1135 Jan, Apr. 28 1741, May 10, Rynier Flierboom, Margriete Van Hooen; Jan Flierboom, Aeltje his wife.
- 1136 Jacob, Apr. 7 1741, May 10, Staets Storm, Susanna Devoc; Arie Buys, Marytje his wife.
- 1137 Elisabeth, Apr. 5 1741, May 10, Johannes Trumper, Marytje Felten; Hermanis Trumper, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1138 Henderick, Apr. 16 1741, May 10, Henderick Snyder, Catharina Hofman; Johannes Snyder, Christina his wife.
- 1139 Hermanus, Apr. 16 1741, May 18, Isaac Blauvelt, Margriete Smidt.
- 1140 Jan, Apr. 29 1741, May 24, Douwe Talama, Annetje Blauvelt; Jan Talama, Lena his wife.
- 1141 Douwe, Apr. 29 1741, May 24, Douwe Talama, Annetje Blauvelt; Douwe Talama Sear, Marytje his wife.
- 1142 Elisabeth, Jan. 12 1741, May 31, Samuel Sisko, Susanna Dec; Willim Pieterse, Annatje Hael.
- 1143 Gerret, May 2 1741, May 31, Cornelis De Graaf, Geertruyt Riddenaar; Thuenis Helling, Grietje his wife.
- 1144 Gysbert, Apr. 28 1741, June 14, Gysbert Cuyper, Antje Min-nely.
- 1145 Samuel, May 30 1741, June 14, Abraham Bauta, Annatje Van Hooen; Samuel Helling, Fransyntje his wife.
- 1146 Annatje, June 9 1741, June 21, Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth Everet; Johannes Johannes Blauvelt, Annatje Everet.
- 1147 Aeltje, June 27 1741, July 2, Cornelius Smidt, Maria Haring; Jan Haring, Aeltje his wife.
- 1148 Annatje, June 29 1741, July 12, Jacobus Van Derbelt, Hilke-tye Hardenberg; Theodorus Polhemius, Margriete his wife.
- 1149 Annatje, June 21 1741, July 26, Johannes Inrrieyanse, Margriete Myer; Stoffel Bell, Annetje his wife.
- 1150 Jan, July 13 1741, Aug. 2, Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje Van Derbeek; Willim Perdon, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1151 Johannes Matthys, July 14 1741, Aug. 9, Jacob Valentyn, Grietje Gisner; Johannes Lepper, Marytje Lepper.
- 1152 Jacob, July 22 1741, Aug. 9, Isaac Maris, Tryntje Kook; Bar-nert Cool, Christina his wife.
- 1153 Lea, Aug. 4 1741, Aug. 23, Cornelius Haringh, Cathryna Hogenkamp; Jacob Haringh, Maria his wife.
- 1154 Abraham, July 27 1741, Aug. 23, Claes Pieterse, Tryntje Myer; Adolph Meyer, Lea Pieterse.
- 1155 Henderick, Aug. 11 1741, Sept. 6, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Henderick Nagel, Rebecca Wesket.
- 1156 Pieteretje, July 21 1741, Sept. 6, Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieteretje his wife.
- 1157 Jacobus, Aug. 5 1741, Sept. 6, Direk De Klerck, Effye Thun-ner; Annetje, wife of Jacobus De Klerck.
- 1158 Maria, Sept. 6 1741, Sept. 27, Roeloff Stevese, Mensje Cambel; Stevese Stevese, Geertje Stevese.
- 1159 Geertje, Sept. 20 1741, Oct. 11, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Maris; Hubertus Blauvelt, Alida his wife.
- 1160 Femmetje, Oct. 9 1741, Oct. 25, Henderick Remsen, Cathlynt-tye Remsen.
- 1161 Sara, Oct. 10 1741, Nov. 1, Joost De Groot, Arleyentje Sloove.
- 1162 Cornelius, Oct. 26 1741, Nov. 8, Pieter Maby, Cathalyntje Boogaert; Johannes Myer, Marretje his wife.
- 1163 Geertje, Oct. 25 1741, Nov. 8, Abraham Ackerman, Aeltje Myer; Ide Myer, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1164 Joseph, Nov. 10 1741, Dec. 6, Jacob De Klerck, Marretje Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 1165 James, Nov. 8 1741, Dec. 6, Lourens Soerele [1049], Maria Van Horen; Cornelius Van Hooen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1166 Gerrit, Nov. 27 1741, Dec. 6, Lammert Smidt, Cathalyntje Stevese; Gerrit Smidt, Hrethje his wife.
- 1167 Margriete, Dec. 3 1741, Dec. 13, Willim Winter, Hester Hal-dron; Willim Haldron, Margriete his wife.
- 1168 Maria, Nov. 30 1741, Dec. 20, Matthys Eekesen, Janneke Straet; Wilhelmus Krom, Maria his wife.
- 1169 Willim, Nov. 16 1741, Dec. 25, Willim Nixsen, Susanna Manbrut; Willim Nagel, Tabacca Wisket.
- 1170 Maria, Dec. 18 1741, Dec. 26, Isaac Blauvelt, Maria Boogaert; Jan Talama, Heiceca his wife.
- 1171 Rachel, Dec. 8 1741, Dec. 27, Petrus Van Schyven, Cornelia Verveelen; Isaac Van Orde, Rachel his wife.
- 1172 David, Dec. 28 1741, Jan. 21 1742, Paulus Van Dewoort, Maria Springhsteen.
- 1173 Rachel, Dec. 21 1741, Jan. 21 1742, Johannes Perdon, Patience Oodel; Adolph Brouwer, Annetje his wife.
- 1174 Abraham, Dec. 29 1741, Jan. 31 1742, Claes Cuyper, Marytje Engelbert; Abraham Snyder, Grietje his wife.
- 1175 Christina, Dec. 17 1741, Feb. 14 1742, Willim Felten, Elisabeth Perleman; Willim Felten, Christina his wife.
- 1176 Geresolveert, Feb. 19 1742, Feb. 21, Arie Ariyansen, Cornelia Nagel; Johannes Kamminga, Vrontje his wife.
- 1177 Dirckje, Jan. 16 1742, Feb. 21, Jacobus Westervelt, Debora Van Schyven; Gerret Westervelt, Dirckje his mother.
- 1178 Jacob, Feb. 10 1742, Mar. 7, Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel Blauvelt; Jacob Eekesen, Tryntje his wife.
- 1179 Willim, Feb. 15 1742, Mar. 7, Willim Haldron, Margriete Pieterse; Willim Winter, Hester his wife.
- 1180 Lammertje, Mar. 6 1742, Mar. 28, Joris Remsen, Elisabeth Suedeger; Johannes Suedeger, Lammertje Remsen.
- 1181 Marretje, Mar. 12 1742, Apr. 1, Rynier Hopper, Arleyentje Huysman; Paulus Hopper, Marretje his wife.
- 1182 Maria, Mar. 7 1742, Apr. 4, Theunis De Klerck, Catharina Nax; David Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1183 Cornelius, Mar. 29 1742, Apr. 18, Matthys Boogaert, Margriete Talama; Cornelius Talama, Cathalyntje Talama.
- 1184 Abraham, Apr. 14 1742, Apr. 18, Abraham Haring, Martyn-tye Boogaert; Abraham Steck, Marretje his wife.
- 1185 Resolvart, Apr. 10 1742, Apr. 18, Theunis Van Houten, Rebecca Nagel; Resolvart Nagel, Clara his wife.
- 1186 Abraham, Apr. 2 1742, Apr. 19, Johannes Blauvelt, Antje Quackenbos; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1187 Jannetje, Apr. 5 1742, Apr. 25, Lammert Smidt, Johanna Hardenberg; Gerret Gerretse, Margriete his wife.
- 1188 Maria, Apr. 12 1742, Apr. 25, Rynier Kamminga, Annetje Arieyanse; Daniel Kamminga, Geesje his wife.
- 1189 Geertruyt, Mar. 29 1742, Apr. 25, Hermanis Kieselae, Rachel Hofman; Hermanis Hofman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1190 Johannes, Apr. 10 1742, May 2, Hubertus Blauvelt, Alida Verveelen; Johannes Blauvelt, Antje his wife.
- 1191 Theunis, Apr. 22 1742, May 16, Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna Helling; Theunis Helling, Grietje his wife.
- 1192 Sara, Apr. 16 1742, May 24, Rem Remsen, Rachel Dure; Joris Remsen, Antje his daughter.
- 1193 Theodorus, May 1 1742, May 23, Theodorus Suedeger, Dirck-je Vliet; Theodorus Remsen, Margriete his wife.
- 1194 Adriaen, May 3 1742, May 27, Adriaen Onderdonck, Sofia Willse; Adriaen Onderdonck.
- 1195 Willim, Apr. 24 1742, May 30, Henderick Willse, Rachel Van Wert; Jacob Eekesen, Thryntje his wife.
- 1196 Maria, May 25 1742, June 6 1742, Jan Boogaert, Catharina Everet; Jacob Haring, Maria his wife.
- 1197 Richart, May 30 1742, June 20, Pieter Tamman, Elsy Burger; Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 1198 Stephaus, June 14 1742, June 20, Stephanis Stevese, Elisabeth Nagel; Nicolaes Stevese, Marytje his mother.
- 1199 Jan, June 5 1742, June 21, Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Myer; Jan Eekesen, Geesje his wife.
- 1200 Margriete, June 6 1742, June 27, Pieter Boogaert, Rachel Van Hooen; Cornelius Van Hooen, Margriete Van Hooen his mother.
- 1201 Marretje, June 24 1742, July 11, Stoffel Bell, Annetje Myer; Johannes Myer, Marretje his wife.

- 122 Petrus, June 25 1742, July 18, Jurrie Kieselae, Rachel Huysman; Pieter Kieselae.
- 123 Cornelius, July 8 1742, July 25, Johannes De Grau, Rachel Van Hoooren; Cornelius Van Hoooren, Elisabeth his wife.
- 124 Cathrina, July 8 1742, July 25, Arie Blauvelt, Jannetje Van Hoooren; Gerrit Huybertse Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 125 Christinaen, July 8 1742, July 25, Arie Blauvelt, Jannetje Van Hoooren; Cornelius Van Hoooren, Maria his wife.
- 126 Willim, July 4 1742, July 25, William Sikelse, Elisabeth Cuyper; Cornelius Cuyper, Geertje Cuyper.
- 127 Jan, July 11 1742, July 25, Myndert Hogenkamp, Heleena Crom; Johannes Hogenkamp, Cathlyntje his wife.
- 128 Joseph, July 31 1742, Aug. 1, Joost De Baan, Annetje Hogenkamp; Carel De Baan, Janneke his wife.
- 129 Thomas, July 21 1742, Aug. 22, Henry Ludlow, Mary Corbut; Thomas Ludlow.
- 130 Marretje, Aug. 28 1742, Oct. 19, Mattheus Hoppe, Aeltje Cuyper; Paulus Hoppe, Marretje his wife.
- 131 Jacobus, Sept. 22 1742, Oct. 10, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Jacobus De Klerck, Annetje his wife.
- 132 Gysbert, Oct. 3 1742, Oct. 10, Cornelius Boogaert, Grietje Blauvelt; Jan Boogaert, Cathrina his wife.
- 133 Cathrina, Sept. 21 1742, Oct. 10, Barent Jans, Geertruyt Erbis; Johannes Pieter Erbis, Cathrina his wife.
- 134 Johannes, Sept. 18 1742, Oct. 17, Theodoris Polhemius, Margriete Rensen; Jacobus Vanderbilt, Hilletje his wife.
- 135 Petrus, Oct. 8 1742, Oct. 31, Edwaert Eekesen, Maria Bertyn; Johannes Maby, Susanna his wife.
- 136 Jan, Oct. 22 1742, Oct. 31, Pieter Maby, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Cornelius Haring, Cathrina his wife.
- 137 Margriete, Sept. 29 1742, Nov. 7, Jan Smidt, Rachel Wieler.
- 138 Joost, Nov. 2 1742, Nov. 21, Joost De Groot, Aryaentje Sloove.
- 139 Margriete, Nov. 12 1742, Dec. 12, Pieter Nix, Cornelia De Grau; Stoffel Bell, Annetje his wife.
- 140 Cathrina, Dec. 12 1742, Dec. 19, Johannes Haldron, Marytie Lepper; Johannes Lepper, Cathrina his wife.
- 141 Paulus, Nov. 15 1742, Dec. 19, Paulus Kieselae, Lea Hoffman; Hermanis Kieselae, Rachel his wife.
- 142 Wyntje, Nov. 22 1742, Dec. 25, Jacob Quackenbos, Annatje Brouwer; Annatje wife of Theunis Van Houten.
- 143 Gerrit, Dec. 10 1742, Jan. 2 1743, Gerret Onderdonck, Sara Hegeman; Abraham Onderdonck, Maria Van Derbilt.
- 144 Sara, Jan. 10 1743, Jan. 16, Jacob Straet, Sara Eekesen; Edwaert Eekesen, Mary his wife.
- 145 Jacob, Jan. 19 1743, Jan. 16, Jacob Straet, Sara Eekesen; Jacob Eekesen, Thyrntje his wife.
- 146 Maria, Dec. 28 1742, Jan. 16 1743, Pieter Steevense, Mayrietic Cuyper; Lucas Steevense, Maria Steevense his mother.
- 147 Rachel, Feb. 1 1743, Feb. 6, Gerrit Gerritse, Margriete Suitt; Abraham Gerritse, Rachel his wife.
- 148 Levinus, Feb. 10 1743, Mar. 6, Levinus Van Sent, Annatje Huysman; Paulus Hopper.
- 149 Henderick, Feb. 14 1743, Mar. 13, Henderick Cuyper, Elisabeth Eliescu; Gerret Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 150 Henderick, Feb. 14 1743, Mar. 20, Willim Bell, Lea Blauvelt; Henry Ludlow.
- 151 Wilhelmus, Feb. 28 1743, Mar. 27, Jan Ferdon, Brieche Haringh; Wilhelmus Ferdon, Elisabeth his wife.
- 152 Gerret, Feb. 24 1743, Mar. 27, Jan Eekesen, Geesye Straet; Jacob Straet, Sara his wife.
- 153 Aengenietje, Mar. 8 1743, Mar. 27, Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje Van Derbeek; Arenout Abrahamse, Aengenietje his wife.
- 154 Direk, Mar. 13 1743, Apr. 3, Johannes Van Houten, Janneke Outwater; Direk Van Dien, Thyrntje his wife.
- 155 Barent, Sept. 5 1742, Apr. 11 1743, Gerret Bruyn, Rebecca Nagel; Barent Nagel, Sara his wife.
- 156 Jacobus, Apr. 17 1743, May 8, Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetje De Klerck; Jacobus De Klerck, Annetje his wife.
- 157 Cathrine, May 11 1743, May 15, Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete Smidt; Cornelius Smidt, Vrontje his wife.
- 158 Ellye, Apr. 28 1743, May 22, Johannes Maby, Susanna Bertin; John Martyn, Ellye his wife.
- 159 Susanna, May 16 1743, May 29, Jacob Gardenier, Cornelia Walderom; Johannes Walderom, Susanna his wife.
- 160 Abraham, May 9 1743, May 29, Andries Onderdonck, Wilhelmus Van Houten; Abraham Onderdonck, Sara Onderdonck.
- 161 Johannes, May 14 1743, June 3, Johannes Jurrieause, Margriete Myer; Johannes Myer, Marretje his wife.
- 162 Johannes, May 20 1743, June 12, Johannes Cuyper, Sara Van Kleeff; Theunis Talama, Brieche Talama.
- 163 Pieter, Feb. [?] 1743, June 12, Martynis Wilsin, Jannetje Stynmeis; Pieter Stynmeis, Abiegeel Vanscut.
- 164 Gerret, June 15 1743, June 19, Petrus Smidt, Annetje Blauvelt; Gerret Smidt, Brieche his wife.
- 165 Rebecca, June 17 1743, July 24, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Gerret Bruyn, Rebecca his wife.
- 166 Jan, June 26 1743, July 24, Petrus Oblenis, Sara Nagel; Jan Nagel, Elisabeth his wife.
- 167 Sara, July 8 1743, July 21, Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth Everit; Theunis Haringh, Sara his wife.
- 168 Abiegeel, Apr. [?] 1743, July 31, John Wilsse, Annatje Odell; Barnardus Verveele, Jannetje his wife.
- 169 Cathrina, July 5 1743, July 31, Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 170 Johannes, July 15 1743, Aug. 7, Isaac Blauvelt, Maria Boogaert; Johannes Boogaert, Marriete his wife.
- 171 Theodoris, July 21 1743, Aug. 14, Theodoris Rensen, Margriete Debaan; Theodoris Snedeger, Durckje his wife.
- 172 Johannes, July 25 1743, Aug. 21, Abraham Kool, Annetje Myer; Jan Haringh, Aeltje his wife.
- 173 Willim, July 13 1743, Aug. 21, Johannes Trumper, Marytie Felten; Willim Felten, Christina his wife.
- 174 Klaas, Aug. 23 1743, Aug. 28, Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Nagel; Theunis Van Houten, Rebecca his wife, in the name of Grietje Van Houten.
- 175 Jannetje, Aug. 21 1743, Aug. 28, Johannes Pieter Erbis, Cathrina Stockholm; Barint Jans, Geertruyt his wife.
- 176 Jacob, Aug. 14 1743, Sept. 4, Jacob Cool, Hester Verveelen; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 177 Philippus, Aug. 25 1743, Oct. 2, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Server; Jacob Server.
- 178 Maria, Aug. 18 1743, Oct. 2, Jurrie Hofman, Elisabeth Westervelt; Hermanis Hofman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 179 Albert, Aug. 31 1743, Oct. 2, Roelof Steevense, Meusye Cambli; William Cambli, Aeltje his wife.
- 180 Sara, Aug. 2 1743, Oct. 16, Burger Vanivere, Femmetje Westervelt; Daniel Kammege, Geertje his wife.
- 181 Jan, [?], Oct. 30 1743, Abraham Smidt, Maria Talama; Jan Talama, Heleena his wife.
- 182 Jan, Oct. 11 1743, Oct. 30, David Demarest, Margriete Haringh; Jan Ferdon, Brieche his wife.
- 183 Gerrit, Oct. 9 1743, Nov. 6, Petrus Degroot, Mary Ellenson; Abraham Onderdonck, Aeltje his wife.
- 184 Khas, Oct. 28 1743, Nov. 6, Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje Blauvelt; David Demarest, Cathrina his wife.
- 185 Elisabeth, July 31 1743, Nov. 6, Jan Van Dervoort, Cathrina Sprogh.
- 186 Jan, Oct. 22 1743, Nov. 13, Abraham Abrahamse Haringh, Maria De Marest; Daniel Haringh, Cathlyntje Talama.
- 187 Jacob, Oct. 26 1743, Nov. 20, Johannes Myer, Elisabeth Quackenbos; Jacob Quackenbos, Annatje his wife.
- 188 Thyrntje, Oct. 30 1743, Nov. 27, Jacob Eekesen, Thyrntje Cuyper; Benjamin Gero, Annatje his wife.
- 189 Maria, Oct. 10 1743, Nov. 27, Lammert Smidt, Cathalyntje Steevensen; Lucas Steevensen, Cathrina his wife.
- 190 Abraham, Oct. 30 1743, Nov. 27, Andries Pieterse, Sara Haldron; Khas Pieterse, Cathrin his wife.
- 191 Theunis, Nov. 16 1743, Dec. 11, Harne Talama, Rebecca Snedeger; Theunis Talama, Margriete Talama.
- 192 Paulus, Nov. 28 1743, Dec. 18, Pieter Kieselae, Christina Felten; Paulus Kieselae, Lea his wife.
- 193 Resolvoert, Dec. 14 1743, Dec. 18, Roeloff Van Houten, Cathrina Nagel; Resolvoert Nagel, Chaartje his wife.
- 194 Hermanis, Nov. 11 1743, Dec. 18, Henderick Snyder, Cathrina Hoffman; Hermanis Hoffman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 195 Andreas, Nov. 29 1743, Dec. 25, Willim Walderom, Margriete Pieterse; Andreas Pieterse, Sara his wife.
- 196 Theunis, Nov. 23 1743, Dec. 25, Floris Kroun, Sytje Brouwer; Martynis Hogenkamp, Hannah his wife.
- 197 Maria, Dec. 19 1743, Jan. 8 1744, Adolph Lent, Klaasye Haringh.
- 198 Geertje, Dec. 27 1743, Jan. 15 1744, Abraham Ackerman, Aeltje Myer; Ide Myer, Geertruyt his wife.
- 199 Maria, Jan. 10 1744, Jan. 15, Direk De Klerck, Ellye Turneur; Michiel Turneur, Maria his wife.
- 200 Susanna, Dec. 27 1743, Jan. 15 1744, William Nixen, Susanna Monbrut; Johannes Maby, Susanna his wife.
- 201 Jacob, Jan. 19 1744, Jan. 29, Adolph Meyer, Lena Riddere; Jacob Meyer, Cathrina his daughter, wife of Khas Pieterse.
- 202 Margriete, Jan. 1 1744, Jan. 29, Douwe Talama, Annetje Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete Talama.
- 203 Jacob, Jan. 19 1744, Feb. 5, Petrus Van Seleyven, Cornelia Verveelen; Jacob Van Seleyven, Jannetje Kool.
- 204 Jacobus, Jan. 8 1744, Feb. 5, Jacob De Klerck, Marretje Blauvelt; Theunis De Klerck, Cathrina his wife.
- 205 David, Jan. 26 1744, Feb. 19, Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel Blauvelt; David Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 206 Marriete, Mar. 3 1744, Mar. 11, Lucas Steevensen, Cathrina Van Houten; Roelof Van Houten, Marriete his wife.

- 1287 Jan, Mar. 16 1744, Apr. 15, Lammert Smidt, Johanna Hardenberg; Jacobus Van Derbilt, Hilletje his wife.
- 1288 Cathrina, Mar. 19 1744, Apr. 22, Willim Peitlen, Elisabeth Perreelman; Hermanns Trumper, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1289 Margriete, Apr. 16 1744, Apr. 22, Johannes Blauvelt, Jannetje Talama; Theunis Talama, Margriete Talama his mother.
- 1290 Jacob, Dec. 19 1743, Apr. 25 1744, Harmen Fris, Marriete Post; Jacob Buys, Engeltje his wife.
- 1291 Annatje, Oct. 15 1743, Apr. 29 1744, Steeven Eiker, Engeltje Cankelle; Jan Cankelle Levertens, Anatie his wife.
- 1292 Isaak, Dec. 5 1743, Apr. 29 1744, Abraham Eiker, Margriete Mantras; Abraham Eiker, Rachel Eiker.
- 1293 Johannes, Apr. 17 1744, May 6, Cornelis Stag, Antje Christ; Abraham Stag, Marrelje his wife.
- 1294 Jan, Apr. 15 1744, May 11, Klaas Kuyper, Wilhelmina Myyer; Jan Kuyper, Sara his wife.
- 1295 Arieaentje, Apr. 10 1744, May 14, Theodorus Snedeker, Dierkys Velt; Harmen Talama, Rebecca his wife.
- 1296 Sophia, Feb. 13 1744, May 14, Willim Altgelt, Annamariya Ehrenstein.
- 1297 Jurrie, Apr. 3 1744, May 14, Paulus Kieslaer, Lea Hofman; Jurrie Kieslaer, Rachel his wife.
- 1298 Johannes, Feb. 20 1744, May 20, Jacob Springhsteen, Marriete Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Jannetje his wife.
- 1299 Maria, May 13 1744, May 27, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje Van Scheyven; Johannes Verveelen, Sara his wife.
- 1300 Johannes, May 3 1744, June 3, Hendrick Wilse, Rachel Van Wert; Stoffel Bell, Annetje his wife.
- 1301 Geertruyt, May 13 1744, June 3, Jacobus Van Derbilt, Hilletje Hardenbergh; Adriaen Onderdonek, Sophia his wife.
- 1302 Roeloff, June 9 1744, June 21, Theunis Van Houten, Anatie Quackenbos; Roeloff Van Houten, Marriete his wife.
- 1303 Vrontje, June 1 1744, June 21, Arie Aricyansen, Cornelia Nagel; Johannes Hogenkamp, Cathlyntje his wife.
- 1304 Abraham, June 3 1744, June 24, Abraham Onderdonek, Aantje Remsen; Aantje Remsen.
- 1305 Coenradus, May 13 1744, June 24, Coenraet Roeger, Geertje Hartje; Abraham Ackerman, Heleena his wife.
- 1306 Johannes, June 11 1744, July 8, Hermanis Kieslaer, Rachel Hofman; Johannes Snyder, Christina his wife.
- 1307 Gerritje, July 4 1744, July 8, Martynis Hogenkamp, Johanna Everet; Cornelius Haringh, Catharina his wife.
- 1308 Jan, July 15 1744, July 19, Cornelis Smidt, Maria Haringh; Johannes Haringh, Annetje Haringh.
- 1309 Cornelius, July 14 1744, July 22, Abraham Haringh, Martyntje Boongaert; Johannes Boongaert, Geertje his wife.
- 1310 Johannes, June 25 1744, July 22, Theodorus Polheemis, Margriete Remsen; Jacobus Van Der Bilt, Hilletje his wife.
- 1311 Elisabeth, July 11 1744, July 22, Johannes Blauvelt, Heleena Pulen; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1312 Sara, July 7 1744, July 29, Willim Sickelsen, Elisabeth Cuyper; Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 1313 Petrus, July 18 1744, July 29, Theunis Van Houten, Heleena Nagel; Petrus Van Houten, Marriete his wife.
- 1314 Jacomynje, Aug. 4 1744, Aug. 26, Johannes De Graaf, Rachel Van Hooren; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 1315 Margriete, July 25 1744, Aug. 26, Rynier Kammeg, Annetje Aricyansen; Arie Aricyansen, Cornelia his wife.
- 1316 Anna, July 19 1744, Aug. 26, Jacob Falentyn, Margriete Griscner; Cathrina Lepper.
- 1317 Margriete, July 19 1744, Aug. 26, Jacob Falentyn, Margriete Griscner; Cathrina Lepper.
- 1318 Elisabeth, Aug. 12 1744, Aug. 26, Theunis De Klerek, Cathrina Naek; Rynier Naek, Rachel Boos.
- 1319 Annatje, Aug. 19 1744, Sept. 2, Klaas Pieterse, Cathrina Myyer; Abraham Ackerman, Heleena his wife.
- 1320 Jacobus, Aug. 18 1744, Sept. 9, Joost Degroot, Arieaentje Slonve.
- 1321 Cathrina, Aug. 16 1744, Sept. 16, Jan Boogaert, Cathrina Everet; Martynis Hogenkamp, Johanna his wife.
- 1322 Gerritje, Sept. 13 1744, Sept. 30, Cornelius Haringh, Catharina Hogenkamp; Joost Debaan, Annatje his wife.
- 1323 Jan, Sept. 8 1744, Oct. 7, Cornelius Haldron, Annatje Myyer; Jan Haldron, Cornelia his wife.
- 1324 Marriete, Sept. 23 1744, Oct. 7, Harent Janse, Geertruyt Erblis; Johannes Lepper, Cathrina his wife.
- 1325 Jacobus, Oct. 8 1744, Nov. 4, Albert Minne, Heleena Dinse; David Duytser, Frikolt (?) Smalen.
- 1326 Cornelius, Oct. 21 1744, Nov. 4, Matthene Hopper, Aeltje Cuyper; Cornelius Cuyper, Dierke his wife.
- 1327 Cornelius, Oct. 30 1744, Nov. 4, Pieter Steeven, Margriete Cuyper; Cornelius Cuyper, Dierke his wife.
- 1328 Petrus, Oct. 14 1744, Nov. 18, Pieter Maby, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Pieter Maby, Elisabeth Maby his daughter.
- 1329 Abraham, Nov. 19 1744, Dec. 9, Jacob Van Scheyven, Marytie Pieterse; Petrus Van Scheyven, Cornelia his wife.
- 1330 William, Nov. 18 1744, Dec. 16, William Campbell, Geertje Steeven; William Campbell, Aeltje his wife.
- 1331 Sara, Nov. 15 1744, Dec. 16, Daniel Schuermin, Elisabeth Helyer; Johannes Verveelen, Sara his wife.
- 1332 Abraham, Dec. 23 1744, Jan. 13 1745, Johannes Blauvelt, Antje Quackenbos; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1333 Thomas, Dec. 26 1744, Jan. 13 1745, Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Myyer; Abraham Ackerman, Aaltje his wife.
- 1334 Maria, Dec. 31 1744, Jan. 20 1745, Johannes Van Dyck, Elisabeth Myyer; Johannes Myyer.
- 1335 Elisabeth, Dec. 20 1744, Jan. 27 1745, Henry Ludlow, Mary Corbut.
- 1336 Cornelius, Jan. 9 1745, Jan. 27, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerek; Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 1337 Nicolaas, Nov. 19 1744, Jan. 27 1745, Jan. Pessel, Neeltje Van Dervoort; Abraham Kool, Annetje his wife.
- 1338 Resolveert, Jan. 29 1745, Feb. 3, Petrus Van Houten, Marriete Nagel; Resolveert Nagel, Chaertje his wife.
- 1339 Elisabeth, Feb. 4 1745, Feb. 17, Theunis Haringh, Sara Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1340 Harent, Feb. 24 1745, Mar. 3, Nicolaas Andriesse, Elisabeth Betu; Thomas Eekese, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1341 Willem, Feb. 2 1745, Mar. 3, Hendrick Miller, Margareth Heimpou; Willem Velden, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1342 Maria, Feb. 8 1745, Mar. 3, Edward Eekese, Mary Borteyn; Jacob Straet, Sarah his wife.
- 1343 Sarah, Feb. 18 1745, Mar. 10, Thomas Ludlow, Cathrina Larro; Mary Muzelius.
- 1344 Jacob, Mar. 2 1745, Mar. 24, Gerrit Onderdonek, Sara Hegeman; Jacobus Van Derbilt, Hilletje his wife.
- 1345 Samuel, Mar. 2 1745, Mar. 31, Johannes Ferdon, Patious Oodel.
- 1346 David, Mar. 8 1745, Mar. 31, Jan Nagel, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1347 Cathrina, Mar. 8 1745, Mar. 31, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Server; Jan Perrie, Cathrina his wife.
- 1348 Petrus, Mar. 11 1745, Apr. 7, Jurrie Hoffman, Elisabeth Westervelt; Klaas Kuyper, Wilhelmina his wife, in the name of Susanna Westervelt.
- 1349 Elisabeth, Mar. 26 1745, Apr. 28, Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete Smidt; Theunis Smidt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1350 Hester, Apr. 4 1745, Apr. 28, Johannes Maby, Susanna Certyn.
- 1351 Jacob, Apr. 2 1745, Apr. 28, Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetje De Klerek; Jaenb Blauvelt, Pietertje his wife.
- 1352 Jan, May 5 1745, May 12, Johannes Haldron, Marytyo Lepper; Jan Haldron, Cornelia his wife.
- 1353 Dierk, Mar. 24 1745, May 12, Hendrick Cuyper, Elizabeth Ellesen; Adriaen Onderdonek, Sophia his wife.
- 1354 Jan, Apr. 27 1745, May 12, Pieter De Groodt, Mary Ellesen; Petrus Smit, Annetje his wife.
- 1355 Elisabeth, Apr. 26 1745, May 12, Frans Smidt, Cathrina Cronmel; Frans Van Sale, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1356 Johannes, Apr. 9 1745, May 12, Theodorus Reusen, Margriete De Baan; Joost De Baan, Annatje his wife.
- 1357 Sara, Apr. 7 1745, May 12, Abraham Remsen, Geertje Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Jannetje his wife.
- 1358 Maria, Apr. 24 1745, May 26, Cornelius Talama, Maria Brouwer; Douwen Talama, Cathlyntje Talama his daughter.
- 1359 Geertje, May 18 1745, June 9, Arie Menlaer, Geertruyt Springhsteen; Jan Voorheesen, Maria his wife.
- 1360 Gysbert, June 8 1745, June 16, Klaas Boogaert, Cathrina Myyer; Jan Boogaert, Cathrina his wife.
- 1361 Maria, May 19 1745, June 30, Willim Haldron, Margriete Pietersen; Johannes Haldron, Marytye his wife.
- 1362 Johannes, June 12 1745, July 7, Klaas Kuyper, Marytye Engelbert; Johannes Mols, Cathrina his wife.
- 1363 Johannes, June 7 1745, July 7, Jurrie Kieslaer, Rachel Ruysman; Mattene Hoppen, Aeltje his wife.
- 1364 Jan, June 13 1745, July 14, Paulus Van Dervoort, Maria Springhsteen.
- 1365 Cathrina, July 2 1745, July 21, Jacob Server, Cathrina Byer; Jan Perrie, Cathrina his wife.
- 1366 Gerrit, June 20 1745, July 21, Andries Onderdonek, Wilhelmina Van Houten.
- 1367 Sara, June 17 1745, July 21, Adriaen Onderdonek, Sophia Wilse; Adriaen Onderdonek, Sara his wife.
- 1368 Petrus, July 14 1745, July 28, Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna Helleng; Rynier Woertendyk, Delfertje Woertendyk.
- 1369 Cathrina, July 29 1745, July 28, Theunis Smidt, Elisabeth Peck; Cornelius Smidt, Vrontje his wife.
- 1370 Cornelius, Aug. 21 1745, Sept. 15, Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje Van Derbeek; Cornelius Van Arelingh, Frinckje his wife.

- 1371 Jan, Aug. 25 1745, Sept. 22, Rem Rensen, Rachel Durie; Jan Durie, Aengenietje his wife.
- 1372 Hermanus, Sept. 15 1745, Oct. 13, Johannes Trunper, Marytje Felter; Hermanus Trunper, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1373 Elisabeth, Sept. 28 1745, Oct. 29, Jan Ferdon, Briehe Haringh; Willm Ferdon, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1374 Andreas, Sept. 11 1745, Oct. 29, Anderies Pieterse, Sara Haldron; Johannes Haldron, Marytje his wife.
- 1375 Jannetje, Oct. 1 1745, Oct. 29, Hubertus Blauvelt, Alleda Verveelen; Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 1376 Briehe, Oct. 8 1745, Oct. 27, Jan Talama, Helena Blauvelt; Douwe Talama, Annetje his wife.
- 1377 Maria, Oct. 23 1745, Nov. 10, Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth Everet; Johannes Boogaert, Marretje his wife.
- 1378 Elisabeth, Oct. 31 1745, Nov. 10, Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1379 Gerretje, Nov. 6 1745, Nov. 10, Wilhelmus Krom, Helena Eekesen; Floris Krom, Sytje his wife.
- 1380 Bernardus, Oct. 19 1745, Nov. 10, Jacob Kool, Hester Verveelen; Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 1381 Jacobus, Nov. 10 1745, Nov. 17, Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel De Marost; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieteretje his wife.
- 1382 Jan, Oct. 29 1745, Nov. 17, Gerrit Eekesen, Grietje Haringh; Jan Haringh, Rensje his wife.
- 1383 Elisabeth, Oct. 9 1745, Nov. 17, Roeloff Stevesen, Mensche Cumble; Steve Stevesen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1384 Theunis, Nov. 6 1745, Dec. 1, Pieter Kieselae, Christina Felten; Klaas Cuyper, Marytje his wife.
- 1385 Abraham, Nov. 6 1745, Dec. 1, Abraham Aekerman, Helena Roeger; Coenraet Roeger, Geertje his wife.
- 1386 Jacobus, Nov. 16 1745, Dec. 8, Daniel De Klerck, Margrietje Smidt; Jacobus De Klerck, Annetje his wife.
- 1387 Maria, Nov. 13 1745, Dec. 8, Johannes Snyder, Christina Hoffman; Hermanus Hoffman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1388 Cornelius, Nov. 29 1745, Dec. 22, Arie Blauvelt, Jannetje Vanhooren; Cornelius Van Hooren, Maria his wife.
- 1389 Elisabeth, Dec. 6 1745, Dec. 29, Jan Gisner, Femmetje Brouwer; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1390 Cathrina, Dec. 24 1745, Dec. 29, Isaac Lameter, Maria Riehartsen; Abraham Lameter, Cathrina his wife.
- 1391 Edward, Nov. 6 1745, Dec. 29, Edward Jeffers, Aelietje Brouwer; Jacob Koning, Annetje his wife.
- 1392 Neeltje, Dec. 22 1745, Feb. 2 1746, Harmen Talama, Rebecca Snedegeer; Johannes Snedegeer, Neeltje his wife.
- 1393 Lena, Jan. 4 1746, Feb. 2, Gylis Hooper, Elisabeth Van Salee; Barbara Hooper.
- 1394 Elisabeth, Dec. 19 1745, Feb. 2 1746, Jacob De Klerck, Marretje Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Catharine his wife.
- 1395 Annetje, Jan. 4 1746, Feb. 2, Nicholas Stevesen, Sara Cuyper; Cornelius Cuyper, Direkje his wife.
- 1396 Jan, Feb. 2 1746, Feb. 9, Joost De Baan, Annetje Hogenkamp; Fredriens Muzellus, Mary his wife.
- 1397 Cathrina, Dec. 13 1745, Feb. 9 1746, Isaac Blauvelt, Maria Boogaert; Johannes Boogaert, Marretje his wife.
- 1398 Matthys, Jan. 21 1746, Feb. 16, Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel Blauvelt; Matthys Eekesen, Willmuyte Eekesen.
- 1399 Gerrit, Jan. 29 1746, Feb. 16, Jacob Eekesen, Tryntje Cuyper; Jan Eekesen, Geesje his wife.
- 1400 Neeltje, Jan. 17 1746, Feb. 16, Jan Pessel, Neeltje Van Dervoort.
- 1401 Jan, Feb. 9 1746, Feb. 26, Petrus Van Schyven, Cornelia Verveelen; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 1402 Jan, Jan. 19 1746, Mar. 2, Pieter Boeckhouyt, Aeltje Cuyper; Jan Boeckhouyt, Marytje his wife.
- 1403 Cathlyna, Feb. 16 1746, Mar. 16, Lucas Steevesen, Cathryna Van Houten; Abraham Stevesen, Maria Stevesen.
- 1404 Syntje, Mar. 10 1746, Mar. 27, Joost De Groot, Aricaentje Sloove.
- 1405 Thomas, Mar. 22 1746, Mar. 30, Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Poullen; Thomas Poullen, Elisabeth Poullen.
- 1406 Martynis, Feb. 28 1746, Mar. 30, Pieter Maby, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Martynis Hogenkamp, Johanna his wife.
- 1407 Annetje, Mar. 29 1746, Apr. 6, Direk De Klerck, Eefje Turneur; David Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1408 Ide, Mar. 31 1746, Apr. 27, Abraham Aekerman, Aeltje Myyer; Ide Myyer, Jannetje his wife.
- 1409 Maria, May 4 1746, May 18, Nicholas Aekerman, Annetje Boomgaert; Stephanus Terheun, Maria his wife.
- 1410 Robbert, May 21 1746, June 15, Thomas Williamse, Mary Duytser; Gerrit Smidt, Briehe his wife.
- 1411 Abraham, Apr. 11 1746, June 22, Coenraet Roeger, Geertje Hertje; Abraham Kuunega, Lea his wife.
- 1412 John, Apr. 14 1745, June 22 1746, [no name], Hanua [—?]; hannis Blauvelt, Antje his wife.
- 1413 Joseph, May 21 1746, July 13, Henderiek Blauvelt, Lena Smidt; Jacob De Klerck, Marrietje his wife.
- 1414 Titye, June 28 1746, July 13, Johannes Verveelen, Sara Wistervelt; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 1415 Aeltje, June 25 1746, July 20, Johannes Cuyper, Sara Van Kleef; Matthys Hoppen, Aeltje his wife.
- 1416 Maria, July 21 1746, July 27, Paulus Kieselae, Lea Hoffman; Hermanus Hoffman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1417 Henderiek Erbis, July 11 1746, July 27, Barent Janse, Geertruyt Erbes.
- 1418 Abraham, July 29 1746, Aug. 10, Thiennis Blauvelt, Jannetje Turneur; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1419 Neeltje, July 12 1746, Aug. 10, Joseph Seumans, Annetje Hoppen; Joseph Seumans, Neeltje his wife.
- 1420 Rachel, July 18 1746, Aug. 10, Abraham Kool, Annetje Myer; Jan Pessel, Neeltje his wife.
- 1421 Grietje, Aug. 11, Aug. 31 1746, Johannes De Grau, Rachel Van Hooren; Theunis Helling, Grietje his wife.
- 1422 Maria, Aug. 11 1746, Aug. 31, Johannes De Grau, Rachel Van Hooren; Cornelius Van Hooren, Maria his wife.
- 1423 Johannes, Sept. 4 1746, Sept. 7, Johannes Van Dyck, Elisabeth Meyer; Johannes Myer, Annetje Bell.
- 1424 Jacob, Aug. 15 1746, Sept. 7, Isaac Blauvelt, Cathlyntje Haring; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieteretje his wife.
- 1425 Maria, Aug. 12 1746, Sept. 7, Douwe Talama, Annetje Blauvelt; Henderiek Lent, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1426 Stevonn, Aug. 18 1746, Sept. 21, William Campbell, Geertje Stevesen; Steven Stevesen, Cathrina his wife.
- 1427 Maria, Aug. 20 1746, Sept. 21, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Server; Thomas Eekesen, Maria his wife.
- 1428 Stephanis, Sept. 14 1746, Oct. 5, Laumert Smidt, Cathlyntje Steevesen; Steven Stevesen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1429 Pietrus, Oct. 4 1746, Oct. 26, Pieter Gerritse, Jacomyntje Rysser; Jacobus Van Derbilt, Hilletje his wife.
- 1430 Margrietje, Oct. 17 1746, Nov. 2, Jacob Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt; Jacobus Flierboom, Jannetje Flierboom.
- 1431 Annetje, Oct. 12 1746, Nov. 9, Adolph Myyer, Lena Rindner; Jacob Myyer, Marytje Kemmaga.
- 1432 Hermanus, Oct. 10 1746, Nov. 9, Willm Felten, Elisabeth Perleman; Hermanus Hoffman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1433 Elisabeth, Oct. 22 1746, Nov. 23, Hermanus Hoffman, Sara Wodt; Jurrie Hoffman, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1434 Maria, Oct. 22 1746, Nov. 23, Hermanus Hoffman, Sara Wodt; Hermanus Hoffman, Geertruyt his wife.
- 1435 Jannetje, Nov. 1 1746, Nov. 23, Laumert Smidt, Johanna Hardenberg; Gerrit Gerritse, Margrietje his wife.
- 1436 Klaas, Dec. 1 1746, Dec. 7, Petrus Van Houten, Marrietje Nagel; Theunis Van Houten, Rebecca his wife, in the name of Grietje Van Houten.
- 1437 Petrus, Nov. 26 1746, Dec. 14, Pieter Bogaert, Rachel Vanhooren; Pieter Bogaert, Marrietje Bogaert his mother.
- 1438 Gerrit, Nov. 23 1746, Dec. 21, Cornelius Smidt, Maria Haring; Gerrit Haringh, Elisabeth Haringh.
- 1439 Marin, Dec. 16 1746, Dec. 21, Matthys Boogaert, Margrietje Talama; Roelof Westervelt, Direkje his wife.
- 1440 Marrietje, Dec. 14 1746, Dec. 25, Johannes Vanhuten; Cathrina Lepper; Roelof Van Houten, Marrietje his wife.
- 1441 Petrus, Nov. 13 1746, Dec. 26, Henderiek Snyder, Cathrina Hoffman; Georg Hoffman, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1442 Annetje, Nov. 24 1746, Dec. 26, Hermanus Gisselaer (wid), Rachel Hoffman; Paulus Gisselaer, Lea his wife.
- 1443 Isaac, Dec. 28 1746, Jan. 4 1747, Petrus Smidt, Annetje Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1444 Brechje, Dec. 22 1746, Jan. 11 1747, Abraham Smidt, Maria Talama; Gerrit Smidt, Briehe his wife.
- 1445 Geresolveert, Jan. 4 1747, Jan. 11, Arie Arieysaue, Cornelia Nagel; Johannes Ommega, Vrontje his wife.
- 1446 Matthys, Jan. 12 1747, Jan. 18, David Force, Debora Van Schyven; Petrus Van Schyven, Cornelia his wife.
- 1447 Willm, Nov. 25 1746, Jan. 25 1747, Cornelius Haldron, Annetje Myer; Willm Winter, Hester his wife.
- 1448 Grietje, Jan. 30 1747, Feb. 1, Roeloff Van Houten, Cathrina Nagel; Theunis Van Houten, Rebecca his wife.
- 1449 Geertruyt, Jan. 2 1747, Feb. 1, Willm Sickelse, Elisabeth Cuyper; Jacobus Turneur, Jacomyntje his wife.
- 1450 Daniel, Jan. 19 1747, Feb. 8, Jan Smidt, Rachel Wieller; Daniel Blauvelt, Direkje his wife.
- 1451 Willm, Jan. 19 1747, Feb. 15, Isaac Lameter, Maria Riehartsen; Willm Riehartsen, Annetje his wife.
- 1452 Jacomyntje, Jan. 26 1747, Feb. 15, Abraham Bauta, Annetje Van Horen; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 1453 Theunis, Feb. 2 1747, Feb. 22, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Theunis De Klerck, Cathrina his wife.
- 1454 Willmuytje, Jan. 23 1747, Feb. 22, Theunis De Klerck, Cathrina Nack; Willm Frederburg, Elisabeth Nack.
- 1455 Daniel, Feb. 7 1747, Mar. 8, Gerrit Onderdonck, Sara Hegeman; Henderiek Onderdonck, Maria Onderdonck.
- 1456 Antje, Feb. 17 1747, Mar. 1 [?], Johannes Dewind, Antje Kermer; Lucas Dewind, Susanna Hogelaunt.

- 1457 Stephans, Feb. 18 1747, Mar. 8, Pieter Stevesen, Margrietye Cuyper; Abraham Stevesen, Lena Stevesen.
- 1458 Direktye, Feb. 4 1747, Mar. 8, Matthens Hopper, Aeltye Cuyper; Cornelius Cuyper, Direktye his wife.
- 1459 Anatyte, Feb. 16 1747, Mar. 8, Edwaert Eekesen, Maria Barteneck; Wilhelmus Krom, Lena his wife.
- 1460 Grietye, Mar. 1 1747, Mar. 13, Abraham Blauvelt, Rachel De Marest; Isaac Blauvelt, Elizabeth his wife.
- 1461 Maria, Mar. 1 1747, Mar. 15, Gerrit Eekesen, Grietye Haring; Johannis Boogaert, Marretye his wife.
- 1462 Annetye, Feb. 26 1747, Mar. 22, Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetye De Klerck; David Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1463 Abraham, Feb. 28 1747, Mar. 22, William Haldron, Margrietye Pieterse; William Nagel, Lea Pieterse.
- 1464 Jacobus, Feb. 28 1747, Mar. 29, Jacobus Turneur, Grietye Cuyper; Jacobus Turneur, Jacomyntye his wife.
- 1465 Geresolveert, Mar. 23 1747, Mar. 29, Stephanus Stevesen, Elisabeth Nagel; Geresolveert Nagel, Janneke Nagel his daughter.
- 1466 Abraham, Mar. 2 1747, Mar. 29, Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Myyer; Abraham Kool, Annetye his wife.
- 1467 Jacob, Mar. 10 1747, Apr. 5, Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Jacob Blauvelt, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 1468 Vroutye, Mar. 21 1747, Apr. 29, Rynier Hammegea [1315], Annetye Ariejansse; Johannes Kammegea, Vroutye his wife.
- 1469 Sara, Apr. 4 1747, Apr. 29, Hendrick Nagel, Catharina Blauvelt; Barent Nagel, Sara his wife.
- 1470 Elisabeth, Apr. 9 1747, Apr. 29, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1471 Andreas, Apr. 17 1747, May 10, Andreas Onderdonek, Wilhelmus Van Houten; Lucas Stevesen, Cathryna his wife.
- 1472 Abigaël, Apr. 8 1747, May 10, Christiaan Houys, Elisabeth Hosban; Jacobus Vanderbit, Hilletye his wife.
- 1473 Elisabeth, Apr. 9 1747, May 13, Johannes Houys, Sara Willer; Ryndert Houys, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1474 Briehye, May 2 1747, May 10, Janpieterse Smidt, Tryntye De Klerck; Gerrit Smidt, Briehye his wife.
- 1475 Ellebert, May 21 1747, June 7, Abraham Haringh, Martyntye Bongaert; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterye his wife.
- 1476 Marrietye, Apr. 8 1747, June 28, Johannes Jurrieyanse, Margrietye Myyer; Johannes Meyer, Annetye Bell.
- 1477 Cathlyntye, July 7 1747, July 19, Johannes Maby, Phebe Ferdon; Pieter Maby, Cathlyntye his wife.
- 1478 Elisabeth, July 24 1747, Aug. 9, Adolph Lent, Klaasye Haring; Johannis Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1479 Jan, July 5 1747, Aug. 9, Ide Meyyer, Jannetye Maris; Jan Maris, Annetye his wife.
- 1480 Elisabeth, July 13 1747, Aug. 9, Jurrie Hoffman, Elisabeth Westervelt; Johannis Snyder, Christina his wife.
- 1481 Margrietye, Aug. 7 1747, Aug. 9, Cornelis Eekesen, Aengonietye Abramse; Abraham Abramse, Sara Abramse.
- 1482 Fredericus, July 23 1747, Aug. 16, Johannes Mabeys, Susanna Bertyn; Matthys Concliding, Saphia his wife.
- 1483 Nicolaes, Aug. 20 1747, Sept. 6, Klaas Cuyper, Wilhelmynny Meyyer; Abraham Kool, Annetye his wife.
- 1484 Maria, June 19 1747, Sept. 13, William Essele, Maria Kluarwater; Gerrit Boogaert, Marretye Boogaert his mother.
- 1485 Cathrina, Aug. 28 1747, Sept. 13, Abraham Server, Briehye Smidt; Jan Perrie, Cathrina his wife.
- 1486 Hendrick, Aug. 8 1747, Sept. 27, Adriaen Onderdonek, Saphia Wilse; Hendrick Onderdonek, Maria Onderdonek.
- 1487 Jan, Sept. 9 1747, Sept. 27, Gyls Hooper, Elisabeth Vansalce.
- 1488 Isaac, Sept. 18 1747, Sept. 27, Gerrit Blauvelt, Rebecca Westkoet; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1489 Rachel, Sept. 23 1747, Oct. 18, Johannes Ferdon, Patience Odel; Nicklaas Ackerman, Anatyte his wife.
- 1490 Antye, Sept. 20 1747, Oct. 18, Jacob Server, Cathrina Beyr; Jacob Eekesen, Susanna his wife.
- 1491 Jan, Sept. 20 1747, Oct. 18, Jan Boogaert, Cathrina Everitt; Johannis Blauvelt, Helena his wife.
- 1492 Maria, Sept. 7 1747, Oct. 25, Frans Smidt, Cathrina Crommel; Frans Haal, Marytje his wife.
- 1493 Aart, Oct. 1 1747, Oct. 25, Theodoris Polhemis, Margrietye Remsen; Abraham Remsen, Geertye his wife.
- 1494 Petrus, July 10 1747, Nov. 1, Petrus Van Dervoort, Sara Snedeger.
- 1495 Fredericus, Oct. 15 1747, Nov. 1, Rynier Woertendyck, Jannetye Deryie; Fredericus Woertendyck, Dievertye his wife.
- 1496 John, Oct. 18 1747, Nov. 1, Martynis Hogenkamp, Annatye Everitt; Thomas Pullin, Lena Blauvelt, in the name of Elisabeth Pullin.
- 1497 Maria, Nov. 10 1747, Dec. 25, Johannis Blauvelt, Margrietye Smidt; Abraham Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 1498 Grietye, Dec. 19 1747, Dec. 25, Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetye Blauvelt; Theunis Vanhouten, Rebecca his wife.
- 1499 Abraham, Oct. 20 1747, Dec. 25, Hendrick Leut, Maria Blauvelt; Abraham Leut, Sara Leut.
- 1500 Johannes, Nov. 21 1747, Dec. 27, Johannes Trumper, Marytje Felten; William Felten, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1501 Cathrina, Oct. 22 1747, Jan. 1 1748, Jan Van Dervoort, Cathrina Sprough.
- 1502 Johannes, Nov. 6 1747, Jan. 2 1748, Jacobus Springhsteen, Marrietye Haft.
- 1503 Petrus, Nov. 16 1747, Jan. 12 1748, Henry Cutler, Cornelia Heens.
- 1504 Wilhelmus, Jan. 4 1748, Jan. 24, Lucas Stevesen, Cathryna Van Houten; Andrias Onderdonek, Wilhelmina his wife.
- 1505 Wouter, Dec. 27 1747, Jan. 24 1748, Petrus Van Schyven, Cornelia Verveelen.
- 1506 Johannes, Jan. 20 1747, Feb. 7 1748, Johannes Hogelant, Jemyna Carmer; Johannes Dewind, Anna his wife.
- 1507 Femmetye, Jan. 28 1748, Feb. 21, Jan Gisner, Femmetye Bronwer; William Ferdon, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1508 Abraham, Jan. 24 1748, Feb. 21, Pieter Maby, Jannetye Hogenkamp; Johannes Maby, Febile his wife.
- 1509 Isaac, Jan. 24 1748, Feb. 21, Pieter Maby, Jannetye Hogenkamp; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1510 Stephanis, Feb. 5 1748, Feb. 22, Jan Voorhees, Maria Springhsteen; Rachel Springhsteen.
- 1511 William, Jan. 28 1748, Mar. 13, Roeloff Stevesen, Mensye Campbell; William Campbell, Aeltye his wife.
- 1512 Jan, Mar. 15 1748, Mar. 27, Wilhelmus Krom, Lena Eekesen; Thomas Eekesen, Maria his wife.
- 1513 Theunis, Mar. 16 1748, Apr. 17, Johannes Snedeger, Elye Martyn; Abraham Snedeger, Neeltye Snedeger his wife.
- 1514 Cornelia, Mar. 5 1748, Apr. 24, Andreas Pieterse, Sara Haldron; Jan Haldron, Cornelia his wife.
- 1515 Johannes, May 11 1748, May 15, Arie Koning, Gerrietye Cure; Johannes Cure, Lena Cure his mother.
- 1516 Elisabeth, Apr. 4 1748, May 15, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Server; Jan Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1517 Abraham, May 2 1748, May 15, Daniel Haring, Elisabeth Polhemus; Abraham Haring, Dirikye his wife.
- 1518 Sara, Apr. 13 1748, May 15, Theodoris Snelcker, Direktye Vhidt; Pieter Van Dervoort, Sara his wife.
- 1519 Daniel, May 17 1748, June 26, Jacob De Klerck, Marrietye Blauvelt; Daniel De Klerck, Margrietye his wife.
- 1520 Cathrina, June 26 1748, July 3, Johannes Van Houten, Cathrina Lepper; Johannes Lepper, Cathrina his wife.
- 1521 Geertye, Jan. 10 1748, July 3, Jan Persel, Neeltye Van Dervoort.
- 1522 Aerd, June 4 1748, July 3, Abraham Remsen, Geertye Blauvelt; Theodoris Polhemis, Margrietye his wife.
- 1523 Johannes, July 19 1748, Aug. 7, Johannes Maby, Phebe Ferdon; Pieter Maby sr.
- 1524 Abraham, July 21 1748, Aug. 28, Jacob Potheenus, Lammetye Remsen.
- 1525 Philippus, Aug. 5 1748, Aug. 28, Philippus Server, Maria Onderdonek; Jan Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1526 Geurt Sprewert, Sept. 2 1748, Sept. 11, Johanuis De Wind, Antye Carmer; Geurt Sprewert De Wind, Cathrina Carmer.
- 1527 Abraham, Mar. 20 1748, Sept. 11, Gerrit Van Wert, Margrietye Jurekse; Pieter Boeckhouyt, Sara his wife.
- 1528 Jannetye, Sept. 3 1748, Oct. 2, Hubartus Blauvelt, Alida Verveelen; Petrus Van Schyven, Cornelia his wife.
- 1529 Pnuus, Sept. 14 1748, Oct. 9, Mattheus Hoppen, Aeltye Cuyper; Paulus Hoppen, Marrietye his wife.
- 1530 Petrus, Sept. 17 1748, Oct. 23, Lammert Smit, Cathlyntye Stevesen; Petrus Smit, Annetye his wife.
- 1531 Anatyte, Jan. 24 1748, Feb. 12 1749, Cornelis Haldron, Anatyte Meyer; Rynier Kammegea, Annetye his wife.
- 1532 Cathrina, Feb. 3 1749, Feb. 12, Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Cathlyntye his wife.
- 1533 Jacob, Jan. 14 1749, Apr. 2, Pieter Boeckhouyt, Sara Gardener; Abraham Ryke, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1534 David, Jan. 31 1749, Apr. 2, Joost De Groot, Ariantye Sloove.
- 1535 Roeloff, Apr. 1 1749, May 21, Willim Siekgelse, Elisabeth Cuyper.
- 1536 Maria, Mar. 26 1749, June 25, James Maklees, Sara [— ?]; Thorne Takama, Rebecca his wife.
- 1537 Aeltye, May 22 1749, June 25, Johannis Haring, Grietye Blauvelt; Jan Haring, Elisabeth Haring his daughter.
- 1538 Jacobus, June 5 1749, June 25, Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetye Turneur; Jacobus Turneur, Jacomyntye his wife.
- 1539 Cathrina, June 5 1749, June 25, Johannis Blauvelt, Elisabeth Debaan; Jan Nagel, Elisabeth his wife.

- 1540 Thomas, June 8 1749, June 25, Edwaert Eekesen, Maria Bering; Thomas Eekesen, Maria his wife.
- 1541 Abraham, July 10 1749, Aug. 6, Abraham Kool, Annettyo Myyer; Nicolaas Pessel, Geertye his wife.
- 1542 Cornelius, July 11 1749, Aug. 6, Gerrit Eekesen, Grietye Haringh; Cornelis Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 1543 Neeltje, July 18 1749, Oct. 8, Johannes Kuyper, Sara Van Kleef; Isaac Blauvelt, Neeltje Simmins.
- 1544 Abraham, Sept. 7 1749, Oct. 8, Isaac Delameeter, Maria Richardsen; Johannes De Lameter, Elisabeth De Lameter.
- 1545 Johannes, Sept. 9 1749, Oct. 8, Andreas Onderdonck, Wilhelmina Van Houten; Johannes Van Houten, Cathrina his wife.
- 1546 Sara, Sept. 27 1749, Oct. 8, Abraham Abrahamse Haringh, Maria De Marest; Albert Bonghard, Sara his wife.
- 1547 Cathrina, Sept. 29 1749, Oct. 8, Jacob Abrahamse Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 1548 John Henderick, Sept. 24 1749, Dec. 3, Jan Gisner, Femmetje Hrouwer; Jan Ferdon and Briehe his wife, in the name of Henry Ludlow and Mary his wife.
- 1549 Klaas, Nov. 13 1749, Dec. 3, Roeloff Van Houten, Cathrina Nagel; Petrus Van Houten, Marretje, his wife.
- 1550 Elisabeth, Nov. 30 1749, Dec. 3, Henderick Nagel, Cathrina Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1551 Geresolveert, Nov. 30 1749, Dec. 3, Theunis Van Houten, Rebecca Nagel; Geresolveert Nagel, Jenneke Nagel.
- 1552 Cornelius, Oct. 22 1749, Dec. 3, William Haldron, Margrietye Pieterse; Cornelis Haringh, Cathrina his wife.
- 1553 Martynis, Oct. 29 1749, Dec. 3, Martynis Hogenkamp, Anatie Everit; Joost De Baan, Anatie his wife.
- 1554 Cathrinetye, Aug. 23 1749, Dec. 3, John Smit, Rachel Wierler; Johannes Mols, Cathrina his wife.
- 1555 Allebirt, Dec. 6 1749, Jan. 1 1750, Cornelis Smit, Maria Haring; Johannes Smit, Jaunetie Smit.
- 1556 Ariaentje, Dec. 19 1749, Jan. 1 1750, Gys Hooper, Elisabeth Van Salee; Frans Van Salee and Elisabeth his wife, in the name of Marytje De Vries.
- 1557 Jan, Dec. 29 1749, Feb. 21 1750, Gerrit Blauvelt, Rebecca Westkeet; Jan Nagel, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1558 Marytje, Dec. 31 1749, Feb. 21 1750, Gerrit Van Weert, Margrietye Jurek; Johannes Haldron, Marytje his wife.
- 1559 William, Nov. 9 1749, Feb. 21 1750, Henderick Snyder, Cathrina Hoffman; Hermanus Hoffman, Sara his wife.
- 1560 Neeltje, Nov. 12 1749, Feb. 21 1750, Pieter Van Dervoort, Sara Snedeger.
- 1561 Jan, May 2 1749, Feb. 21 1750, Nicolaas Van Dervoort, Abigel Halstedt.
- 1562 Elsaye, Sept. 24 1749, Feb. 21 1750, Jan Persel, Neeltje Vandervoort.
- 1563 Lena, Jan. 10 1750, Feb. 21, Frans Smit, Cathrina Krommilt; Dorethia Deo.
- 1564 Elisabeth, Jan. 19 1750, Feb. 21, Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Myyer; Johannes Myyer, Maria his wife.
- 1565 Martyntje, Feb. 6 1750, Feb. 21, Abraham Haring, Martyntje Bonghard; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 1566 Henricus, Jan. 6 1750, Feb. 21, Johannes De Wint, Antye Kermer; Lucas Benners, Johanna Dewint his wife.
- 1567 Ide, Jan. 19 1750, Feb. 21, Klaas Kuyper, Wilhelmina Myyer; Ide Myyer, Jaunetie his wife.
- 1568 Sara, Jan. 22 1750, Feb. 21, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Server; Jacob Straat, Sara his wife.
- 1569 Gerrit, June 10 1750, June 17, Abraham Smit, Maria Talama; Theunis Talama, Margrietye his wife.
- 1570 Marietie, July 15 1750, July 29, Cornelis Kuyper, Annetie Haring; Theunis Cuyper, Marietie his wife.
- 1571 Abraham, June 18 1750, July 29, Johannes Mebie, Phelie Ferdon; Abraham Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1572 Elisabeth, July 8 1750, July 29, Arie Koning, Geertye Cure; Coenradus Koning, Elisabeth his mother.
- 1573 Abraham, May 3 1750, July 29, Harint Janse, Geertruyt Erbis.
- 1574 Elisabeth, July 27 1750, July 29, Abraham Blauvelt, Jannettye De Klerck; Petrus Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1575 Tryntje, July 1 1750, July 29, Stoffel Bell, Annetie Meyyer; Jan Eekesen, Geesje his wife.
- 1576 Marietie, June 22 1750, July 29, Theodoris Snedeger, Dirkye Vliedt.
- 1577 Wyntje, July 16 1750, July 29, Adolph Lent, Klesye Haring; Marietie Bogaert.
- 1578 Jerlmias, Sept. 3 1750, Oct. 7, Johannes Mebie, Susanna Berteng; Jerlmias Martyn, Annetie Martyn.
- 1579 Johannes, Sept. 3 1750, Oct. 7, Johannes Mebie, Susanna Berteng; John Bertyn, Engeltye Conkelin.
- 1580 Harmanus, Sept. 3 1750, Oct. 7, Harman Talama, Rebecca Snedeger; Jan Talama, Helena his wife.
- 1581 Jacob, Aug. 1 1750, Oct. 7, Jan Van Orden, Elisabeth Cordeler; Jacob Gordenier, Cornelia his wife.
- 1582 Marytje, July 24 1750, Oct. 7, Cornelis Haldron, Anatie Meyer.
- 1583 Isaac, Aug. 31 1750, Oct. 7, Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Pullen; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1584 Abraham, Sept. 10 1750, Oct. 7, Joost De Baan, Anatie Hogenkamp; Theunis Talama, Margrietye his wife.
- 1585 David, Sept. 4 1750, Oct. 7, Jan Nagel, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1586 Rensye, Sept. 21 1750, Oct. 7, Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Haring; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 1587 Delfrens, Sept. 5 1750, Oct. 7, Jacob Conkelin, Hester Baryht; Matthys Conkelin, Fytye his wife.
- 1588 Marytje, Sept. 16 1750, Oct. 7, Johannes Haldron, Marytje Lepper; William Winter, Hester his wife.
- 1589 Thomas, Sept. 8 1750, Oct. 7, Edwaert Eekesen, Maria Berteng; Thomas Eekesen, Marytje his wife.
- 1590 Jaunetie, Sept. 2 1750, Oct. 7, Frederick Woertendyk, Sara Deryie; Rynier Woertendyk, Grietye Deryie.
- NOTE.—Here begins the record of Douine Verbyek.
- 1591 Briehe, Oct. 1 1750, Oct. 21, Abraham Server, Briehe Smit; Gerrit Smit, Briehe his wife.
- 1592 Gysbert, Sept. 23 1750, Oct. 21, Floris Krom, Maria Kool; Myndert Hogenkamp, Lena his wife.
- 1593 Steven, Oct. 9 1750, Nov. 11, Nicolaas Ackerman, Anatie Hogenkamp; Jan Westervelt, Maria his wife.
- 1594 John, Oct. 17 1750, Nov. 11, John Perrie, Elisabeth De Klerck; John Perrie, Cathrina his wife.
- 1595 Saphia, Oct. 20 1750, Nov. 11, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Matthys Conkelin, Saphia his wife.
- 1596 Cathrina, Oct. 20 1750, Nov. 11, Harmanus Van Haysen, Sara Blauvelt; Cornelis Lammertse Smit, Vrontje his wife.
- 1597 Elisabeth, Oct. 27 1750, Dec. 2, Johannes Gerritse Blauvelt, Antye Quakenbos; Johannes Smit, Klaasie his wife.
- 1598 Margrietye, Nov. 30 1750, Dec. 2, Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Nagel; David De Marest, Cathrina his wife.
- 1599 Anna Elisabeth, Dec. 1 1750, Dec. 9, Rynier Quakenbos, Cathrina Walderom; Jacob Quakenbos, Anatie his wife.
- 1600 Abraham, Nov. 30 1750, Dec. 29, Hubertus Blauvelt, Alida Vervcelen; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1601 Joseph, Oct. 22 1748, Dec. 25 1750, William Whitton, Chrity Fundine.
- 1602 Samuel, Oct. 18 1750, Dec. 25, William Whitton, Chrity Fundine.
- 1603 Rensye, Dec. 9 1750, Jan. 6 1751, Cornelis Haringh, Elisabeth Haringh; Jan Haringh, Rensye his wife.
- 1604 Maria, Dec. 21 1750, Jan. 13 1751, Theunis Talama, Margrietye De Baan; Caril De Baan, Jenneke his wife.
- 1605 Sara, Jan. 4 1751, Jan. 27, Daniel Haring, Elisabeth Polhemus; Jan Ferdon, Briehe his wife.
- 1606 Abraham, Jan. 29 1751, Feb. 17, Johannes De Lameter, Fytye Mebie; Abraham De Lameter, Cathrina his wife.
- 1607 William, Feb. 24 1751, Mar. 17, Abraham Conkelin, Margrietye Bell; William Bell, Lea his wife.
- 1608 Petrus, Feb. 22 1751, Mar. 17, William Nagel, Lena Allee; Petrus Allee, Margrietye his wife.
- 1609 Maria, Mar. 6 1751, Mar. 17, Casparis Mebie, Willimpye Eekesen; Cornelis Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 1610 Syntie, Mar. 8 1751, Mar. 31, Joost De Groot, Ariaentje Sloove.
- 1611 Jan, Mar. 8 1751, Mar. 31, Abraham Haring, Elisabeth Mebie; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 1612 Jan, Mar. 17 1751, Apr. 7 1751, Cornelis Eekesen, Lena Cuyper; Jan Eekesen.
- 1613 Maria, Apr. 30 1751, May 19, David Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Direk De Klerck, Efyte his wife.
- 1614 Maria, May 4 1751, May 19, Pieter Bogaert, Rachel Van Hoorren; Cornelis Vanboren, Maria his wife.
- 1615 Cathrina, May 29 1751, June 29, William Haldron, Margrietye Pieterse; Cornelis Haring, Cathrina his wife.
- 1616 Elisabeth, June 5 1751, June 25, Casparis Conkelin, Myno Marteling; Johannes Marteling, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1617 Maria, June 5 1751, June 25, Johannes Smit, Klaasie Woertendyk; Cornelis Smit, Sytye his wife.
- 1618 Elsaye, [?] 1751, June 25, William Huisen, Catharina Lent; Jacob Lent, Elsaye his wife.
- 1619 Zahmann, [?] 1750, June 22 1751, William Pau, Maria — [?]; Jacob Lent, Daniel Teler and Margrietye his wife.
- 1620 William, June 25 1751, July 14, Johannes De Gran, Rachel Van Hoorren; Eeendert De Gran, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1621 Johannes, July 7 1751, July 14, Abraham Blauvelt, Rachel De Marest; Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 1622 Jacob, June 11 1751, July 14, Petrus Perrie, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jacob Blauvelt, Pieterie his wife.

- 1623 Arieantye, July 18 1751, July 28, Douline Summel Verbryck, Susanna Van Delinde; Hendrick Vandelinde, Arieantye his wife.
- 1624 Margrietye, July 23 1751, Aug. 11, Isaac Walderom, Fransynte Fliereboom; Johannis Walderom, Susanna his wife.
- 1625 Catharina, July 13 1751, Aug. 11, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Maris; Gerrit Huybertse, Jannetye his wife.
- 1626 Martytje, Aug. 2 1751, Sept. 1, Abraham Kuyper, Sara Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 1627 Grietye, Aug. 18 1751, Sept. 1, Jacobus Turneur, Grietye Kuyper; Theunis Kuyper, Marrietye his wife.
- 1628 Jan, Sept. 3 1751, Sept. 15, Jan Talam, Lena Blauvelt; Harmen Talam, Rebecca his wife.
- 1629 Elisabeth, Aug. 26 1751, Sept. 15, Martynis Hogenkamp, Antye Everit; Jan Boogaert, Catharina his wife.
- 1630 Andreas, Oct. 15 1751, Nov. 3, Abraham Kool, Annetje Myyer; Klam Kuyper, Wilhelmina his wife.
- 1631 Theunis, Nov. 2 1751, Nov. 17, Abraham Blauvelt, Aaltje Kuyper; Theunis Kuyper, Marrietye his wife.
- 1632 Annetje, Nov. 2 1751, Nov. 21, Arie Arieantse, Cornelia Nagel; Rynier Kammege, Annetje his wife.
- 1633 Elisabeth, Nov. 9 1751, Dec. 8, Abraham Ryker, Elisabeth Conkelin; Jacob Conkelin, Hester his wife.
- 1634 Sophia, Nov. 28 1751, Dec. 25, Pieter Mebie, Jannetye Hogenkamp; Johannes De Lameter, Sophya his wife.
- 1635 Isaac Delameter, Sept. 1 1751, Dec. 25, Isaac De Lameter, Jannetye Fliereboom; Jan Fliereboom, Aaltje his wife.
- 1636 Sara, Dec. 7 1751, Dec. 29, Abraham Ackerman, Heleena Roeger; Cornelis Van Houten, Sam his wife.
- 1637 Jannetye, Dec. 18 1751, Jan. 12 1752, Willim Sickelsen, Elisabeth Kuyper; Hendrick Kuyper, Catharina his wife.
- 1638 Maria, Dec. 19 1751, Jan. 12 1752, Johannis Mebie, Phebie Ferdon; Johannis Blauvelt, Maria his daughter.
- 1639 Grietye, Dec. 23 1751, Jan. 12 1752, Gerrit Bogaert, Lea Blauvelt; Cornelis Bogaert, Grietye his wife.
- 1640 Arieantye, Jan. 17 1752, Jan. 19, Harmen Veeder, Antye Hennyoy; Jan Bordan, Margrietye his wife.
- 1641 Jacob, Dec. 23 1751, Jan. 19 1752, Jan Giesner, Femmetje Brower; Willim Ferdon, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1642 Catharina, Dec. 24 1751, Jan. 19 1752, Johannis Haas, Sara Wilkisen; Jan Smit, Rachel his wife.
- 1643 Abraham, Jan. 12 1752, Feb. 2, Gerrit Onderdonck, Sara Hegeman; Andreas Onderdonck, Wilhelmina his wife.
- 1644 Maria, Jan. 13 1752, Feb. 2, Matthys Bogaert, Grietye Talam; Douwen Talam, Marytje his wife.
- 1645 Cornelius, Jan. 12 1752, Feb. 2, Cornelius Smit, Maria Peeck; Cornelius Smit, Vrontje his wife.
- 1646 Lena, Jan. 23 1752, Feb. 23, Klaas Kuyper, Wilhelmina Meyyer; Cornelis Eikesen, Lena his wife.
- 1647 Direktye, Jan. 27 1752, Feb. 23, Cornelius Haring, Grietye Roelisse; Abraham Haring, Direktye his wife.
- 1648 Elisabeth, Jan. 27 1752, Feb. 23, Gerrit Blauvelt, Rebecca Westkeet; Petrus Smit, Annetje his wife.
- 1649 Isabel, Jan. 15 1752, Mar. 15 1752, Vrans Smit, Catharina Crommel.
- 1650 Joseph, Feb. 17 1752, Mar. 15, Jacob Blauvelt, Aaltje Blauvelt; Johannis Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 1651 Annetje, Feb. 21 1752, Mar. 22, Daniel De Klerck, Margrietye Smit; Jacob De Klerck, Marrietye his wife.
- 1652 Johannis, Mar. 6 1752, Mar. 22, Johannis Blauvelt, Helena Pullen; Jan Bogaert, Catharina his wife.
- 1653 Jacob, Feb. 18 1752, Mar. 30, Jacob Eikesen, Susanna Server; Edwaerd Eekesen, Maria his wife.
- 1654 Isaac, Mar. 18 1752, Apr. 5, Johannis Haring, Grietye Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1655 Rensye, Mar. 28 1752, Apr. 5, Gerrit Eekesen, Grietye Haring; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 1656 Michal, Mar. 29 1752, Apr. 19, Edward Salyer, Sara Turneur; Michal Turneur, Maria his wife.
- 1657 Margrietye, April 14 1752, Apr. 26, Theunis Smit, Elisabeth Peeck; Johannis Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 1658 Johannis, April 22 1752, May 31, Isaac De Lameter, Maria Richardsen; Jan Forseur, Catharina his wife.
- 1659 Lea, April 21 1752, May 31, Andreas Pieterse, Sara Haldron; Johannis Pieter Erbis, Lea his wife.
- 1660 Johannis, May 11 1752, May 31, Rynier Quackenbos, Catharina Walderom; Johannis Walderom, Susanna his wife.
- 1661 Jacob, June 5 1752, July 5, Floris Krom, Maria Kool; Jacobus Blauvelt, Tryntje Kool.
- 1662 Annetje, July 22 1752, Aug. 2, Gerrit Vanhouten, Jannetye Blauvelt; Petrus Smit, Annetje his wife.
- 1663 Rachel, July 31 1752, Aug. 16, Cornelis Smith, Maria Haring; Fredericus Haringh, Rachel his wife.
- 1664 Jan, July 22 1752, Aug. 16, Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Haring; Jan Haringh, Rensye his wife.
- 1665 Johannis, July 25 1752, Aug. 16, Berint Walderom, Lena Gordenter; Isaac Walderom, Fannytje his wife.
- 1666 Annetje, July 22 1752, Aug. 16, Johannis Blauvelt, Margrietye Smit; Hendrick Blauvelt, Heleena his wife.
- 1667 Rachel, Aug. 13 1752, Aug. 23, Jeremias Meebie, Sara Blauvelt; Johannis Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 1668 Petrus, Aug. 19 1752, Aug. 23, Petrus Van Houten, Marrietye Nagel; Roeloff Van Houten, Catharina his wife.
- 1669 Catharina, Sept. 14 1752, Sept. 21, Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetye Turneur; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1670 Willim, Aug. 18 1752, Sept. 24, Willim Pessel, Elisabeth Verveelen; Bernardus Verveelen, Jannetye his wife.
- 1671 Mattheus, Sept. 1 1752, Oct. 22, Abraham Conkelin, Margrietye Bell, Matthys Conkelin, Sophia his wife.
- 1672 Daniel, Sept. 16 1752, Oct. 22, Rynier Kammege, Annetje Arieantse; Daniel Kammege, Geesye his wife.
- 1673 Geertje, Sept. 16 1752, Oct. 22, Rynier Kammege, Annetje Arieantse; Jacobus Ryckman, Geertje his wife.
- 1674 Harmanus, Oct. 23 1752, Nov. 12, Harmanus Van Huysen, Sara Blauvelt; Douwe Talam, Annetje his wife.
- 1675 Daniel, Oct. 23 1752, Nov. 12, Ide Myer, Jannetye Maris; Daniel Blauvelt, Direktye his wife.
- 1676 Christina, Nov. 26 1752, Dec. 3, Johannis De Wint, Antye Kermer; Hendrick Kermer, Marytje Lindesay, wife of Luens De Wint.
- 1677 Frederikus, Nov. 27 1752, Dec. 17, Johannis Smit, Klaasye Woertendyck; Frederikus Woertendyck, Dievertje his wife.
- 1678 Abraham, Dec. 3 1752, Dec. 25, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetye Vauschyyen; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1679 Jan, Dec. 31 1752, Jan. 14 1753, Gerrit Haringh, Cornelia Lent; Johannes Haringh, Grietye his wife.
- 1680 Annar, Dec. 31 1752, Jan. 14 1753, Edwaerd Brings, Engeltye Conkelin; Matthys Conkelin, Sophia his wife.
- 1681 Margrietye, Jan. 17 1753, Feb. 4, Willem Nagel, Lena Alyie; Albert Alyie, Maria his wife.
- 1682 Sara, Jan. 14 1753, Feb. 4, James Turneur, Sara Obliens; Pieter Obliens, Sara his wife.
- 1683 Direktye, Jan. 14 1753, Feb. 18, John Moore, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Daniel Blauvelt, Direktye his wife.
- 1684 Jacob, Jan. 26 1753, Feb. 18, Gerrit Van Wert, Grietye Jorekse; Jacob Eikesen, Tryntje his wife.
- 1685 Agnesh, Mar. 26 1752, Feb. 18 1753, James Minish [?], Sara Geelbrens.
- 1686 Colus, Feb. 17 1753 N. S., Feb. 6 O. S., Feb. 25, Adolph Lent, Klaasye Haring; Jacob Blauvelt, Aaltje his wife.
- 1687 Jannetye, Feb. 14 1753, Feb. 25, John Churchwell, Jannetye Brouwer; Jan Giesner, Femmetje his wife.
- 1688 Bernardus, Mar. 1 1753, Mar. 11, Douline Summel Verbryck, Susanna Van De Liude; Roeliff Vandelinde, Marrietye his wife.
- 1689 Cathlyntie, Feb. 19 1753, Mar. 11, Johannis De Lameter, Fy-tie Mebie; Pieter Mebie, Cathlyntye his wife.
- 1690 Thomas, Dec. 5 1751, Mar. 18 1753, Richard Williams, Catharina Steppins.
- 1691 Petrus, Mar. 12 1753 Apr. 8, Abraham De Puu, Rachel Blauvelt; Petrus De Puu, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1692 Hendrick, Apr. 3 1753, Apr. 8, Johannis Pieter Erbis, Lea Pieterse; Margrietye Erbis.
- 1693 Jacob, Dec. 2 1752, May 6 1753, William Whiton, Chrytje Fundine; Jacob Falenty, Marrietye his wife, Abraham Conkelin.
- 1694 Isaac, Apr. 26 1753, May 6, Hendrick Nagel, Catharina Blauvelt; Johannis Blauvelt, Lena his wife.
- 1695 Barint, Apr. 26 1753, May 6, Hendrick Nagel, Catharina Blauvelt; Jan Nagel, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1696 Jannetye, Apr. 22 1753, May 13, Rynier Woertendyck, Jannetye Smit; Cornelis Smit, Sytje his wife.
- 1697 Jan, May 7 1753, May 13, Wilhelmis Krom, Lena Eekesen; Edwaerd Eekesen, Maria his wife.
- 1698 Annetje, May 8 1753, May 13, Mattheus Hoppen, Aaltje Cuyper; Cornelis Eikesen, Lena his wife.
- 1699 Ellander, Feb. 21 1753, May 13, Duncan McDugald, Hannah McDugald.
- 1700 Abraham, May 22 1753, June 10, Abraham Ryker, Elisabeth Conkelin; Daniel Martyn, Debora his wife.
- 1701 Susanna, May 19 1753, June 10, Gysil Hooper, Elisabeth Van Salee; Barbara Hooper.
- 1702 Jan, May 24 1753, June 10, Johannis Van Dalsen, Etie Turneur; Jan Van Darsen, Direktye his wife.
- 1703 Barint, May 19 1753, June 23, Jacob Conkelin, Hester Barhyt; Barint Barhyt, Rebecca his wife.
- 1704 Elisabeth, June 18 1753, July 1, Hubertus Blauvelt, Alleda Verveelen; Willim Pessel, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1705 Rachel, June 11 1753, July 15, Johannis Mebie, Fehbi [1752] Ferdon; Johannis De Lameter, Sophia Mettie his wife.

- 1706 Catharina, July 8 1753, Aug. 5, Pieter Mebie, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Cornelius Haring, Catharina his wife.
- 1707 Brichye, Aug. 11 1753, Aug. 24, Petrus Smit, Annetje Blauvelt; Abraham Server, Brichye his wife.
- 1708 Susanna, Aug. 6 1753, Aug. 26, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Server; Daniel De Klerck, Margriete his wife.
- 1709 Jan, Aug. 4 1753, Aug. 26, Augustyn Van Donck, Elisabeth Klaasse; Nicolaas Mauneloe, Sophia Vandonek.
- 1710 Catharina, Aug. 22 1753, Sept. 2, Isaac Perrie, Grietje Haring; Jan Perrie, Catharina his wife.
- 1711 Johannes, Sept. 7 1753, Sept. 23, Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna Helling; Johannes Vanhorin, Henderickye his wife.
- 1712 Aaltje, Sept. 16 1753, Oct. 14, Frederikus Haring, Rachel Haring; Johannes Haring, Grietje his wife.
- 1713 Catharina, Oct. 22 1753, Nov. 4, Martynis Hogenkamp, Anatie Everet; Johannes Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Blauvelt, his sister.
- 1714 Isaac, Oct. 28 1753, Nov. 18, Gerrit Onderdonck, Sara Hege-man; Philippus Server, Maria his wife.
- 1715 Johannes, Nov. 11 1753, Nov. 25, Klaas Bogaart, Catharina Meyer; Cornelis Myer, Annetje Bell.
- 1716 Johannes, Nov. 25 1753, Dec. 16, Johannes De Graaf, Rachel Van Hoorin; Johannes Van Hoorin, Henderickye his wife.
- 1717 Cornelius, Jan. 7 1754, Jan. 20, Jan Bogaert, Catharina Everit; Cornelis Bogaert, Grietje his wife.
- 1718 Cornelius, Jan. 16 1754, Jan. 20, Cornelis Smit, Maria Peck; Cornelis Smit, Vrouwte his wife.
- 1719 Jemyna, Feb. 2 1754, Feb. 7, Johannes Hogelant, Jemyna Kermer; Hendrick Kermer, Maria Kermer.
- 1720 Maria, Jan. 2 1754, Feb. 10, Cornelis Eekesen, Maria Smit; Cornelis Smit, Sytje his wife.
- 1721 Isaac, Feb. 20 1754, Feb. 21, Gerrit Blauvelt, Tryntie Kool; Hubartus Blauvelt, Alida his wife.
- 1722 Jan, Jan. 29 1754, Mar. 3, Cornelis Haring, Elisabeth Haring; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 1723 Margriete, Feb. 22 1754, Mar. 3, Abraham Lent, Sara Haring; Adolph Lent, Klaasye his wife.
- 1724 Jan, Feb. 19 1754, Mar. 3, Daniel Haring, Elisabeth Polhemis; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 1725 Jacob, Feb. 23 1754, Mar. 3, Arie Koning, Geertje Cure; Jacob Hanse, Debora Cure.
- 1726 Cornelius, Mar. 17 1754, Apr. 7, Casparis Mebie, Willimpye Eekesen; Cornelis Eekesen, Maria Eekesen.
- 1727 Jacob, Mar. 1 1754, Apr. 7, Jacob Hansen, Lena Koning; Arie Koning, Gerretje his wife.
- 1728 Isaac, Mar. 31 1754, Apr. 7, Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje Turneur; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1729 Isaac, Dec. 15 1753, Apr. 7 1754, Richard Williams, Catharina Stippens; William Witten, Charity his wife.
- 1730 Speedwell, Mar. 15 1754, Apr. 7, Jaanes Jeckleen, Dorethia Haal.
- 1731 Maria, Apr. 8 1754, Apr. 28, Edwened Briggs, Engeltye Conkelin; Abraham Conkelin, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1732 Isabel, Mar. 26 1754, Apr. 28, Frans Smit, Catharina Crommel.
- 1733 Petrus, Apr. 16 1754, Apr. 28, Abraham Haring, Elisabeth Mebie; Johannes De Lameter, Saphia his wife.
- 1734 Abraham, May 18 1754, June 16, Jacob Blauvelt, Aaltje Blauvelt; David Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1735 Isaac, May 15 1754, June 16, Jan Gisner, Femmetje Brouwer; Isaac Brouwer, Rachel Brouwer.
- 1736 Rebecca, May 22 1754, June 8 (?), Harmer Duke Earl, Rachel De Groot.
- 1737 Abraham Mebie, June 22 1754, July 7 [No name], Maria Eekesen; Jacob Eekesen, Tryntje his wife.
- 1738 Grietje, July 10 1754, July 28, Jacob Plerboom, Rebecca Walderom; Rynier Plerboom, Grietje his wife.
- 1739 Roedolph, July 8 1754, July 28, Hermannus Van Huysen, Sara Blauvelt; Abraham Keusen, Geertje his wife.
- 1740 Anaty, July 8 1754, Aug. 25, Abraham Post, Sara Ryyer; Joost De Baan, Anatie his wife.
- 1741 Catharina, Aug. 5 1754, Aug. 25, Petrus Perrie, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jan Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1742 Cornelius, Aug. 5 1754, Aug. 25, Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina Eekesen; Cornelis Bogaert, Grietje his wife.
- 1743 Ide, Aug. 20 1754, Sept. 8, Klaas Cuyper, Wilhelmina Myyer; Ide Meyer, Jannetje his wife.
- 1744 Sophia, Aug. 7 1754, Sept. 8, Casparis Conkelin, Mynotye Martelling; Matthys Conkelin, Sophia his wife.
- 1745 Margriete, Aug. 20 1754, Sept. 15, Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete Smit; Cornelis Smit, Maria his wife.
- 1746 Cornelius, Aug. 27 1754, Sept. 15, Rynier Woertendyck, Jannetje Smit; Cornelius Smit, Sytje his wife.
- 1747 Maria, Sept. 6 1754, Sept. 29, Cornelius Haring, Grietje Roelke; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 1748 Maria, Sept. 11 1754, Sept. 29, Edward Selyer, Sara Turneur; William Chappell, Jaconynte his wife.
- 1749 Daniel, Sept. 12 1754, Sept. 29, Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina Bogaert; Abraham Blauvelt, Dirckje Blauvelt his mother.
- 1750 Catharina, Sept. 16 1754, Oct. 6, Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje Blauvelt; Henderick Nagel, Catharina his wife.
- 1751 Maria, Oct. 2 1754, Oct. 26, Joost De Groot, Ariaentje Sloove.
- 1752 Maria, Oct. 10 1754, Oct. 27, Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Nagel; Arie Ariejansen, Cornelia his wife.
- 1753 Woodhoul, Oct. 23 1754, Nov. 17, James Turneur, Sara Oblienis.
- 1754 Paulus, Oct. 24 1754, Nov. 17, Marten Paulusse, Lidea Banta; Paulus Martese, Rachel his wife.
- 1755 Jannetje, Nov. 9 1754, Dec. 1, Willim Pessel, Elisabeth Verveelen; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 1756 Barlut, Nov. 20 1754, Dec. 8, Barlut Walderom, Lena Gordener; Barlut Vorseur, Jannetje Vorseur.
- 1757 Margriete, Nov. 21 1754, Dec. 22, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Cornelis Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 1758 Catharina, Dec. 16 1754, Dec. 22, Johannes De Wind, Antye Kermer; Fredricus Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1759 Margret, Nov. 14 1754, Dec. 24, Hugh Macolpan, Elisabet Cargell.
- 1760 Margriete, Dec. 18 1754, Jan. 12 1755, Pieter Vonck, Maria Woodt; Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 1761 Rensye, Dec. 23 1754, Jan. 12 1755, Leendert De Grauw, Elisabeth Haring; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 1762 Gerrit, Jan. 5 1755, Jan. 12, Isaac Blauvelt, Maria Bogaert; Gerrit Bogaert, Lea his wife.
- 1763 Abraham, Dec. 15 1754, Jan. 12 1755, Abraham Conkelin, Margriete Bell; Rein Bell, Sara Bell.
- 1764 Hendrick Vnderlinde, Jan. 4 1755, Jan. 12, Dominie Samuel Verhyck, Susanna Vunderlinde; Hendrick Vunderlinde, Ariaentje his wife.
- 1765 Elisabeth, Jan. 14 1755, Jan. 19, Fredricus Blauvelt, Anna Maria De Wind; Jacob De Klerck, Marretje his wife.
- 1766 Martyntje, Jan. 11 1755, Feb. 2, Abraham Blauvelt, Aaltje Kuyper; Abraham Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 1767 Elisabeth, Feb. 6 1755, Mar. 2, Augustyn Van Douck, Elisabeth Kluisen; Frans Van Salee, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1768 Jan, Feb. 7 1755, Mar. 16, Jacob Server, Catharina Beer; Jan Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1769 Casparis, Feb. 26 1755, Mar. 23, Johannes Mebie, Phemie Perdon; Casparis Mebie, Willimpye his wife.
- 1770 Sara, Mar. 1 1755, Mar. 23, Arie Koning, Maria Welton.
- 1771 Rebecca, Mar. 1 1755, Mar. 31, Willim Nagel, Lena Alyie; Hendrick Nagel, Catharina his wife.
- 1772 Cornelius, Mar. 13 1755, Mar. 31, Johannes Smit, Klaasye Woertendyck; Cornelis Smit, Sytje his wife.
- 1773 Abraham, Mar. 28 1755, Mar. 31, Cornelis Smit, Maria Haring; Abraham Lent, Sara his wife.
- 1774 Elisabeth, Mar. 18 1755, Apr. 20, Pieter Mebie, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Abraham Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1775 Jacobus, Apr. 14 1755, Apr. 27, Theunis Smit, Elisabet Peck; Jacobus Peck, Rachel his wife.
- 1776 Jan, Apr. 25 1755, May 11, Johannes Haring, Grietje Blauvelt; Fredericus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 1777 Abraham, May 13 1755, May 19, Gerrit Haring, Cornelia Lent; Adolph Lent, Klaasye his wife.
- 1778 Cornelius, May 1 1755, May 25, Andreas Pletserse, Sara Hal-dron; Willim Winter, Hester his wife.
- 1779 Cathlyntje, June 7 1755, June 15, Jeronias Mebie, Sara Blauvelt; Pieter Mebie, Cathlyntje his wife.
- 1780 Klaartje, June 15 1755, June 29, Roelof Van Houten, Catharina Nagel; Stephanis Stevens, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1781 Elisabeth, June 11 1755, June 29, Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth Mebie; Jacob De Klerck, Marriete his wife.
- 1782 Maria, June 22 1755, July 27, Arie Ariejansen, Cornelia Nagel.
- 1783 Isaac, Aug. 9 1755, Aug. 17, Cornelius Blauvelt, Margriete Ryken; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1784 Jacobus, Aug. 11 1755, Aug. 31, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje Van Selyen; Jacobus Verveelen, Sara Nagel.
- 1785 Christina, July 14 1755, Sept. 7, Johannes Mebie, Susanna Berting; Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1786 Johannes, Aug. 30 1755, Sept. 7, Gerrit Bogaert, Lea Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 1787 Abraham, Sept. 10 1755, Sept. 28, Rynier Quackenbos, Catharina Walderom; Theunis Van Houten, Antye his wife.
- 1788 Jacobus, Sept. 9 1755, Sept. 28, Cornelius Van Horin, Elisabeth Van Orden; Jacobus Van Orden, Lea his wife.
- 1789 Rachel, Oct. 11 1755, Nov. 2, Cornelis Eekesen, Maria Smit; Cornelis Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 1790 Wellin, Oct. 21 1755, Nov. 9, Nicholas Ackerman, Leya Bell; Willim Bell, Leya his wife.
- 1791 Cornelius, Nov. 12 1755, Nov. 30, Gerrit Eekesen, Grietje Haring; Cornelis Eekesen, Rachel his wife.

- 1792 Maria, Sept. 7 1755, Dec. 11, Jacob Conkelin, Hester Harby; Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1793 Jacob, Nov. 12 1755, Dec. 14, Edwaert Eikesen, Maria Dertling; Jacob Eikesen, Susanna his wife.
- 1794 Dievertje, Nov. 28 1755, Dec. 21, Rynier Woertendyk, Jannetje Smit; Frederiek Woertendyk, Dievertje his wife.
- 1795 Abraham, Nov. 30 1755, Dec. 21, Fredericus Haring, Rachel Haring; Abraham Haring, Dirckje his wife.
- 1796 Johannes, Oct. 28 1755, Jan. 1 1756, Jurrie Wieller, Maria Tennerie; Johannes Houty, Sara his wife.
- 1797 Andreas, Nov. 14 1755, Jan. 1 1756, Johannes Pieter Erbis, Lea Pieterse; Andreas Pieterse, Sara his wife.
- 1798 Jacobus, Jan. 31 1756, Feb. 15, Hendrick Hendrickse, Catharina Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth Blauvelt his sister.
- 1799 Abraham, Jan. 24 1756, Feb. 15, Jan Perdon, Briehje Haring; Abraham Haring, Dirckje his wife.
- 1800 Annetje, Feb. 19 1756, Mar. 11, Hendrick Nagel, Catharina Blauvelt; Petrus Smit, Annetje his wife.
- 1801 Lawrence, Feb. 17 1756, Mar. 14, Edwaert Briggs, Engeltye Conkelin.
- 1802 Maria, Feb. 16 1756, Mar. 28, Richard Williams, Catharina Stippens.
- 1803 Jannetje, Mar. 12 1756, Apr. 4, Isaac Beonwer, Jacomyntje Quackenbos; Jan Gisner, Femmetje his sister.
- 1804 Elisabeth, Mar. 5 1756, Apr. 4, Fredericus Woertendyk, Sara Dorye.
- 1805 Elisabeth, Mar. 18 1756, May 9, Jacob Hanse, Lemtye Kouling; Isaac Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1806 Jan, May 7 1756, May 23, Wouterus Van Orde, Aantje Bantje; Jan Van Orde, Rachel his wife.
- 1807 Rachel, May 19 1756, May 27, Cornelius Smit, Maria Peckel; Jacobus Peckel, Rachel his wife.
- 1808 Aeltje, May 1 1756, June 6, Casparis Conkelin, Mynotje Merrelig [1741]; Daniel De Voe, Aeltje his wife.
- 1809 Elisabeth, May 18 1756, June 6, Johannes De Grouw, Rachel Vanhooring; Leendert De Grouw, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1810 Dirckje, May 25 1756, June 6, Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretje Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 1811 Jacob, June 11 1756, June 20, Marte Paulusse, Lidea Banta; Jacob Banta, Rachel his wife.
- 1812 Jacobus, Nov. 17 1755, June 20 1756, Johannes Turneur, Jannetje Turneur; Jacobus Turneur, Dina his wife.
- 1813 Sara, June 2 1756, July 11, Frans Smit, Catharina Cromwell.
- 1814 Sara, June 22 1756, July 11, Hubertus Blauvelt, Alida Verveelen; Johannes Verveelen, Catharina his wife.
- 1815 Michael, June 22 1756, July 18, Dirk De Kierek, Efy Turneur.
- 1816 Aantje, July 15 1756, Aug. 1, Jacob Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt; Fredericus Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1817 Cornelius, July 31 1756, Aug. 8, Klaas Boogaert, Catharina Myyer; Cornelis Hoogert, Grietje his wife.
- 1818 Marretje, Aug. 19 1756, Aug. 29, Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje Blauvelt; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretje his wife.
- 1819 Elisabeth, Aug. 15 1756, Aug. 29, Gerrit Blauvelt, Thryntje Kool; Walter Cure, Debora Cure his sister.
- 1820 Mattheus, Sept. 10 1756, Oct. 3, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Casparis Conkelin, Mynotje his wife.
- 1821 Willem, Sept. 18 1756, Oct. 19, Abraham Ackerman, Lena Roeger; Elisabeth Roeger.
- 1822 Johannes, Sept. 27 1756, Oct. 10, Johannes Smit, Klaasje Woertendyk.
- 1823 Machdelena, Oct. 17 1756, Oct. 24, Arie Koning, Gerretje Cure; Walter Cure, Lena Cure his mother.
- 1824 Maria, Nov. 17 1756, Dec. 5, Johannes Mebie, Phemie Perdon; Joost Mebie, Maria Mebie his sister.
- 1825 Abraham, Nov. 19 1756, Dec. 5, Rynier Quackenbos, Antje Van Orden; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 1826 Grietje, Nov. 18 1756, Dec. 5, Leendert De Grouw, Elisabeth Haring; Gerrit Eikesen, Grietje his wife.
- 1827 Anna Maria, Nov. 21 1756, Dec. 12, Harmanus Van Huysen, Sara Blauvelt; Fredericus Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 1828 Hendrick, Nov. 10 1756, Dec. 12, Jan Gisner, Femmetje Brouwer; Johannes Bell, Maria Ryken.
- 1829 Abraham, Nov. 10 1756, Dec. 12, Jan Gisner, Femmetje Brouwer; Petrus Haring, Elisabeth Ryken.
- 1830 Jeremias, Dec. 31 1756, Jan. 30 1757, Pieter Mebie, Jannetje Hoogenkamp; Jeremias Mebie, Sara his wife.
- 1831 Elisabeth, Jan. 16 1757, Jan. 30, David Blauvelt, Maria De Kierek; Jan Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1832 Daniel, Feb. 1 1757, Feb. 20, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Hendrickse; Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 1833 Elisabeth, Mar. 7 1757, Mar. 13, Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Nagel; Steven Stevense, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1834 Michael, Mar. 8 1757, Apr. 3, Edwaert Selyer, Sara Turneur; Abraham Kip, Catharina Miller.
- 1835 Jacobus, Feb. 21 1757, Apr. 3, Barnt Walderom, Lena Gardener; Rynier Quackenbos, Catharina his wife.
- 1836 Maria, Mar. 13 1757, Apr. 3, Theunis Smit, Rachel Haring; Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena his wife.
- 1837 Cathlyntje, Mar. 23 1757, Apr. 11, Casparis Mebie, Willimpye Eekesen; Joost Mebie, Maria Mebie his sister.
- 1838 Rachel, Mar. 31 1757, Apr. 11, Daniel Haringh, Elisabeth Polheemus; Fredericus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 1839 Jacob, Mar. 31 1757, Apr. 11, Johannes Blauvelt, Antje Blaneh; Jacob Blauvelt, Elisabeth Perrie.
- 1840 Catharina, May 3 1757, May 8, Johan Philippus Kring, Oseltje Miller; Abraham Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 1841 Roelof, Apr. 26 1757, May 22, Cornelis Haring, Margriete Roelofse; Roelof Martese, Grietje his wife.
- 1842 Lena, May 7 1757, May 30, Willem Nagel, Lena Allee.
- 1843 Jacob, May 8 1757, May 30, Willem Pessel, Elisabeth Verveelen; Fredericus Verveelen, Catharina his wife.
- 1844 Gerrit, May 8 1757, [no date], Gerrit Blauvelt, Rebecca Westkeet; Gerrit Vanhonten, Jannetje his wife.
- 1845 Elisabeth, May 12 1757, June 5, Willem Siekelse, Elisabeth Kuypers; Roelof Vanderlinden, Marretje his wife.
- 1846 Catharina, Mar. 15 1757, June 26 [?], Aliebert Minnelly, Leena Smalin; Michiel Gravestyn, Margriete his wife.
- 1847 Geertje, June 2 1757, June 19, Elias Walling, Maria Roeger; Johannes Roeger, Geertje Roeger his sister.
- 1848 Maria, Jan. 1 1757, June 19 1757, Elias Walling, Maria Roeger; Maria Westervelt wife of Gerrit Westervelt.
- 1849 Klaas, June 4 1757, July 10, Johannes Pieter Erbis, Lea Pieterse; Willem Haldron, Grietje his wife.
- 1850 Cornelius, July 6 1757, July 31, Rynier Woertendyk, Jannetje Smit; Cornelis Smit, Sytje his wife.
- 1851 Margriete, Aug. 4 1757, Aug. 21, Rynier Quackenbos, Catharina Walderom; Klaasje Quackenbos.
- 1852 Jannetje, Aug. 16 1757, Sept. 18, Johannes Verveelen, Sara Westervelt; Isaac Westervelt, Geertje Verveelen.
- 1853 Susanna, Sept. 6 1757, Sept. 23, Isaac Brouwer, Jacomyntje Quackenbos; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 1854 Rachel, Oct. 14 1757, Oct. 30, Augustyn Van Donek, Elisabeth Klaasse; Elisabeth Van Sulec.
- 1855 Mary, Sept. 26 1757, Nov. 13, Archibald Livingston, Nelly McNaught.
- 1856 Marretje, Oct. 19 1757, Nov. 13, Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina Hoogert; Johannes Vanderbilt, Marretje his wife.
- 1857 Johannes, Oct. 10 1757, Nov. 20, Jacob Conkelin, Hester Harby; Jan Rycken, Geertje his wife.
- 1858 Cornelius, Nov. 21 1757, Dec. 22, Cornelis Eekesen, Maria Smit; Gerrit Eekesen, Grietje his wife.
- 1859 Cornelius, June 8 1757, Dec. 25, Hector McKint [1855], Margrita Maedugel.
- 1860 Cornelius, Dec. 10 1757, Dec. 25, Dirk Haring, Fytje Boogaert; Cornelis Haring, Catharina his wife.
- 1861 Jacobus, Dec. 21 1757, Jan. 1 1758, Gyls Hooper, Elisabeth Van Salec.
- 1862 Dirckje, Dec. 24 1757, Jan. 15 1758, Fredericus Haring, Rachel Haring; Abraham Haring, Dirckje his wife.
- 1863 David, Jan. 22 1758, Feb. 3, Nicolaas Ackerman, Lea Bell; David Banta, Antje his wife.
- 1864 Rachel, Jan. 24 1758, Feb. 19, Marte Ponwelese, Lidea Banta; Cornelius Banta, Augustenye his wife.
- 1865 Hester, Jan. 19 1758, Feb. 19, Andreas Pfeiffelt, Corucia Winter; Willem Winter, Hester his wife.
- 1866 Aantje, Feb. 8 1758, Feb. 26, Gerrit Haring, Cornelia Lent; Cornelis Kuypers, Annetje his wife.
- 1867 Casparis, Jan. 22 1758, Feb. 26, Edwaert Briggs, Antje Conkelin; Casparis Conkelin, Mynotje his wife.
- 1868 Catharina, Feb. 25 1758, Mar. 12, Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje Turneur; Johannes Haringh, Grietje his wife.
- 1869 Abraham, Mar. 4 1758, Mar. 19, Abraham Haring, Catharina Lent; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 1870 Ariantje, Feb. 16 1758, Mar. 19, Joost De Groot, Ariantje Sloove.
- 1871 Grietje, Feb. 7 1758, Mar. 27, Jacob Server, Catharina Beer; Petrus Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1872 Abraham, Mar. 22 1758, Mar. 27, Samuel Quackenbos, Maria Van Boskerk; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 1873 Isaac, Mar. 4 1758, Mar. 27, Gerrit Onderdonck, Sara Hegeman; Andreas Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 1874 Frinckje, Mar. 27 1758, Apr. 2, Abraham Mebie, Maria Van Arclant; Cornelius Van Arclant, Frinckje his wife.
- 1875 Gerardus, Apr. 13 1758, May 15, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Gerardus Ryken, Elisabeth Ryken.
- 1876 Willem, May 4 1758, May 15, Johannes Bell, Maria Ryken; Willem Bell, Lea his wife.
- 1877 Debora, Apr. 29 1758, May 21, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje Van Schyven; Marte Ponwelese, Lidea his wife.
- 1878 Abraham, May 22 1758, June 4, Petrus Haring, Catharina Blauvelt; Abraham Haring, Marjintje his wife.

- 1879 Johannes, May 13 1758, June 11, Johannes Blauvelt, Marietie Smit.
- 1880 Elisabeth, July 11 1758, July 23, Roeloff Van Houten, Catharina Nagel; Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje his wife.
- 1881 Jacobus, Aug. 2 1758, Aug. 6, Cornelius Smit, Maria Peck; Jacobus Peck, Rachel his wife.
- 1882 Gerrit, July 15 1758, Aug. 13, Klaas Kuiper, Wilhelmina Myer.
- 1883 Annyte, Aug. 18 1758, Aug. 27, Jacob Huse, Leuntye Koonig; Jacob Koonig, Annyte his wife.
- 1884 Waltheris, Aug. 15 1758, Aug. 27, Arie Koning, Gerriette Cure; Waltheris Cure, Lena Cure his mother.
- 1885 Abraham, Aug. 7 1758, Sept. 3, Abraham Conkelin, Grietje Bell; Item Bell, Engeltye his wife.
- 1886 Petrus, Aug. 9 1758, Sept. 3, Johannes Mebie, Phebie Ferdon; Petrus Perrie, Grietje his wife.
- 1887 Rynier, Aug. 15 1758, Sept. 3, Johannes Smit, Klaasie Woertendyk; Rynier Woertendyk, Jannetje his wife.
- 1888 Lucas, Aug. 13 1758, Sept. 17, Johannes De Grauw, Rachel Van Hoorin; Lucas Van Hoorin, Grietje his wife.
- 1889 Elisabeth, Aug. 21 1758, Sept. 17, Edwert Eekesen, Maria Burtin; Jacob De Klerck, Marietie his wife.
- 1890 William, Apr. 30 1758, Oct. 8, William Laurence, Rachel Brouwer; Abraham Rytken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1891 Femmetje, Sept. 3 1758, Oct. 15, Jacob Brouwer, Elsy Hiskok; Jan Gisner, Femmetje his wife.
- 1892 John, Sept. 23 1758, Oct. 15, Daniel Perrie, Jannetje Forseur; John Perrie, Catharina his wife.
- 1893 Annyte, Sept. 7 1758, Oct. 15, Isaac Remsen, Lammetye Polhemus; Isaac Remsen, Geertruy his wife.
- 1894 Johannes, Oct. 21 1758, Oct. 29, Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth Mebie; Johannes Mebie, Susanna his wife.
- 1895 Vrans, Sept. 22 1758, Nov. 19, Vrans Smit, Catharina Cronmole; Vrans Van Salee, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1896 Margriette, Sept. 18 1758, Dec. 16, Richard Williams, Catharina Stippen; Michel Gravestyn, Grietje his wife.
- 1897 Annatje, Nov. 16 1758, Dec. 25, Pieter Mebie, Jannetje Hogenkamp; Martyn Hogenkamp, Annatje his wife.
- 1898 Jacob, Dec. 11 1758, Jan. 1 1759, Wouteris Van Orden, Antye Banta; Jacob Banta, Marytie Van Hoorin.
- 1899 Jannetje, Jan. 11 1759, Jan. 21, Hendrick Hendrickse, Catharina Blauvelt; Hendrick Hendrickse, Jannetje his wife.
- 1900 Jacobus, Dec. 18 1758, Jan. 21 1759, Jan Van Schyven, Maria Ackerman; Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje his wife.
- 1901 Theunis, Dec. 30 1758, Jan. 21 1759, Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth Peck; Cornelius Smit, Maria his wife.
- 1902 Cornelius, Dec. 12 1758, Jan. 28 1759, Cornelius Eekesen, Lena Kuiper; Cornelius Kuiper, Dirckje his wife.
- 1903 Isaac, Jan. 16 1759, Jan. 28, Isaac Blanch, Grietje Haring; Richard Blanch, Klaasie his wife.
- 1904 Rachel, Jan. 11 1759, Feb. 11, David Edwaert, Rachel Christie.
- 1905 Petrus, Feb. 2 1759, Feb. 11, Petrus De Puu, Annetje Van Dalsse; Petrus De Puu, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1906 Jannetje, Feb. 25 1759, Mar. 4, Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Nagel; Gerrit Vanhouten, Jannetje his wife.
- 1907 Margriette, Feb. 9 1759, Mar. 11, Andreas Pieters, Sara Haldron; Willim Haldron, Margriette his wife.
- 1908 Hendrick, Mar. 15 1759, Mar. 25, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Hendrickse; Hendrick Hendrickse, Jannetje his wife.
- 1909 Jacob, Mar. 9 1759, Apr. 1, Isaac Brouwer, Jacomyntje Quackenbos; Jacob Quackenbos, Lea his wife.
- 1910 Wyntje, Apr. 1 1759, Apr. 16, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Ly; decker; Hendrick Obblenis, Antye his wife.
- 1911 Daniel, Apr. 8 1759, Apr. 23, Gerrit Blauvelt, Tryntje Kool; Johannes Blauvelt, Tietye Blauvelt his sister.
- 1912 Maria, Apr. 18 1759, Apr. 29, Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje Blauvelt; Petrus Van Houten, Marietie his wife.
- 1913 Catharina, Feb. 13 1759, May 6, [no name], Sara Bell; Willim Bell, Lea his wife.
- 1914 Elisabeth, Mar. 28 1759, May 6, John Lawrence, Catharina Rytken; Jan Rytken, Geertje his wife.
- 1915 Rachel, May 4 1759, May 29, Dirck Haring, Sytje Boogaert; Pieter Boogaert, Rachel his wife.
- 1916 Petrus, May 12 1759, May 20, Cornelius Smit, Maria Haring; Abraham Kool, Annyte his wife.
- 1917 Richard, May 5 1759, May 20, Johannes Blauvelt, Antye Blanch; Richard Blanch, Klaasie his wife.
- 1918 Jan, May 20 1759, July 23, Jacob Blauvelt, Annyte Blauvelt; Jan Filereboom, Maria Filereboom.
- 1919 Thryntje, May 21 1759, June 3, Dirck De Klerck, Efyte Teurneur; Jan Pieterse Smit, Thryntje his wife.
- 1920 Lea, May 25 1759, June 17, Isaac Perrie, Grietje Haring; Cornelius Haring, Catharina his wife.
- 1921 Douwe, June 10 1759, June 21, Matthews Boogaert, Grietje Talama; Douwe Talama, Fytje Boogaert.
- 1922 Marietie, June 7 1759, June 24, Isaac Blauvelt, Maria Boogaert; Jacobus Boogaert, Maria his wife.
- 1923 Isaac, June 7 1759, June 24, Barint Walderom, Lena Gardener; Jacob Gardener, Cornelia his wife.
- 1924 Jan, June 24 1759, July 5, Cornelius Kuiper, Annetje Haring; Johannes Haring, Grietje his wife.
- 1925 John, May 10 1759, July 5, William Lawrence, Rachel Brouwer; Jan Gissener, Femmetje his wife.
- 1926 Johannes Lodewyk, July 8 1759, July 17, Philip Kring[1840], Anna Ossell Miller; Johannes Lodewyk Rinsch.
- 1927 Isaac, July 4 1759, July 15, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Verveelen; Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje his wife.
- 1928 Maria, July 16 1759, July 29, Hendrick Nagel, Catharina Blauvelt; Barint Nagel, Maria Nagel.
- 1929 Christina, July 11 1759, Aug. 5, Benjamin Westervelt, Maria Lasser.
- 1930 Pieter, July 30 1759, Aug. 19, Floris Krom, Maria Kool; Gysbert Hogenkamp, Gerriette Hogenkamp.
- 1931 Grietje, Aug. 5 1759, Aug. 26, Abraham Kuiper, Sara Blauvelt; Abraham Eekesen, Grietje Eekesen.
- 1932 Edwaerd, Aug. 19 1759, Sept. 9, Edwaerd Solyer, Sara Thurneur.
- 1933 Rynier, Sept. 1 1759, Sept. 16, Rynier Quackenbos, Catharina Walderom.
- 1934 Maria, Sept. 15 1759, Oct. 5, Willim Nagel, Lena Allie; Barint Nagel, Maria Nagel.
- 1935 Jahanu, Oct. 6 1759, Oct. 21, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 1936 Isaac, Oct. 4 1759, Oct. 21, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1937 Matthijs, Sept. 30 1759, Oct. 28, Casparus Conkelin, Mynotje Merling[1616]; Matthijs Conkelin, Sapula his wife.
- 1938 Jannetje, Oct. 19 1759, Oct. 28, Domine Samuel Verbryck, Susanna Vandeliude; Roelof Vandeliude, Jannetje Verbryck.
- 1939 Petrus, Oct. 22 1759, Nov. 11, Theunis Takama, Margriette Debaan; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1940 Abraham, Dec. 7 1759, Dec. 25, Johannes Haring, Grietje Blauvelt; Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje his wife.
- 1941 Elisabeth, Dec. 7 1759, Dec. 25, Johannes Haring, Grietje Blauvelt; Jan Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1942 Annyte, Nov. 28 1759, Dec. 23, Elias Walling, Maria Roeger; Annyte Ackerman.
- 1943 Willim, Dec. 19 1759, Jan. 13 1760, Rem Bell, Engeltye Inmit.
- 1944 Elisabeth, Jan. 2 1760, Jan. 20, Gerrit Eekesen, Grietje Haring; Leendert De Grauw, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1945 Sara, Jan. 19 1760, Feb. 3, Allebert Derye, Lea Wanorde; Stephanus Van Orde, Rachel Van Orde.
- 1946 Johannes, Jan. 31 1760, Feb. 3, Jacobus Boogaert, Maria Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 1947 Jacobus, Jan. 25 1760, Feb. 10, Bernardus Verveelen, Marietie Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje his wife.
- 1948 Johannes, Jan. 25 1760, Feb. 10, Harmannus Van Huysen, Sara Blauvelt; Johannes Dewint, Antye his wife.
- 1949 Cathrina, Feb. 2 1760, Feb. 2, Marte Pouwelse, Lida Banta; Jacobus Blauvelt, Cathrina his wife.
- 1950 Margriette, Feb. 8 1760, Feb. 21, Pieter Boogaert, Rachel Banta; Matthijs Boogaert, Grietje his wife.
- 1951 Maria, Jan. 29 1760, Mar. 2, Abraham Rytken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 1952 Cornelius, Feb. 11 1760, Apr. 2, Cornelius Eekesen, Maria Smit; Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 1953 Saphia, Mar. 1 1760, Apr. 26, Edwaerd Briggs, Engeltye Conkelin; Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 1954 Johannes, May 4 1760, May 23, Anthonic Krautter, Catharina Parrelema; Johannes Parrelema, Elisabeth Parrelema.
- 1955 Cornelius, May 20 1760, June 8, Gerrit Boogert, Lea Blauvelt; David Blauvelt, Brichye Blauvelt his sister.
- 1956 Elisabeth, May 16 1760, June 15, Jaesh Conkelin, Hester Barby; Jan Gisner, Femmetje his wife.
- 1957 Maria, May 30 1760, June 15, Petrus Haring, Catharina Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt his mother.
- 1958 Cornelius, May 16 1760, June 15, Daniel Haring, Elsie Polhemus; Cornelius Haring, Grietje his wife.
- 1959 Petrus, June 1 1760, June 15, Gerrit Haring, Cornelia Lent; Petrus Lent, Maria Lent.
- 1960 John, June 8 1760, June 23, Johannes Forseur, Lena Banta; Jan Forseur, Catharina his wife.
- 1961 Jan, June 15 1760, July 6, Fredericus Haring, Rachel Haring; Abraham Lent, Sara his wife.
- 1962 Cornelius, June 25 1760, July 27, Johannes Mebie, Phebie Ferdon; Cornelius Haring, Grietje his wife.
- 1963 Grietje, July 19 1760, Aug. 10, Leendert De Grauw, Elisabeth Haring; Gerrit Eekesen, Grietje his wife.
- 1964 Jan, Aug. 5 1760, Aug. 31, Jan Ferdon, Brichye Haring; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.

- 1965 Isaac, Aug. 26 1760, Sept. 7, Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretje Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, junr., Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 1966 Jan, Aug. 22 1760, Sept. 18, Johannes Verveelen, Sara Westervelt; Jacobus Westervelt, Marytie his wife.
- 1967 Catharina, Aug. 30 1760, Sept. 21, Casparus Mebie, Willimye Eekesen; Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 1968 Petrus, Oct. 10 1760, Nov. 2, Abraham Mebie, Maria Van Arelant; Abraham Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1969 Martinyte, Oct. 27 1760, Nov. 2, Isaac Blanch, Grietje Haring; Abraham Haring, Martinyte his wife.
- 1970 Hanna, Oct. 18 1760, Nov. 23, Richard Williams, Catharina Stipen.
- 1971 Maria, Nov. 17 1760, Dec. 8, Egbert Vanderroef, Margriete Annerly.
- 1972 Jacomyntje, Nov. 25 1760, Dec. 14, Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetye Turneur; Jacobus Turneur, Jacomyntje his wife.
- 1973 Jacob, Oct. 30 1760, Dec. 14, Jan Eekesen, Cornelia Gordenier; Jacob Eekesen, Thyrntje Eekesen.
- 1974 Jan, Nov. 28 1760, Dec. 11, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Verveelen, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetye his wife.
- 1975 Rachel, Dec. 8 1760, Dec. 25, Jacobus Turneur, Grietje Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 1976 David, Dec. 15 1760, Dec. 25, Abraham Haring, Jannetye Verbruyck; Abraham Lent, Sara his wife.
- 1977 Maehdelena, Dec. 19 1760, Jan. 1 1761, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Lydecker; Jan Nagel, Maehdelena his wife.
- 1978 Jan, Dec. 13 1760, Jan. 4 1761, Isaac Walderom, Fransynte Fliereboom; Jan Fliereboom, Maria Fliereboom.
- 1979 Johannes, Jan. 5 1761, Jan. 25, Rynier Woertendyck, Jannetye Smit; Johannes Smit, Klaesye his wife.
- 1980 Vrontje, Jan. 29 1761, Feb. 1, Cornelis Smit, Maria Peek; Cornelis Smit, Vrontje his wife.
- 1981 Joseph, Feb. 12 1761, Feb. 22, Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth Mebie; Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 1982 Cornelis, Feb. 1 1761, Mar. 8, Jan Gieser, Femmetje Brouwer; Jacob Conkelin, Hester his wife.
- 1983 Geertje, Feb. 22 1761, Mar. 15, Willim Roeger, Christina De Hart; Johannes Roeger, Geertje his mother.
- 1984 Sara, Feb. 4 1761, Mar. 15, Vrans Smit, Catharina Krommel.
- 1985 Samuel Gerritse, Mar. 7 1761, Mar. 15, Samuel Verbruyck, Susanna Vanderinder; Frederick Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 1986 Maria, Feb. 14 1761, Mar. 15, Jacob Brouwer, Elsy Hittcock; Isaac Brouwer, Elisabeth Gieser, in the name of Jacomyntje, wife of Isaac Brouwer.
- 1987 Wyntje, Mar. 3 1761, Mar. 26, Rynier Quackenbos, Catharina Walderom; Abraham Quackenbos, Wyntje Quackenbos.
- 1988 Debora, Mar. 24 1761, Apr. 12, Arie Koning, Gerretje Cure; Waltheerus Cure, Anatye his wife.
- 1989 Jan, Apr. 9 1761, Apr. 12, Roeloff Van Houten, Catharina Nagel; Arie Aricyanse, Cornelia his wife.
- 1990 Cornelius, Mar. 23 1761, Apr. 30, Cornelius Haring, Elisabeth Haring; Gerrit Haring, Cornelia his wife.
- 1991 Abraham, Mar. 20 1761, May 3, Nicolaes Ackerman, Lea Bell; Willim Bell junr., Maria Bell.
- 1992 Abraham, Apr. 8 1761, May 3, Barint Martlinghs, (1616, 1741 1808, 1937), Sara Bell; Kasparis Conkelin, Mynetye his wife.
- 1993 Elisabeth, Apr. 23 1761, May 3, Jeremias Mebie, Sara Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 1994 Harmen, May 9 1761, May 17, Jacob Blauvelt, Aaltje Blauvelt; Harmen Tulama, Rebecca his wife.
- 1995 Johannes, Apr. 17 1761, May 17, Abraham Conkelin, Grietje Bell; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 1996 Abraham, May 31 1761, June 7, Isaac Brouwer, Jacomyntje Quackenbos; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 1997 Abraham, May 9 1761, June 7, Cornelius Haring, Grietje Roeloffse; Daniel Haring, Elizabeth his wife.
- 1998 Jnhannis, May 25 1761, June 7, Abraham Blauvelt, Elisabeth Ryken; Johannes Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 1999 Jannetye, May 22 1761, June 21, Barint Walderom, Lena Gordenier; Jan Eekesen, Cornelia his wife.
- 2000 Jan, June 28 1761, July (?), Jan Haring, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 2001 David, July 20 1761, Aug. 2, Johannes Blauvelt, Elizabeth Peek; Jan Fliereboom, Maria his wife.
- 2002 Jannetye, Aug. 15 1761, Aug. 23, Gerret Vanhouten, Jannetye Blauvelt; Roeloff Vanhouten, Catharina his wife.
- 2003 Jan, Aug. 11 1761, Sept. 13, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Maris; Gerrit Blauvelt, Tryntje his wife.
- 2004 Sara, Aug. 22 1761, Sept. 17, Cornelis Henneuyon, Maria Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje his wife.
- 2005 Jan, Sept. 4 1761, Sept. 17, Johannes Bell, Maria Ryken; Jan Ryken, Geertje his wife.
- 2006 Elisabeth, Sept. 26 1761, Oct. 25, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetye Van Schyven; Jan Van Schyven, Maria his wife.
- 2007 Jacobus, Oct. 5 1761, Nov. 1, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Abraham Haring, Jannetye his wife.
- 2008 Catharina, Nov. 18 1761, Nov. 25, Petrus Vanhouten, Marretje Nagel; Hendrick Steevesen, Jenneke his wife.
- 2009 Isaac, Nov. 8 1761, Dec. 6, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje his wife.
- 2010 Maehdelena, Nov. 10 1761, Dec. 6, Marte Powelse, Lidea Banta; Johannes Verveelen, Sara his wife.
- 2011 Ellen, Dec. 12 1761, Jan. 17 1762, Daniel Harris, Elisabeth Demarest.
- 2012 Elisabeth, Dec. 30 1761, Jan. 17 1762, Isaac Perrie, Grietje Haring; Jan Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2013 Aannetye, Dec. 23 1761, Jan. 17 1762, Johannes Bell, Grietje Rensie; Aannetye Bell.
- 2014 Jannetye, Jan. 5 1762, Jan. 31, Gerrit Blauvelt, Tryntje Kool; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetye his wife.
- 2015 Maria, Jan. 17 1762, Feb. 14, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Fliereboom; Jan Fliereboom, Maria his wife.
- 2016 Barint, Jan. 31 1762, Feb. 21, Willim Nagel, Lena Allie; Roeloff Vanhouten, Catharina his wife.
- 2017 Matthys, Jan. 13 1762, Mar. 14, Edwaerd Briggs, Engeltje Conkelin.
- 2018 Willim, Apr. 21 1762, May 7, Willim Krom, Jannetye Hendrickse; David Edwaerd, Rachel his wife.
- 2019 Willim, Apr. 22 1762, May 20, Willim Bell, Hester Conkelin; Willim Bell, Lea his wife.
- 2020 Rachel, May 24 1762, June 6, Hermanus Van Huysen, Sara Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2021 Cornelis, May 14 1762, June 6, Bernardus Verveelen, Marretje Blauvelt; Cornelis Henneuyon, Maria his wife.
- 2022 Abraham, May 10 1762, June 20, Joseph Fitch, Maria Lepper; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 2023 Effye, June 9 1762, June 20, Dirk De Klerck, Effye Tenneuer; Hendrick Tenneuer, Margriete his wife.
- 2024 Jan, June 27 1762, July 18, Leendert De Gruuw, Elisabeth Haring; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 2025 Vrontje, July 3 1762, July 18, Johannes Blauvelt, Margriete Smit; Fredericus Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 2026 Grietje, Aug. 6 1762, Aug. 22, Gysbert Bogaert, Maria Lent; Cornelis Bogaert, Grietje his wife.
- 2027 Fredericus, Aug. 8 1762, Aug. 22, Gerrit Haring, Cornelia Lent; Fredericus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 2028 Maria, Apr. 5 1762, Aug. 22, Theunis Immit, Annie Lockert; Rem Bell, Engeltje his wife.
- 2029 Direktye, Apr. 9 1762, Aug. 22, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Hendrickse; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretje his wife.
- 2030 Jan, Aug. 11 1762, Aug. 24, Albert Deryle, Lea Vanorden; Jan Van Orden, Rachel his wife.
- 2031 Maria, Oct. 18 1762, Oct. 31, Johannes Nagel, Elizabeth Lydecker; Albert Lydecker, Maria his wife.
- 2032 Isaac, Oct. 31 1762, Nov. 21, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 2033 Gerret, Nov. 10 1762, Nov. 21, Fredericus Haring, Rachel Haring; Gerret Haring, Cornelia his wife.
- 2034 Petrus, Dec. 14 1762, Jan. 11 1763, Petrus Perrie, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2035 Klaesye, Jan. 21 1763, Jan. 30, Thomas Blanch, Effye Mebie; Richard Blanch, Klaesye his wife.
- 2036 Elisabeth, Feb. 8 1763, Feb. 27, Jan Haring, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2037 Lea, Mar. 18 1763, Mar. 29, Barint Martlinghs, Sara Bell; Hendrick Bell, Lea Ackerman.
- 2038 Johannes, Mar. 10 1763, Mar. 20, Petrus Mebie, Maria Bell; Johannes Mebie, Susanna his wife.
- 2039 Geertruy, Feb. 27 1763, Mar. 23, Jacob Falertyn, Margriete Bantha; Wiert Bantha, Geertruy his wife.
- 2040 Elisabeth, Mar. 22 1763, Apr. 4, Rem Bell, Engeltje Immit; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2041 Jan, Apr. 9 1763, May 12, Abraham Janse Haring, Elisabeth Mebie; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 2042 Lea, May 2 1763, May 23, Marte Paulosse, Lidea Banta; Nickasie Terhenn, Lea his wife.
- 2043 Rachel, May 19 1763, June 12, Abraham Blauvelt, Elisabeth Ryken; Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 2044 Maria, June 9 1763, June 19, Johannes Bell, Margriete Rensie; Cornelis Myer, Martyry Rensie.
- 2045 Tietje (?), May 30 1763, June 19, Joris Polhemis, Elisabeth Fietts (?); Antye Onderdonck.
- 2046 Everett, May 26 1763, June 19, Martynis Hogenkamp, Johanna Everett; Johannes Blauvelt, Lena his wife.
- 2047 Daniel, May 30 1763, June 19, Jan Turneur, Jannetye Turneur.
- 2048 Rachel, June 10 1763, July 10, Edwaerd Selyer, Sara Turneur; David Edwaerd, Rachel his wife.
- 2049 Tohyyas, July 17 1763, July 31, Johannes Ryckman, Susanna Brown; David Ackerman, Sellyte his wife.

- 2050 Elisabeth, Aug. 7 1763, Aug. 21, Johannis Smit, Klaesye Woertendyck; Cornelis Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2051 Daniel, Aug. 15 1763, Sept. 4, Gerret Blauvelt, Tryntje Kool; Jacobus Pielckelt, Tietje his wife.
- 2052 Elisabeth, Sept. 6 1763, Sept. 11, Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje Tuerneur; Jan Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2053 Abraham, Sept. 16 1763, Sept. 25, Hendrick Blauvelt, Marretje Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2054 Johannis, Jan. 1 1764, Jan. 15, Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje Blauvelt; Johannis Blauvelt, Lena his wife.
- 2055 Anatie, Dec. 29 1763, Jan. 22 1764, Nicolaes Ackerman, Lea Bell; Anatie Deryie.
- 2056 David, Jan. 19 1764, Jan. 22, Petrus Haring, Catharina Blauvelt; Jan Fliereboom, Maria his wife.
- 2057 Albert, Dec. 23 1763, Jan. 22 1764, Albert Cornel, Sara De Groot; Petrus Labagh, Anatie his wife.
- 2058 Antje, Jan. 7 1764, Feb. 5, Daniel Haring, Elisabeth Polheunis; Thomas Outwater, Antje his wife.
- 2059 Sara, Feb. 1 1764, Feb. 12, Petrus Vanhoeten, Marretje Nagel; Abraham Stevens, Sara his wife.
- 2060 Petrus, Feb. 1 1764, Feb. 12, Daniel Christie, Fytye Demarest; Cornelis Myer, Grietye Christie.
- 2061 Catharina, Jan. 31 1764, Feb. 12, Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje Van Scheyven; Isaac Verveelen, Thyrntje his wife.
- 2062 Jan, Jan. 18 1764, Feb. 12, Gerardus Ryken, Rachel De Marest; Jan Ryken, Geertruyt his wife.
- 2063 Rebecca, Dec. 18 1763, Feb. 12 1764, Barint Walderom, Lena Gordenier; Gerret Blauvelt, Rebecca his wife.
- 2064 David, Feb. 1 1764, Feb. 26, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Fliereboom; Johannis Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2065 Hester, Feb. 9 1764, Mar. 4, Willem Bell, Hester Conkelin; Jacob Conkelin, Hester his wife.
- 2066 Lidea, Mar. 13 1764, Apr. 8, Dirck Haring, Fytye Bogaert; Jan Haring, Lea Haring.
- 2067 David, Mar. 14 1764, Apr. 26, Jacob Conkelin, Hester Barhyt; Jan Ryken, Catharina his sister.
- 2068 Rachel, Feb. 9 1764, July 3, Edwaerd Briggs, Anna Conkelin.
- 2069 Margrietye, May 26 1764, June 3, Gerrit Eekesen, Grietye Haring; Casparis Mebie, Willemie his wife.
- 2070 Jacobus, May 17 1764, July 11, Gerrit Blauvelt, Rebecca Wisket; James Meeseens, Maria his wife.
- 2071 Jacob, June 4 1764, June 17, Wilhelmus Ferdon, Tietje Verveelen; Jan Ferdon, Driehye his wife.
- 2072 Jan, June 5 1764, July 8, Johannes Bell, Maria Ryken; Jan Ryken, Geertye his wife.
- 2073 Rachel, July 15 1764, Aug. 19, Abraham Conkelin, Grietye Bell.
- 2074 Deboja, Aug. 1 1764, Sept. 2, Arie Koning, Gerretje Cure.
- 2075 Hendrick, July 25 1764, Sept. 3, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Jan Ryken, Catharina Ryken his sister.
- 2076 Catharina, July 28 1764, Sept. 9, Willem Hemmen, Maria Devoe; Petrus Marteling, Catharina his wife.
- 2077 Cornelius, Sept. 4 1764, Sept. 9, Gerret Bogaert, Lea Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2078 Roedolph, Aug. 25 1764, Sept. 23, Hermannus Van Huysen, Sara Blauvelt; Abraham Reusen, Geertye his wife.
- 2079 Catharina, Sept. 9 1764, Sept. 30, Johannis Nagel, Elizabeth Lydecker; David Haring, Sara Nagel.
- 2080 Jacobus, Sept. 21 1764, Sept. 30, Jan Perrie, Elisabeth De Klerck; Petrus Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2081 Johannis, Sept. 3 1764, Sept. 30, Abraham Meyyer, Catharina Nederman; Samuel Deryie, Wyntje his wife.
- 2082 Fredericus, Sept. 16 1764, Oct. 14, Jacob Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt.
- 2083 David, Sept. 25 1764, Oct. 14, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smit; Jan Fliereboom, Maria his wife.
- 2084 Kobus, Oct. 10 1764, Nov. 1, Gerrit Haring, Cornelia Leut; Abraham Leut, Sara his wife.
- 2085 Johannis, Dec. 2 1764, Dec. 23, Arie Blauvelt, Aeltje Smit; Jacobus Bogaert, Maria his wife.
- 2086 Rensye, Dec. 19 1764, Jan. 1 1765, Jan Haring, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Jan Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 2087 Antje, Jan. 1 1765, Jan. 13, Thomas Blanch, Acfye Mebie; Johannis Mebie, Sasanna his wife.
- 2088 Martyntje, Jan. 4 1765, Jan. 17, Isaac Blanch, Grietye Haring; Jan Haring, Martyntje Haring his sister.
- 2089 Margrietye, Dec. 30 1764, Jan. 27 1765, Jan Haring, Elizabeth Vanlimburg; Daniel Haring, Margrietye his wife.
- 2090 Cylehaale, Dec. 28 1764, Feb. 3 1765, [no name], Fytye Conkelin; Abraham Conkelin, Grietye his wife.
- 2091 Jannetje, Jan. 25 1765, Feb. 17, Arie Smit, Geertruy Onderdonck; Gerrit Gerritse, Margrietye his wife.
- 2092 Wiert, Jan. 31 1765, Feb. 17, Jacob Falenty, Grietye Bata; Wiert Banta, Geertruy his wife.
- 2093 Maria, Feb. 4 1765, Feb. 17, Johannis Blauvelt, Elisabeth Peek; Jan Fliereboom, Maria his wife.
- 2094 Hendrickye, Mar. 8 1765, Mar. 17, Marte Poulisse, Lidea Bant; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 2095 Aeltje, Feb. 18 1765, Mar. 17, Cornelius Haring, Elisabeth Haring; Cornelis Kuyper, Jannetje his wife.
- 2096 Hendrick, Mar. 5 1765, Mar. 31, Willem Krom, Jannetje Hendrickse; Hendrick Hendrickse, Jannetje his wife.
- 2097 Sara, Mar. 11 1765, Mar. 31, Cornelius Henneson, Maria Blauvelt; Johannis Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2098 Catharina, Mar. 10 1765, Mar. 31, Petrus Lent, Maria De Klerck.
- 2099 Haramanas, Mar. 22 1765, Apr. 7, Fredericus Haring, Rachel Haring; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 2100 Jan, Apr. 8 1765, Apr. 21, Barint Nagel, Aengemijte Deryie; Jan Nagel, Lenahis wife.
- 2101 Jannetje, Apr. 19 1765, May 12, Bernardus Verveelen, Marretje Blauvelt; Gideon Verveelen, Tietje Verveelen.
- 2102 Willem, Apr. 4 1765, May 26, Hendrick Bell, Anna Laurence; Willem Bell, Lea his wife.
- 2103 Aeltje, May 18 1765, May 26, Barint Martelinghs, Sara Bell; Johan Jurrie Wandelin, Rachel Conkelin.
- 2104 Maria, May 21 1765, June 9, Abraham Kool, Thyrntje Daterie; Roelof Van Houten, Catharina his wife.
- 2105 Jannetje, July 11 1765, July 21, Hendrick Hendrickse, Catharina Blauvelt; Hendrick Hendrickse, Jannetje his wife.
- 2106 Sara, July 12 1765, July 21, Dirck De Klerck, Efyie Tarnear; Gerrit Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 2107 Maria, Aug. 6 1765, Sept. 1, Johannis Ryckman, Sasanna Brouyn; Tobias Ryckman, Cornelia his wife.
- 2108 Anna Elisabeth, Aug. 27 1765, Sept. 8, Abraham Quackenbos, Gerretje Haring; Johannis Quackenbos, Wyntje Quackenbos.
- 2109 Margarietye, Aug. 22 1765, Sept. 22, Casparis Mebie, Willimpye Eikesen; Gerrit Eikesen, Grietye his wife.
- 2110 Matthens, Oct. 12 1765, Nov. 3, Petrus Demarest, Fytye Bogaert; Matthens Bogaert, Grietye his wife.
- 2111 Martha, Oct. 12 1765, Nov. 10, William Denniston, Margret Norris; Barint Martlings, Sara his wife.
- 2112 Willem, Sept. 20 1765, Nov. 10, Walter Cure, Catharina Mennel; Arie Koning, Gerretje his wife.
- 2113 Jacobus, Oct. 25 1765, Nov. 24, Rem Bell, Engeltye Immet; Willem Bell, Lea his wife.
- 2114 Anatie, Nov. 13 1765, Nov. 24, Samuel Durie, Wyntje Bant; Joseph De Baan, Geertye his wife.
- 2115 Rachel, Nov. 26 1765, Dec. 22, Cornelis Degrauw, Lea Demarest; Johannis Degrauw, Rachel his wife.
- 2116 Lea, Nov. 28 1765, Dec. 23, Gerardus Ryckman, Rachel Demarest; Thyrntje Demarest.
- 2117 Nicklaes, Dec. 10 1765, Jan. 26 1766, Jan Gisner, Femmetje Brouwer; Elisabeth Gisner wife of Jacob Conkelin Jan'r.
- 2118 Abraham, Jan. 2 1766, Jan. 26, Abraham Haring, Jannetje Verbruyck; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 2119 Theunis, Jan. 5 1766, Jan. 26, Theunis Kuyper, Margrietye Talama; Cornelis Kuyper, Annetje his wife.
- 2120 Albert, Jan. 1 1766, Feb. 2, Jacobus Munne, Catharina Martlinghs; Barint Martlinghs, Sara his wife.
- 2121 Daniel, Jan. 12 1766, Feb. 2, Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena Jork.
- 2122 Aaltje, Jan. 15 1766, Feb. 2, Johannis Blauvelt, Catharina Jansen; Gerrit Habertse Blauvelt, Tryntje his wife.
- 2123 Abraham, Jan. 26 1766, Feb. 16, Cornelius Smit, Catharina Bogaert; Theunis Smit, Rachel his wife.
- 2124 Roelof, Feb. 25 1766, Mar. 9, Samuel Verbruyck, Susanna Vanderlunde; Arentje Vanderlunde.
- 2125 Len, Mar. 6 1766, Mar. 30, Willem Bell, Hester Conkelin; Willem Bell, Lea his wife.
- 2126 Margarietye, Mar. 19 1766, Apr. 13, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Fliereboom; Jan Fliereboom jun'r, Margarietye Fliereboom his mother.
- 2127 Isaac, Apr. 2 1766, Apr. 13, Gerret Van Houten, Jannetje Blauvelt; Cornelis Blauvelt, Grietye his wife.
- 2128 Murretye, Mar. 22 1766, Apr. 17, Joseph De Klerck, Cornelia Amerman; Hendrick Nagel, Murretye his wife.
- 2129 Sara, Apr. 13 1766, May 11, Elbert Onderdonck, Maria Ackerman; Gerrit Onderdonck, Sara his wife.
- 2130 Willem, Apr. 26 1766, May 19, Leendert De Gruuw, Elisabeth Haring; Johannis De Gruuw, Rachel his wife.
- 2131 Jacobus, May 2 1766, May 19, Isaac Westervelt, Vrontje Ariejansen; Jacobus Westervelt, Maria his wife.
- 2132 David, May 1 1766, May 25, Casparis Mebie, Lea Edwaerd; David Edwaerd, Rachel his wife.
- 2133 Annetje, May 5 1766, May 25, Hendrick Bell, Margrietye Christie; Gysbert Klaesse Bogert, Annetje Bell, wife of Stoffel Bell.

- 2134 Susanna, May 21 1766, June 8, Jacobus Walderom, Khesye Quackenbos; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna his wife.
- 2135 Elisabeth, May 4 1766, June 23, Edward Briggs, Anna Conkelin.
- 2136 Joseph, July 15 1766, July 20, Joseph De Baan, Geertye Durie; Samuel Durie, Wyntye his wife.
- 2137 Aaltje, June 30 1766, Aug. 10, Petrus Martlings, Catharina Storm; Abraham Martlings, Jannetje his wife.
- 2138 Jacob, July 13 1766, Aug. 10, Jacob Conkelin, Elisabeth Gisser; Jacob Conkelin, Hester his wife.
- 2139 Cornelia, Aug. 4 1766, Aug. 17, Jan Aricyanse, Maria Verveelen; Arie Aricyansen, Vrontye Westervelt wife of Isaac Westervelt.
- 2140 Jacob, Aug. 31 1766, Sept. 7, Johannis Quackenbos, Margrietye Jansen; Abraham Quackenbos, Gerretye his wife.
- 2141 Johannis, Sept. 2 1766, Sept. 7, James Anson, Margrietye Woodt; Johannis Haring, Grietye his wife.
- 2142 Petrus, Sept. 3 1766, Sept. 28, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin.
- 2143 Jan, Oct. 6 1766, Nov. 2, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Lydecker; Jan Nagel, Lena his wife.
- 2144 Cornelia, Oct. 24 1766, Nov. 9, Arie Blauvelt, Aaltje Smit.
- 2145 Elisabeth, Oct. 26 1766, Nov. 9, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smit; Johannis Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2146 Geertye, Nov. 7 1766, Nov. 23, Cornelis Blauvelt, Grietye Ryken; Johannis Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2147 William, Nov. 6 1766, Nov. 23, Klaas Halderon, Marretye Janse; William Halderon, Grietye his wife.
- 2148 Auntye, Nov. 28 1766, Dec. 21, Abraham Kool, Thyrntye Daterie; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2149 Richard, Nov. 20 1766, Dec. 21, Thomas Blanch, Efyte Mebie; Johannis Blauvelt, Antye his wife.
- 2150 Isaac, Nov. 26 1766, Dec. 21, Jan Haring, Elisabet Blauvelt; Johannis Haring, Grietye his wife.
- 2151 Hendrickus, Nov. 19 1766, Dec. 21, Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje Tuernuer; Hendrick Tuernuer, Marretye his wife.
- 2152 Peter, Jan. 2 1767, Jan. 11, Jacobus Bogaert, Maria Blauvelt; Abraham Lent, Sara his wife.
- 2153 Hendrick, Dec. 24 1766, Jan. 25 1767, Jacob Falentyn, Margrietye Banta; John Bryn, Lena his wife.
- 2154 Jannetje, Jan. 15 1767, Feb. 1, Gerrit Blauvelt, Tryntye Kool; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 2155 Jan, Feb. 2 1767, Feb. 22, Marte Pouwelse, Lidea Banta; Jan Pouwelse, Geertruy his wife.
- 2156 Johannis, Feb. 13 1767, Mar. 13, Wilhelmus Ferdon, Tietye Verveelen; Johannis Verveelen, Sara his wife.
- 2157 Cornelius, Mar. 13 1767, Mar. 29, Gysbert Bogaert, Geertye Hendrickse; Cornelius Mebie, Elyse Hendrickse.
- 2158 Catharina, Mar. 14 1767, Mar. 29, Gerrit Haring, Cornelia Lent; Abraham Haring, Jannetje his wife.
- 2159 Hendrick, Mar. 4 1767, Mar. 29, Petrus Vanhouten, Marretye Nagel.
- 2160 Wyntye, Apr. 3 1767, Apr. 19, Barint Nagel, Aengenietye Derye; Jan Derye, Wyntye his wife.
- 2161 Martyntye, Apr. 7 1767, Apr. 19, Petrus Haring, Catharina Blauvelt; Cornelius Haring, Martyntye Haring.
- 2162 Abraham, May 23 1767, June 7, Gysbert Bogaert, Maria Lent; Abraham Lent, Sara his wife.
- 2163 Lea, Apr. 22 1767, June 8, Abraham Conkelin, Margrietye Bell; William Bell, Lea his wife.
- 2164 Cornelis, May 29 1767, June 28, Daniel Voorheesen, Maria Talama; Cornelius Talama, Marttye his wife.
- 2165 Catharina, June 14 1767, June 28, Barint Martelings, Sara Bell.
- 2166 Richard, June 26 1767, July 12, Isaac Blanch, Grietye Haring; Thomas Blanch, Elbie his wife.
- 2167 Fredericus, June 28 1767, July 19, Jacob Woertendyk, Maria Haring; Fredericus Woertendyk.
- 2168 Christina, July 17 1767, Aug. 9, Casparis Conkelin, Mynotye Martelings; Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2169 Abraham, July 28 1767, Aug. 9, Jan Haring, Geertye Sieghelse; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 2170 Abraham, Aug. 7 1767, Aug. 23, David Haring, Elisabeth Ferdon; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Maria his wife.
- 2171 Eduard, Aug. 28 1767, Sept. 13, Johannis Ryckman, Susanna Broun.
- 2172 Maria, Aug. 18 1767, Sept. 20, Hendrick Bell, Anna Laurance; Johannis Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2173 Kobus, Sept. 5 1767, Sept. 20, Petrus Lent, Maria DeKlerck; Direk De Klerck, Efyte his wife.
- 2174 Jacobus, Sept. 1 1767, Sept. 20, Johannis Blauvelt, Maria Obilens; Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 2175 Rachel, Oct. 14 1767, Nov. 13, Fredericus Haring, Rachel Haring; Theunis Smit, Rachel his wife.
- 2176 Elisabeth, Oct. 5 1767, Nov. 12, Cornelius Haring, Elisabeth Haring; Leendert De Grauw, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2177 Jannetje, Nov. 3 1767, Nov. 22, William Hemmen, Elizabeth Dec; Cornelis Mebie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2178 Gerardus, Nov. 4 1767, Dec. 6, Gerardus Ryckman, Rachel De Marest.
- 2179 Pieter, Nov. 3 1767, Dec. 6, Jacob Willsie, Abignell Fasseur; [2282]; Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2180 Abraham, Sept. 2 1767, Dec. 6, Jacobus Minne, Catharina Martelings; Edward Briggs, Anna his wife.
- 2181 Jacob, Nov. 11 1767, Dec. 6, Jacob Eekesen, Rachel Conkelin; Thomas Eekesen, Tryntye Eekesen.
- 2182 Symen, Nov. 9 1767, Dec. 6, Petrus Demarest, Sytye Bogaert.
- 2183 Petrus, Dec. 2 1767, Dec. 25, Johannis Delameter, Sytye Mebie; Pieter Mebie, Cathlyntyte his wife.
- 2184 Jacob, Dec. 2 1767, Jan. 17 1768, Jacobus Walderom, Khesye Quackenbos; Jan Hogenkamp, Gerretye Hogenkamp.
- 2185 Adriaenus, Jan. 17 1768, Feb. 7, Abraham Blauvelt, Grietye Blauvelt; Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 2186 Elisabet, Jan. 23 1768, Feb. 11, Kasparus Mebie, Lea Edwaerd; Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2187 Catharina, Feb. 22 1768, Mar. 20, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Pliereboom; Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2188 Jacob, Mar. 21 1768, Apr. 10, Abraham Eekesen, Elyse Hendrickse; Jacob Eekesen, Rachel his wife.
- 2189 Maria, Apr. 24 1768, May 1, [No name], Elisabet Houys Aeltje Campbell.
- 2190 Anna Maria, Apr. 24 1768, May 29, Rem Bell, Engeltje Immet; Frederickus Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 2191 Samuel, May 19 1768, June 19, Abraham Ryken, Elisabet Conkelin; Abraham Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2192 Pieter Dewint, June 29 1768, July 3, Jan Smit, Jemyne De Windt; Johannis Dewint, Antye his wife.
- 2193 Abraham, June 18 1768, July 10, Abraham Kool, Thyrntye Daterie; Direktye Westervelt.
- 2194 Isaac, June 30 1768, July 24, Bernardus Verveelen, Marretye Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Geertye his wife.
- 2195 Maria, July 28 1768, Aug. 14, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Isaac Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2196 Ellenor, Aug. 11 1768, Aug. 14, James Anson, Margrietye Wood; Gerrit Haring, Cornelia his wife.
- 2197 Maria, Aug. 4 1768, Sept. 4, William Bell, Hester Conkelin; Johannis Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2198 Abraham, Oct. 4 1768, Oct. 23, Kasparus Mebie, Willmuyte Eekesen; Abraham Mebie, Maria his wife.
- 2199 Petrus, Oct. 5 1768, Oct. 23, Cornelis Mebie, Elisabet Lent; Abraham Haring, Elisabet his wife.
- 2200 Cornelia, Oct. 10 1768, Nov. 13, Isaac Westervelt, Vrontye Aricyanse; Arie Aricyanse.
- 2201 Gerrit, Oct. 26 1768, Nov. 13, Johannis Nagel, Elisabet Lydecker.
- 2202 Maria, Nov. 8 1768, Dec. 4, Jacob Eekesen, Lea Westervelt; Gerrit Westervelt, Maria his wife.
- 2203 Sara, Oct. 30 1768, Dec. 4, Jacob Onderdonek, Annetye De Klerck; Adriaen Onderdonek, Sara Onderdonek.
- 2204 Elisabeth, Nov. 10 1768, Dec. 4, Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena Jorkse.
- 2205 Catharina, Nov. 27 1768, Dec. 18, Abraham Haring, Sara Nagel; Hendrick Nagel, Marretye his wife.
- 2206 Sophia, Nov. 22 1768, Dec. 25, Edward Briggs, Anna Conkelin; Gerardus Rycke, Rachel his wife.
- 2207 Grietye, Dec. 16 1768, Jan. 1 1769, Marte Pouwelse, Lidea Banta; Isaac Westervelt, Vrontye his wife.
- 2208 Marretye, Dec. 30 1768, Jan. 22 1769, Daniel De Klerck, Sara Nagel; Hendrick Nagel, Marretye his wife.
- 2209 Salsberrie —, Feb. 12 1769. [Here occurs the following entry: "Salsberrie, a colored man ('moorinan'), an aged person." This must have been one of the members admitted during the silence of the member record, from 1751 to 1785.]
- 2210 Susanna, Feb. 10 1769, Mar. 5, Thomas Blanch, Affye Mebie; Johannis Mebie, Susanna his wife.
- 2211 Gerrit, Feb. 19 1769, Mar. 5, Jan Hogenkamp, Elisabet Vanhouten; Gerrit Van Houten, Jannetje his wife.
- 2212 Margrietye, Mar. 31 1769, Apr. 30, Pieter Gerrebrantse, Neeltje Laan; Jan Blauvelt, Margrietye Blauvelt.
- 2213 Maria, Apr. 18 1769, May 14, Direk Haring, Fytye Bogaert; Petrus Bogaert, Maria his wife.
- 2214 Petrus, May 11 1769, May 28, Petrus Demarest, Fytye Bogert; Pieter Bogert, Rachel his wife.
- 2215 Catharina, May 17 1769, June [?] 4, Abraham Verveelen, Elisabeth Ellen; Fredericus Verveelen, Catharina his wife.
- 2216 Geertye, June 7 1769, June 23, Johannis Blauvelt, Catharina Janse; Johannis Janse, Anna Gertruy Janse.
- 2217 Aeltje, June 22 1769, July 16, Hendrick Cermer, Martyntye Vanderhoef; Nicolaas Cermer, Aeltje Cermer.

- 2218 Marriette, July 17 1769, July 30, Lucas Vanhoorn, Grietje Blauvelt; Jacobus Bogaert, Maria his wife.
- 2219 David, July 21 1769, Aug. 6, William Hemmen, Elisabeth Dey; Petrus Lent, Maria his wife.
- 2220 Maria, July 31 1769, Aug. 20, Barint Marthins, Sara Bell.
- 2221 Daniel, Aug. 5 1769, Aug. 27, Jan Arleyanse, Maria Verveelen; Daael Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 2222 Anatie, July 30 1769, Aug. 27, Elbert Onderdaneck, Maria Ackerman.
- 2223 Elisabeth, Sept. 17 1769, Oct. 1, Willem Sickelse, Marriette Kuyper; Willem Sickelse, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2224 Isaac, Sept. 16 1769, Oct. 8, Abraham Kool, Tryntje Duterie.
- 2225 Jan, Oct. 13 1769, Oct. 23, David Haring, Elisabeth Ferdon; Jan Ferdon, Brichye his wife.
- 2226 Jannetje, Oct. 9 1769, Oct. 29, Gysbert Bogert, Geertje Hendrickse; Hendrick Hendrickse, Jannetje his wife.
- 2227 Gerrit, Oct. 8 1769, Nov. 12, Gerrit Keating, Johanna Myer.
- 2228 Johannis, Oct. 30 1769, Nov. 19, Gerrit Blauvelt, Thyrntje Kool; Johannis Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2229 Hendrick, Nov. 20 1769, Dec. 3, Barant Nagel, Aengenitje Deryie; Hendrick Nagel, Marriette his wife.
- 2230 Samuel, Nov. 3 1769, Dec. 3, Gerardus Ryken, Rachel Demarest; Jan Ryken, Fytje Ryken.
- 2231 Abraham, Dec. 1 1769, Dec. 10, Isaac Blanch, Grietje Haring; Abraham Haring, Sara his wife.
- 2232 Brichye, Nov. 23 1769, Dec. 10, Abraham Haring, Direktye Ferdon; Jan Ferdon, Brichye his wife.
- 2233 Elisabeth, Oct. 24 1769, Dec. 24, Abraham Blauvelt, Elisabeth Ryken; Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2234 Jacob, Dec. 3 1769, Dec. 24, Jacob Willese, Abigail Forseur; Gerardus Ryken, Rachel his wife.
- 2235 Ebneser, Oct. 24 1769, Dec. 25, Ebneser Wood, Margret Hooper.
- 2236 Abraham, Dec. 26 1769, Jan. 14 1770, Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth Mebie; Abraham Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2237 Susanna, Jan. 11 1770, Feb. 11, Johannis Rykman, Susanna Broun.
- 2238 Elisabeth, Jan. 27 1770, Feb. 11, Jacobus Vanorden, Maria Blauvelt; Johannis Blauvelt, Margriette his wife.
- 2239 Martyntje, Mar. 6 1770, Mar. 25, Cornelis Haring, Annetje Arleyanse; Hendrick Zabrowski, Maria his wife.
- 2240 Jacob, Mar. 14 1770, Apr. 8, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Flereboom; Jacob Flereboom, Rebecca his wife.
- 2241 John, Mar. 23 1770, Apr. 8, Benjamen Westervelt, Dyna Talamon.
- 2242 Maria, Mar. 13 1770, Apr. 8, Johan Jurrie Winteling, Rachel Conkelin; Jacobus Bogert, Maria his wife.
- 2243 Abraham, Feb. 24 1770, Apr. 15, Steven Campbell, Catharina Blauvelt; Abraham Gerritse Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2244 Marregriette, Mar. 31 1770, Apr. 22, Fredericus Haring, Rachel Haring; David Demarest, Marregriette his wife.
- 2245 Johannis, May 8 1770, May 17, Joseph Blauvelt, Johanna Demarest; Johannis Blauvelt, Marregriette his wife.
- 2246 Marytte, Oct. 1 1769, May 20 1770, David Hemmen, Brichye Ecker; Wolvert Ecker in the name of Jacob Boekhouyt, Marytte his wife.
- 2247 Abraham, Apr. 29 1770, May 27, Casparus Mebie, Lea Edwaerd; Hendrick Bell, Margriette his wife.
- 2248 Joanthan, May 13 1770, July 1, Hendrick Bell, Anna Lawrence; William Bell, Thyrntje Bell.
- 2249 David, May 13 1770, July 1, Hendrick Bell, Anna Lawrence; Johannis Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2250 Abraham, June 5 1770, July 1, Jan Debaan, Klaasye Quackenbos; Abraham Quackenbos, Susanna Quackenbos his mother.
- 2251 Jacobus, May 21 1770, July 1, Abraham Conkelin, Margriette Bell; Isaac Mebie, Anna Briggs.
- 2252 Hendrick, June 28 1770, July 22, Abraham Eekesen, Elsy Hendrickse; Hendrick Hendrickse, Jannetje his wife.
- 2253 Maria, June 29 1770, July 22, Robert Piegod, Elisabeth Konling; John Weaver, Nensie his wife.
- 2254 Maria, July 8 1770, July 22, Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena Jork; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2255 Saphia, Aug. 1 1770, Aug. 19, Casparus Conkelin, Mynotye Martelings; Jurrie Wenteling, Rachel his wife.
- 2256 Cornelis, Aug. 13 1770, Sept. 2, Marte Pouwelse, Lida Banta; Cornelis Talamon, Maria his wife.
- 2257 Maria, Aug. 16 1770, Sept. 2, Abraham Mebie, Maria Van Arelant; Casparus Mebie, Wilhelmus his wife.
- 2258 Theunis, Aug. 10 1770, Sept. 2, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Conkelin; Gerardus Ryken, Rachel his wife.
- 2259 Benjamin, Sept. 17 1770, Sept. 30, Benjamin Blackledge, Cathalyntje Talamon; Marte Pouwelse, Lida his wife.
- 2260 Abraham, Sept. 6 1770, Oct. 2, Gerrit Eekesen, Margriette Haring; Abraham Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2261 Abraham, Nov. 21 1770, Dec. 25, Jacob Eekesen, Lea Westervelt; Abraham D. Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2262 Johannis, Dec. 3 1770, Dec. 23, Thomas Blanch, Aefye Mebie; Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2263 Sara, Jan. 27 1771, Jan. 27, David Bogert, Cornelia Rykman; Albert Bogert, Sara his wife.
- 2264 Martyntje, Jan. 16 1771, Feb. 3, Abraham Haring, Sara Nagel; Isaac Blanch, Margriette his wife.
- 2265 Elisabeth, Jan. 11 1771, Feb. 3, Johannis Nagel, Elisabeth Lydecker; Jan Nagel, Lena his wife.
- 2266 Adolph, Jan. 18 1771, Feb. 17, Petrus Lent, Maria Deklerck.
- 2267 Debora, Jan. 25 1771, Feb. 17, Isaac Westervelt, Vrontje Arleyanse; Johannis Verveelen, Sara his wife.
- 2268 Elisabeth, Jan. 30 1771, Feb. 21, Hendrick Tuerneur, Margriette Blauvelt; Jacobus Blauvelt, Sara Blauvelt.
- 2269 Elisabeth, Feb. 10 1771, Feb. 24 1771, Gerrit Haring, Cornelia Lent; Cornelis Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2270 Margriette, Jan. 31 1770, Feb. 24, 1771, Jacob Faliotyn, Margriette Banta; Margriette Faliotyn.
- 2271 Abraham, Feb. 15 1771, Mar. 10, Cornelis Mebie, Elisabeth Lent; Willem Hemmen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2272 Margriette, Mar. 18 1771, May 19, Rein Bell, Engeltye Inuit.
- 2273 Jacob, May 16 1771, June 2, Abraham Kool, Catharina Duterie.
- 2274 Margriette, May 17 1771, June 2, Mattheus Boogert, Sara Boagaert; Mattheus Boogert, Margriette his wife.
- 2275 Margriette, June 19 1771, July 14, Petrus Demarest, Fytje Bogert; Mattheus Bogert, Margriette his wife.
- 2276 Martynis, July 4 1771, Aug. 4, Jan Hogenkamp, Aeltje Haring; Martynis Hogenkamp, Johanna his wife.
- 2277 Willim, July 10 1771, Aug. 4, Arie Ackerman, Maria Haldron; Willim Haldron, Margriette his wife.
- 2278 Catharina, July 16 1771, Aug. 11, Edwaerd Briggs, Anna Conkelin.
- 2279 Geertje, Aug. 6 1771, Aug. 25, Gerardus Ryke, Rachel Demarest; Daniel Martyn, Debora his wife.
- 2280 Daniel, Aug. 24 1771, Sept. 22, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smit.
- 2281 Douwe, Aug. 31 1771, Sept. 22, Theunis Kuyper, Margriette Talamon; Douwe Talamon, Annetje his wife.
- 2282 Aaltje, Aug. 30 1771, Sept. 15 [?], Jan Smit, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jacob Blauvelt, Aaltje his wife.
- 2283 Andrew Meyer, Sept. 8 1771, Oct. 5, Garat Kenting, Johanna Meyer.
- 2284 Willim, Sept. 19 1771, Oct. 6, Daniel Westervelt, Margriette Christie; William Christie, Cathalyntje his wife.
- 2285 Daniel, Sept. 19 1771, Oct. 6, Hendrick Bell, Margriette Christie; Daniel Christie, Hillegout his wife.
- 2286 Abraham, Aug. 20 1771, Oct. 6, Michiel Cornelisse, Catharina Kuyper; Joost Mebie, Thyrntje his wife.
- 2287 Lucas, July 1 1771, Oct. 6, Jacobus Bruckerohoff, Cathryntje Van Voorheesen; Hendrick Van Voorheesen, Wybrigh his wife.
- 2288 Aaltje, Sept. 20 1771, Oct. 13, Abraham Blauvelt, Margriette Blauvelt; Gerrit Talamon, Catharina his wife.
- 2289 Elisabeth, Oct. 24 1771, Nov. 17, Hermannus Vanhuysen, Sara Blauvelt; Jurrie Wendeling, Rachel his wife.
- 2290 Thomas, Oct. 25 1771, Nov. 17, Isaac Blanch, Margriette Haring; Thomas Blanch, Aefye his wife.
- 2291 Abraham, Oct. 26 1771, Nov. 17, Abraham Smit, Marriette Bogert; Theunis Smit, Rachel his wife.
- 2292 Samuel, Dec. 9 1771, Jan. 1 1772, Jacob Willese, Abigail Forseur (2179); Samuel Suedin, Elisabeth Ryken.
- 2293 Maria, Dec. 9 1771, Jan. 5 1772, Benjamen Westervelt, Dyna Talamon; Cornelis Talamon, Maria his wife.
- 2294 Theunis, Jan. 5 1772, Jan. 19, Jacobus Blauvelt, Sara Haring; Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje his wife.
- 2295 Margriette, Jan. 7 1772, Jan. 19, Arie Koning, Gerretje Cure; Robert Piquot, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2296 Daael, Jan. 3 1772, Jan. 23, Gideon Verveelen, Maria Bantui; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 2297 Wyatje, Jan. 6 1772, Jan. 26, Barint Nagel, Aengenitje Durie; Jan Durie.
- 2298 Maria, Jan. 16 1772, Feb. 9, Withelms Ferdon, Titje Verveelen; Johannis Verveelen, Sara his wife.
- 2299 Isaac, Jan. 15 1772, Feb. 16, Willim Pessel, Rebecca Asley; Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje his wife.
- 2300 Leendert, Feb. 18 1772, Mar. 8, Abraham Quackenbos, Reasye Degrauw; Leendert Degrauw, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2301 Elisabeth, Feb. 21 1772, Mar. 22, Casparus Mebie, Willimpye Eekesen; Cornelis Mebie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2302 Catharina, Feb. 22 1772, Mar. 22, Johannis Rykman, Susanna Broun.
- 2303 Aaltje, Mar. 8 1772, Mar. 22, Willim Sickelse, Marriette Kuyper; Cornelis Kuyper, Annetje his wife.

- 2304 Susanna, Mar. 26 1772, Apr. 19, Casparis Mebie, Lea Edwaert; Fredrickus Mebie, Susanna Mebie.
- 2305 Arie, Apr. 11 1772, May 3, Christiaan Blauvelt, Cathalyntyte Haldron; Cornelis Blauvelt, Jannetye Blauvelt his mother.
- 2306 Muchdelena, Apr. 16 1772, May 3, Theunis Quackenbos, Rebecca Nagel; Jan Nagel, Muchdelena his wife.
- 2307 Maria, Apr. 17 1772, May 3, Pieter Westervelt, Cathlyntyte Haring; Daniel Haring, Aengentye his wife.
- 2308 Johannes, Apr. 22 1772, May 17, Roelof Vanhouten, Jannetye Erbis; Johannes Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2309 Jan, May 5 1772, May 21, Gerrit Talama, Catharina Blauvelt; Theunis Talama, Catharina his wife.
- 2310 Maria, May 23 1772, June 7, Benyamen Blackledge, Cathlyntyte Talaman; Cornelis Talaman, Maria his wife.
- 2311 Abraham, June 13 1772, July 12, William Hemmen, Elisabeth Day.
- 2312 Theunis, July 8 1772, July 26, Isaac Smit, Rachel Smit; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2313 Maria, July 17 1772, Aug. 2, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smit; Jan Fliereboom, Maria his wife.
- 2314 David, July 31 1772, Sept. 6, Abraham Conkelin, Margrietye Bell.
- 2315 Grietye, Aug. 16 1772, Sept. 6, Jan Haring, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Gerrit Eekesen, Grietye his wife.
- 2316 Grietye, Sept. 12 1772, Oct. 4, David Blauvelt, Catharina Perrie; Isaac Perrie, Grietye his wife.
- 2317 Sara, Sept. 25 1772, Oct. 18, Joseph Blauvelt, Margrietye Lent; Abraham Lent, Sara his wife.
- 2318 Casparis, Oct. 5 1772, Oct. 25, Jurrie Wendelinger, Rachel Conkeling; Casparis Conkelin, Sara Martelings.
- 2319 Johannes, Sept. 25 1772, Oct. 25, Johannes Sitcher, Saplin Conkeling; Jan Demarest, Anna Briggs.
- 2320 John, Sept. 22 1772, Oct. 25, Jan Gissenir, Antye Onderdonck.
- 2321 Maria, Oct. 19 1772, Nov. 5, Fredriens Haring, Rachel Haring; Arie Blauvelt, Aaltje his wife.
- 2322 Jan, Nov. 2 1772, Nov. 15, Abraham Kool, Tryntyte Duterie; Gerrit Blauvelt, Tryntyte his wife.
- 2323 Jacobus, Oct. 22 1772, Nov. 15, Jacobus Smit, Sara Blauvelt; Jacobus Van Orden, Maria his wife.
- 2324 Cornelis, Nov. 10 1772, Nov. 29, Petrus Demarest, Fytye Bogert; Cornelis Bogert, Anatyte his wife.
- 2325 Anna Lawrence, —, Nov. 21 1772, " Baptized Anna Lawrence, wife of Hendrick Bell." This must be one of the members admitted during the silence of the member record from 1754 to 1785.
- 2326 Aaltje, Dec. 3 1772, Jan. 1 1773, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Fliereboom; Arie Blauvelt, Aaltje his wife.
- 2327 Johannes, Dec. 21 1772, Jan. 10 1773, Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Mebie; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2328 Casparis, Dec. 21 1772, Jan. 10 1773, Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Mebie; Casparis Mebie, Willimpye his wife.
- 2329 Gerrit, Dec. 25 1772, Jan. 17 1773, Abraham Smit, Marretje Bogert; Gerrit Bogert, Lea his wife.
- 2330 Antye, Jan. 8 1773, Jan. 31, Abraham Haring, Dirikyte Fardon.
- 2331 Cornelia, Jan. 7 1773, Feb. 4, David Bogert, Cornelia Ryckman.
- 2332 Elisabeth, Jan. 29 1773, Feb. 7, Petrus Haring, Maria Blauvelt; Abraham Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2333 Maria, Feb. 3 1773, Feb. 28, Petrus Lent, Maria De Klerck.
- 2334 David, Feb. 10 1773, Mar. 14, Cornelis Blauvelt, Aaltje Haring; Jan Fliereboom, Maria his wife.
- 2335 Abraham Kip, Apr. 17 1773, May 9, Joseph Whitton, Catharina Miller; Anthony Kip.
- 2336 Geertye, May 30 1773, June 13, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Lydecker.
- 2337 Rachel, June 19 1773, July 18, Gerardus Ryken, Rachel Demarest.
- 2338 Elisabeth, June 24 1773, July 18, Leendert Degruuw, Elisabeth Haring; Jan Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2339 Johannes, July 7 1773, July 25, Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena Jork.
- 2340 Rachel, July 7 1773, July 25, Marte Paulis, Ldeia Banta; Benjamin Blackledge, Cathlyntyte his wife.
- 2341 Abraham, June 27 1773, Aug. 29, Abraham Blauvelt, Elisabeth Ryken; Abraham Lent, Sara his wife.
- 2342 Sara, Aug. 15 1773, Sept. 5, Ebenezer Wood, Margret Hubor.
- 2343 Pieter, Aug. 23 1773, Sept. 5, William Hemmen, Elisabeth Day; Pieter Day, Maria Thunson.
- 2344 Abraham, Aug. 15 1773, Sept. 19, Joseph De Klerck, Cornelia Amerman; Abraham Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2345 Jan Haring, Sept. 8 1773, Sept. 26, Isaac Blanch, Margrietye Haring; Jan Haring, Martyntye Zubrowski.
- 2346 Abraham, Aug. 29 1773, Oct. 10, Jan Ryken, Maria Onderdonek; Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2347 Rachel, Sept. 25 1773, Oct. 10, Jan Hogenkamp, Aeltje Haring; Fredrickus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 2348 Sara, Sept. 17 1773, Oct. 10, Mattheus Bogert, Sara Bogert; Albert Bogert, Sara his wife.
- 2349 Martynis, Oct. 4 1773, Oct. 31, Gerrit Blauvelt, Anatyte Meyyer; Marte Meyyer, Lea Meyyer.
- 2350 Lena, Oct. 9 1773, Nov. 7, Gilbert Foulir, Briehtje Talaman; Theunis Talama, Maria his wife.
- 2351 Antye, Oct. 4 1773, Nov. 7, Arie Blauvelt, Aaltje Smit; Cornelis Ackerman, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2352 Catharina, Oct. 24 1773, Nov. 7, Cornelis Smit, Catharina Bogert; Jan Bogert, Catharina his wife.
- 2353 Jacob, Oct. 30 1773, Nov. 7, Thomas Eekesen, Maria Bogert; Gysbert Bogert, Maria his wife.
- 2354 Johannes, Nov. 2 1773, Nov. 28, Abraham Blauvelt, Margrietye Blauvelt; Arie Blauvelt, Aaltje his wife.
- 2355 Margrietye, Nov. 20 1773, Dec. 12, Benjamin Westervelt, Dyna Talaman; Jan Bante, Aengentye Bante.
- 2356 Johannes, Nov. 13 1773, Dec. 19, William Pessell, Rebecca Leselie; Abraham Mebie, Wyntyte his wife.
- 2357 Catharina, Dec. 2 1773, Dec. 19, Petrus Haring, Catharina Blauvelt; Petrus Haring, Maria his wife.
- 2358 Lea, Nov. 28 1773, Dec. 26, Marte Myer, Briehtje Ackerman; Lea Myer.
- 2359 Barint, Dec. 5 1773, Dec. 26, Johannes Jansen, Safya Ryken; Johannes Quackenbos, Margrietye his wife.
- 2360 Jacob, Dec. 15 1773, Jan. 1 1774, Jan Smit, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2361 David, Dec. 19 1773, Jan. 1 1774, James Edwaerd, Margrietye Bogert; David Edwaerd, Rachel Edwaerd.
- 2362 Theunis, Dec. 21 1773, Jan. 9 1774, Jacobus Blauvelt, Sara Haring; Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetye his wife.
- 2363 Margrietye, Dec. 5 1773, Jan. 9 1774, William Conkelin, Elisabeth Hont; Matheus Conkelin, Margrietye Conkelin.
- 2364 Johannes, Dec. 25 1773, Jan. 16 1774, Albert Campbell, Catharina Van Houten.
- 2365 Jannetye, Jan. 16 1774, Feb. 3, Jan Arieyanse, Maria Verveelen; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetye his wife.
- 2366 John, Jan. 17 1774, Feb. 20, Fredrick Woertendyk, Margere Ryer; John Ryer, Susanna his wife.
- 2367 Johannes, Feb. 7 1774, Feb. 27, Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Nagel; Johannes Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2368 Rachel, Feb. 18 1774, Mar. 13, Jacobus Vanorden, Maria Blauvelt; Harmanus Blauvelt, Rachel his wife.
- 2369 James, Feb. 22 1774, Mar. 20, Jacob Willse, Abigail Forsenr; Jacob Gisner, Hanna Lavorgie.
- 2370 Anatyte, Mar. 14 1774, Apr. 3, Jacobus Smit, Sara Blauvelt; Hendrick Turneur, Margrietye his wife.
- 2371 Adolph, Mar. 19 1774, Apr. 3, Gerrit Smit, Wyntyte Lent.
- 2372 Isaac, Mar. 4 1774, Apr. 3, Johannes Montanye, Maria Briggs; Wilhelmus Fardon, Fyetye his wife.
- 2373 Cornelis, Apr. 1 1774, Apr. 17, Benyamen Blackledge, Cathlyntyte Talaman; Cornelis Bogert, Anatyte his wife.
- 2374 Elbert, Mar. 25 1774, Apr. 17, Cornelis Haring, Anatyte Arieyanse; Petrus Haring, Catharina his wife.
- 2375 Marretje, Mar. 21 1774, Apr. 17, William Eickels, Marrietye Kuypen.
- 2376 Isaac, Mar. 28 1774, Apr. 17, Isaac Blauvelt, Briehtje Serven; Johannes Blauvelt, Helena his wife.
- 2377 Arie, Apr. 9 1774, May 8, Arie Koning, Gerretje Cure.
- 2378 Johannes, Apr. 24 1774, May 12, Johannes Ryckman, Susanna Bronyu.
- 2379 Maria, Apr. 7 1774, May 22, Michiel Cornelisse, Catharina Kuypen; Theunis Sneeker, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2380 Maria, June 15 1774, July 3, Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Margrietye Blauvelt; Jacob Woertendyk, Maria his wife.
- 2381 Anna, July 9 1774, Aug. 7, Rem Bell, Engeltye Emmitt; Mattheus Conkelin, Anna Briggs.
- 2382 Antye, July 21 1774, Aug. 14, David Smit, Cornelia Bianchi; Johannes Blauvelt, Antye his wife.
- 2383 Jacobus, [?] 1774, Aug. 11, Edwaerd Briggs, Anna Conkelin; Johannes Montanye, Maria his wife.
- 2384 Catharina, July 27 1774, Aug. 28, Abraham Kool, Catharina Duterie; Willem Nagel, Helena his wife.
- 2385 Thomas, Aug. 30 1774, Sept. 18, Thomas Bianchi, Efyte Mebie.
- 2386 Elisabeth, Sept. 13 1774, Oct. 9, Abraham Mebie, Wyntyte Quackenbos; Jacobus Smit, Sara his wife.
- 2387 Marretje, Sept. 18 1774, Oct. 9, Theunis Kuypen, Margrietye Talaman; Hendrick Turneur, Marretje his wife.
- 2388 Cornelia, Nov. 1 1774, Nov. 17, Geresolveert Arieynse, Debora Verveelen; Arie Arieyanse, Jannetye his wife.
- 2389 Anna Lawrence, Nov. 8 1774, Dec. 26, Hendrick Bell, Tryntyte Bell; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2390 Abraham, Nov. 30 1774, Dec. 26, Johannes Quackenbos, Anatyte Fenderson; Abraham Quackenbos, Eensye his wife.

- 2391 Grietye, Dec. 7 1774, Jan. 1 1775, Jan. Eekesen, Gerretye Hogenkamp; Gerrit Eekesen, Grietye his wife.
- 2392 Maria, Dec. 10 1774, Jan. 1 1775, Petrus Demarest, Fytye Bogaert.
- 2393 Elisabeth, Dec. 14 1774, Jan. 15 1775, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Flereboom; Jan Flereboom, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 2394 Jacob, Dec. 8 1774, Jan. 15 1775, Gerrit Talamon, Catharina Blauvelt; Jacob Blauvelt, Aaltje his wife.
- 2395 Jacob, Dec. 27 1774, Jan. 22 1775, Gideon Vervelen, Maria Banta; Jacob Westervelt, Jannetye his wife.
- 2396 Cornelius, Jan. 8 1775, Jan. 22, Abraham Smit, Marretye Bogaert; Cornelis Smit, Catharina his wife.
- 2397 Theunis, Jan. 8 1775, Feb. 5, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smit; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2398 Maria, Jan. 20 1775, Feb. 26, Jan Haring, Maria Haring.
- 2399 Rebecca [1], [no date], Mar. 8 1775, — Gracey, [no name.]
- 2400 Gracey, Oct. 3 1764, Mar. 8 1775, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2401 Elisabeth, May 10 1766, Mar. 8 1775, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey; Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2402 Jacob, Oct. 3 1758, Mar. 8 1775, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey; Thomas Outwater, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2403 Abraham, Oct. 15 1759, Mar. 8 1775, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey; Abraham Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2404 Rebecca, July 15 1752, Mar. 8 1775, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey; Gerardus Ryken, Rachel his wife.
- 2405 Anna Maria, Feb. 17 1774, Mar. 8 1775, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey; Frederickus Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 2406 Daniel, Sept. 14 1762 ("the first child"), Baptized at Philipsburgh and recorded here Mar. 8 1775, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey.
- 2407 Albert, Feb. 28 1775, Mar. 19, James Ramsy, Cornelia Westervelt.
- 2408 Jacob, Feb. 28 1775, Mar. 19, Thomas Outwater, Elisabeth Earle; Jacob Outwater, Martytte his wife.
- 2409 Geertje, Mar. 31 1775, April 25, Abraham Jansin, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Johannes Quackenbos, Margriete Jansin his wife.
- 2410 Angeniette, Mar. 18 1775, Apr. 23, Benjamin Westervelt, Dina Talemia; Jacobus Boogart, Angeniette his wife.
- 2411 Gerrit, Mar. 20 1775, Apr. 23, Jacob Eekesen, Lea Westervelt.
- 2412 Abraham, Apr. 7 1775, Apr. 30, Frederickus Haring, Rachel Haring; Abraham Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 2413 Johannes, May 3 1775, May 28, Isaac Haring, Maria Haring; Johannes Haring, Margriete his wife.
- 2414 Daniel, May 15 1775, June 4, Jan Haring, Elisabeth Vanimborg; Daniel Haring, Aengeniette his wife.
- 2415 Maria, May 24 1775, June 11, Johannes Montanye, Maria Briggs; Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2416 Jacobus, May 20 1775, June 11, Marten Pauwelse, Lidea Banta; Jacob Bogert, Margriete his wife.
- 2417 Hendrick, May 23 1775, June 11, Joseph Blauvelt, Margriete Lent; Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena his wife.
- 2418 David, May 27 1775, June 18, Petrus Haring, Maria Blauvelt; David Blauvelt, Catharina his wife.
- 2419 Elisabeth, June 12 1775, July 2, Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Mebie; Cornelis Mebie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2420 John, June 10 1775, July 9, Guiliam Bogert, Cathlyutje Ackerman; Johannes Ackerman, Aeltje his wife.
- 2421 Rachel, June 4 1775, July 9, Abraham Post, Rebecca Gracey.
- 2422 Klansye, June 30 1775, July 23, Isaac Blanch, Marregriete Haring; Johannes Blauvelt, Antye his wife.
- 2423 Elisabeth, July 7 1775, July 30, Gysbert Boogert, Geertje Hendrickse; John Hendrickse, Elisabeth Hendrickse.
- 2424 Marretye, July 2 1775, Aug. 13, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt; Bernardus Vervelen, Marretye his wife.
- 2425 Elisabeth, July 13 1775, Aug. 13, Jan Smit, Jemynne Dewint; Gerrit Spreuwerd Dewint, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2426 Tryntje, Aug. 16 1775, Sept. 3, Joseph Douwe, Maria Devries; Johannes Devries, Tryntje his wife.
- 2427 Maria, Aug. 25 1775, Sept. 10, David Alyie, Jannetye Pessel; Albert Alyie, Maria his wife.
- 2428 Maria, Aug. 24 1775, Sept. 10, David Demarest, Janetye Campbell.
- 2429 Willm, Aug. 27 1775, Sept. 10, Willm Conkelin, Elisabeth Hont; John Sitcher, Saphaya his wife.
- 2430 Margriete, Aug. 11 1775, Sept. 10, Theunis Talemia, Margriete Blauvelt; Theunis Talemia.
- 2431 Elisabeth, Sept. 3 1775, Oct. 1, Johannes Perrie, Direktye Haring; Petrus Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2432 Tryntje, Sept. 16 1775, Oct. 1, Gerrit Eekesen, Elisabeth Hogenkamp; Abraham Mebie, Wyltye his wife.
- 2433 Marretye, Sept. 19 1775, Oct. 1, Jacobus Bogert, Maria Blauvelt; Daniel Blauvelt, Marretye Blauvelt.
- 2434 Tryntje, Sept. 16 1775, Oct. 15, Jacob Onderdonck, Annetye De Klerck; Michiel De Klerck, Jannetye De Klerck.
- 2435 Brichye, Sept. 22 1775, Oct. 15, Isaac Blauvelt, Brichye Serwen; Abraham Serwen, Brichye his wife.
- 2436 Elisabeth, Sept. 26 1775, Oct. 15, Jacobus De Klerck, Margriete Talamia; Johannes Sikkelse, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2437 Abraham, Oct. 7 1775, Oct. 22, Abraham Haring, Sara Nagel; Petrus Haring, Catharina his wife.
- 2438 Cathlyntje, Sept. 19 1775, Oct. 22, Pieter Bogert, Maria Christi; Willm Christi, Cathlyntje his wife.
- 2439 David, Oct. 13 1775, Nov. 5, Willm Pessel, Rebecca Leslie David Alyie, Jannetye his wife.
- 2440 Thyrntje, Oct. 22 1775, Nov. 5, James Christi, Maria Demarest.
- 2441 Hendrick, Oct. 29 1775, Nov. 12, Jan Banta, Cornelia Huylder; David Banta, Femmette his wife.
- 2442 Hendrick, Oct. 22 1775, Nov. 12, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Ryken; Hendrick Nagel, Marretye his wife.
- 2443 Adolph, Nov. 24 1775, Dec. 3, Cornelius Mebie, Elisabeth Lent; Gysbert Bogert, Maria his wife.
- 2444 Antye, Nov. 19 1775, Dec. 3, Daniel Haring, Aengeniette Brinckkerhof; Jan Deryie, Antye his wife.
- 2445 Matthews, Nov. 25 1775, Dec. 17, Matthews Boogaert, Sara Bogaert; Petrus Boogaert, Rachel his wife.
- 2446 Maria, Dec. 12 1775, Dec. 31, Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Nagel; Willm Nagel, Lena his wife.
- 2447 Frederickus, Dec. 16 1775, Jan. 4 1776, Willm Pessel, Martynette Kuyper; Frederickus Vervelen, Catharina his wife.
- 2448 Rachel, Dec. 17 1775, Jan. 7 1776, Kasparus Mebie, Lea Edwaerd; Jan Deryie, Rachel his wife.
- 2449 Adolph, Dec. 18 1775, Jan. 14 1776, Petrus Lent, Maria De Klerck.
- 2450 Elisabeth, Dec. 20 1775, Jan. 14 1776, Jacob Westervelt, Jannetye Banta; Elisabeth Banta.
- 2451 Elias, Dec. 9 1775, Feb. 4 1776, Fredrick Smith, Lena Waling; Gerardus Smith, Catharina Smith.
- 2452 Jannetye, Jan. 29 1776, Feb. 18, Abraham Blauvelt, Margriete Haring; Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetye his wife.
- 2453 Richard, Jan. 25 1776, Feb. 18, Richard Howard, Jannetye Wood.
- 2454 Elisabeth, Feb. 8 1776, Feb. 25, Koobus Lent, Brichye Smit; Cornelis Mebie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2455 Johannes, Feb. 3 1776, Feb. 25, Abraham Quackenbos, Reusye Degrauw; Johannes Quackenbos, Anatie his wife.
- 2456 Willimpye, Jan. 30 1776, Feb. 25, David Bogert, Cornelia Rykman; Albert Konyn, Willimpye his wife.
- 2457 Willm, Feb. 14 1776, Mar. 10, Willm Haldron, Margriete Alyie; Willm Haldron, Margriete his wife.
- 2458 Catharina, Feb. 28 1776, Mar. 17, Isaac Nagel, Maria Ariyansen; Hendrick Nagel, Marretye his wife.
- 2459 Margriete, Feb. 17 1776, Mar. 17, Johannes Waldron, Antye Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 2460 Catharina, Mar. 21 1776, Apr. 21, Matthews Conkelin [2584], Catharina White; Heylste Conkelin.
- 2461 Antye, Apr. 17 1776, May 5, Cornelis Mebie, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Johannes Dewint, Antye his wife.
- 2462 Sara, Apr. 25 1776, May 19, Willm Sieghelse, Marretye Kuyper; Sara Lydecker, widow of Albert Lydecker.
- 2463 Jan, May 11 1776, June 2, David Nagel, Direktye Haring; Jan Nagel, Machdelena his wife.
- 2464 Sara, May 20 1776, June 9, Benjamin Blackledge, Cathlyutje Talamia; Matthews Boogaert, Sara his wife.
- 2465 Aaltje, June 2 1776, June 30, Jan Haring, Reusye Eekesen; Gerrit Haring, Cornelia his wife.
- 2466 Petrus, June 14 1776, June 30, Abraham Kool, Catharina Duterie.
- 2467 Hendrick, June 17 1776, July 14, John Hendrickse, Margriete Hoisted; Hendrick Bell, Margriete his wife.
- 2468 Jacob, July 10 1776, Aug. 4, Rycker Sedam, Femmette Zebring; Jacob Sebring, Femmette his wife.
- 2469 Catharina, July 25 1776, Aug. 11, Thomas Eekesen, Maria Hoogaert; Cornelis Smit, Catharina his wife.
- 2470 Isaac, Aug. 3 1776, Aug. 25, Thomas Blanch, Aefye Mebie; Isaac Blanch, Margriete his wife.
- 2471 David, July 31 1776, Aug. 25, Gilbert Fowler, Brichye Talamia.
- 2472 Antye, Aug. 13 1776, Sept. 1, Roelof Vanhouten, Jannetye Erbies; Johannes Quackenbos, Margriete his wife.
- 2473 John, July 30 1776, Sept. 1, Joseph Marschalk, Mary Schermerhorn.
- 2474 Catty, May 16 1776 (?), Sept. 15, Richard Willeams, Catharina Stippens.
- 2475 Richard, Apr. 25 1770, Sept. 15, Richard Willeams, Catharina Stippens.
- 2476 Gerrit, Aug. 20 1776, Sept. 22, Daniel Onderdonck, Maria Conkelin; Adriaen Onderdonck, Sara Onderdonck.

1 This was "an aged woman, wife of Abraham Post."

- 2477 Abraham, Sept. 13 1776, Oct. 6, Abraham Mebie, Wyntye Quackenbos.
- 2478 Cornelia, (?) 1776, Oct. 6, Johannes Ryckman, Susanna Brouyn.
- 2479 Gerrit, Sept. 22 1776, Oct. 27, Gerrit Brouwer, Maria Laffay; Abraham Brouwer, Aefye his wife.
- 2480 Samuel, Oct. 10 1776, Nov. 3, Jan Haring, Maria Haring; Samuel Verbruyck, Susanna his wife.
- 2481 Samuel, Oct. 22 1776, Dec. 25, Samuel Charlotte, Maria Brouwer; Samuel Brouwer.
- 2482 Jannetje, Nov. 30 1776, Dec. 25, Jacob Bogert, Anatie Edwards.
- 2483 Jannetje, Dec. 13 1776, Jan. 19 1777, Isaac Delameter, Jannetje Meyyer; Jan Elierboom, Jannetje Elierboom.
- 2484 Maria, Dec. 12 1776, Jan. 19 1777, David Saedel, Lena Amerman.
- 2485 Geesye, Dec. 23 1776, Jan. 19 1777, Johannes Polhemus, Maria Ryckman.
- 2486 Anatie, Dec. 7 1776, Jan. 19 1777, Edwaerd Eekesen, Catharina Alyie.
- 2487 Mechtel, Dec. 12 1776, Jan. 26 1777, Thomas Ontwater, Elisabeth Earle.
- 2488 Elisabeth Bresser (?), Jan. 6 1777, Feb. 16, James Kip, Cornelia Ryckman; Wilhelmus Ferdon, Tietje his wife.
- 2489 Debora, Jan. 23 1777, Feb. 16, Gerardus Ryken, Rachel Demarest.
- 2490 Benjamin, Jan. 25 1777, Feb. 16, Willem Hogelandt, Margriete Wood.
- 2491 Beletje, Dec. 30 1776, Mar. 9 1777, Beuyanna Westervelt Dyna Talamon.
- 2492 James, Feb. 25 1777, April 6, Ephraim Cronwell, Sara Gackleng; James Gackleng, Doretia Gackleng.
- 2493 Catharina, Feb. 25 1777, Apr. 13, Elias Brevoord, Maria Stoutenburg; Abraham Delameter, Neeltje Stoutenburg.
- 2494 Elisabeth, Apr. 10 1777, Apr. 21, David Campbell, Anatie Ackerman; Christiaan Campbell, Direktye his wife.
- 2495 Maria, Apr. 12 1777, May 11, Mattheus Bogert, Sara Bogert; Carol Debaen, Maria his wife.
- 2496 Elisabeth, Jan. 20 1777, May 11, Gardner Jouis, Sara Haring; Elisabeth Haring widow of Elbert Haring.
- 2497 Stephanus, Nov. 4 1777, Dec. 7, Marte Paulusse, Lidea Dania.
- 2498 Daniel, Nov. 14 1777, Dec. 7, Geresolveert Nagel, Debora Verveeleu; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje his wife.
- 2499 Abraham, Nov. 4 1777, Dec. 7, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Ryken; Abraham Ryken Junr., Elisabeth his wife.
- 2500 Aaltje, Nov. 19 1777, Dec. 21, Joseph Blauvelt, Maria Deryie; Abraham Jacobse Blauvelt, Aaltje Blauvelt his mother.
- 2501 John, July 4 1777, Dec. 25, John Rosevelt, Ann Beardslee; Cornelis Rosevelt, Sara Jones wife of Doctor Jones.
- 2502 Brichye, Nov. 25 1777, Jan. 1 1778, Richard Howard, Jannetje Wood.
- 2503 Cornelis, Dec. 7 1777, Jan. 1 1778, Isaac Blauvelt, Lena Cornelisse; Cornelis Blauvelt, Margriete his wife.
- 2504 James Freeman, Aug. 26 1777, Jan. 1 1778, William Graham, Margaret Bagley; James Riker, Margaret McAlpine.
- 2505 Gerrit, Dec. 29 1777, Jan. 25 1778, James Edwaerd, Grietje Bogert.
- 2506 Fytje, Jan. 30 1777, Jan. 25 1778, William Pessell, Rebecca Lesselle [2632, 2763, 2877]; Jacobus Myyer, Anatie his wife.
- 2507 Lena, Dec. 27 1777 (?), Jan. 25 1778, Andreas Myyer, Margriete Demarest.
- 2508 Elisabeth, Dec. 26 1777, Feb. 8 1778, Johannes Westervelt, Machdalena Christie.
- 2509 Gerret, Jan. 7 1778, Feb. 8, Jan Eekesen, Gerretje Hogenkamp; Gerret Eekesen, Margriete his wife.
- 2510 Jan, Jan. 5 1778, Feb. 8, Gideon Verveelen, Maria Buntar; Jan Arijaanse, Maria his wife.
- 2511 Hendericus, Jan. 8 1778, Feb. 8, William Elsworth, Anatie Van Dalsse.
- 2512 William, Jan. 10 1778, Feb. 8, John Campbell, Titie Verveeleu; Christiaan Campbell, Direktye his wife.
- 2513 William, Jan. 18 1778, Feb. 8, Jacob Campbell, Alidea Westervelt.
- 2514 Jan, Feb. 5 1778, Feb. 22, Mattheus Ryken, Annetje Nagel; Jan Ryken, Margriete Ryken.
- 2515 Elisabeth, Feb. 6 1778, Feb. 22, David Alyie, Jannetje Pessell.
- 2516 Maria, Jan. 22 1778, Feb. 22, Willem Conkelin, Elisabeth Hont; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2517 Jannetje, Feb. 8 1778, Feb. 22, Isaac Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest; Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje his wife.
- 2518 Lea, Jan. 23 1778, Mar. 8, Hendrick Bell, Tryntje Bell; Willem Bell, Lea Ellsen.
- 2519 Petrus, Feb. 11 1778, Mar. 22, Cornelius Mebie, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Petrus Mebie, Cathlyntje Mebie.
- 2520 Cathlyntje, Jan. 23 1778, Apr. 5, Johannes Westervelt, Margriete Brinckerhoff; Petrus Westervelt, Cathlyntje his wife.
- 2521 Margriete, Mar. 3 1778, Apr. 19, James Christie, Maria Buntar; Willem Christie, Cathlyntje his wife.
- 2522 Antye, Mar. 13 1778, Apr. 19, John Christie, Anatie Brinckerhoff; Lucas Brinckerhoff, Antye Brinckerhoff.
- 2523 Jan, Feb. 16 1778, Apr. 19, John Montanye, Maria Briggs.
- 2524 Jane, Apr. 8 1778, May 10, Thomas Campbell, Maria Watson; David Symis Demarest, Jannetje his wife.
- 2525 Johannes, Apr. 13 1778, May 10, Isaac Vredenburg, Nelhe Montanye.
- 2526 Machdela, Mar. 1 1778, May 10, Jan Westervelt, Antye Demarest; Johannes Westervelt, Machdela his wife.
- 2527 Abraham, Apr. 15 1778, May 10, Isaac Blauvelt, Brichye Eekesen; Abraham Serven, Brichye his wife.
- 2528 Isaac, May 8 1778, June 8, Isaac Verveelen, Margriete Moor; Isaac Verveelen, Tryntje his wife.
- 2529 Elbert, July 8 1777, June 9 1778, Abraham Haring, Elisabeth Ivers; Samuel Kip, Elisabeth Haring.
- 2530 George, May 3 1778, July 5, Peter Quidor, Elsie Truman.
- 2531 William, June 28 1778, July 19, Gerardus Ryken, Margriete Nagel; William Nagel, Lena his wife.
- 2532 Johanna, July 9 1778, Aug. 2, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt; Stephanus Campbell, Catharina his wife.
- 2533 Brichye, Aug. 9 1778, Aug. 30, Jan Talama, Frinckye Mebie; Gerrit Talamon, Catharina his wife.
- 2534 Abraham, Aug. 8 1778, Sept. 13, Mattheus Conkelin, Catharina Ryt [2490]; Abraham Conkelin, Margriete Conkelin his mother.
- 2535 Tobias, Aug. 28 1778, Oct. 25, David Bogert, Cornelia Rykman.
- 2536 Henry, Sept. 3 1778, Oct. 25, John Hogelandt, Susanna Piereson; Henry Dewint, Geunyme his wife.
- 2537 Samuel, Oct. 24 1778, Nov. 12, Petrus Bogaert, Rachel Buntar; Eva Berdan.
- 2538 Jan, Nov. 2 1778, Nov. 22, Barent Nagel, Jannetje Westervelt; Johannes Westervelt, Antye his wife.
- 2539 Maria, Nov. 10 1778, Dec. 20, Hendrick Bell, Margriete Christie; Jan Deryie, Maria his wife.
- 2540 Jacobus, Oct. 17 1778, Dec. 20, Jacobus Wendell, Rebecca Lefoy.
- 2541 Johannes, Dec. 13 1778, Dec. 25, Abraham Smit, Marretje Bogert; Gerrit Bogert, Antye Lyn.
- 2542 Joseph, Jan. 1 1779, Feb. 7, Robert Peckot, Elisabeth Koning; Arie Koning, Gerretje his wife.
- 2543 Rachel, Jan. 11 1779, Feb. 7, David Nagel, Direktye Haring; Fredrickus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 2544 Mary, Dec. 30 1778, Feb. 21 1779, Fredrick Smith, Lena Walting.
- 2545 Maria, Jan. 23 1779, Feb. 21, Thomas Eekesen, Maria Bogaert.
- 2546 Gerrit, Jan. 24 1779, Feb. 21, Jan Haring, Reusye Eekesen; Gerrit Eekesen, Margriete his wife.
- 2547 Jacobus, Jan. 25 1779, Feb. 21, Benjamin Blackledge, Cathlyntje Talamon; Jacobus De Klerck, Margriete his wife.
- 2548 Johannes, Mar. 4 1779, Mar. 21, Willem Bell, Maria Smit; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2549 Abraham, Feb. 11 1779, Apr. 4, Roeliff Vanhouten, Jannetje Erbis; Wilhelmus Ferdon, Tietje his wife.
- 2550 Barint, Feb. 28 1779, Apr. 4, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Ryken; Barint Nagel, Jannetje his wife.
- 2551 Elisabeth, Jan. 11 1779, Apr. 4, William Graham, Margriete Bagley; James Corgyll, Elizabeth McKarpe [?] [2582].
- 2552 Hester, Feb. 21 1779, Apr. 4, Daniel Onderdonck, Maria Conkelin; Willem Bell, Aeltje his wife.
- 2553 Elisabeth, Aug. 31 1776, Apr. 4 1779, David Hemmen, Brichye Eeker.
- 2554 William, Sept. 4 1778, Apr. 4 1779, David Hemmen, Brichye Eeker; Willem Conkelin, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2555 William, Sept. 17 1777, Apr. 4 1779, Abraham Van Dausen, Elizabeth Phillips.
- 2556 Jannetje, Mar. 7 1779, Apr. 25, Abraham Blauvelt, Margriete Haring; Theunis Blauvelt, Jannetje his wife.
- 2557 Mattheus, Mar. 20 1779, Apr. 25, Abraham Conkelin, Lea Briggs; Mattheus Conkelin, Catharina his wife.
- 2558 Gysbert, Mar. 2 1779, Apr. 25, Jacob Bogaert, Anna Edward; Gilbert Fowler, Brichye his wife.
- 2559 Sara, Apr. 4 1779, May 16, Johannes Verveelen, Maria Buntar; Wilhelmus Ferdon, Tietje his wife.
- 2560 Abraham, Apr. 11 1779, May 16, Abraham Ackerman, Sara Eers; Lena Ackerman.
- 2561 Elisabeth, Apr. 11 1779, June 20, Abraham Mebie, Wyntye Quackenbos.

- 2562 Maria, May 27 1779, June 20, John Rosevelt [2501], Ann Bertly; Maria Rosevelt.
- 2563 Elbert, May 28 1779, June 21, Jan Haring, Maria Haring; Samuel Kip, Antye his wife.
- 2564 Edwacri, May 31 1779, July 4, Johann's Montanye, Maria Briggs; Casparis Briggs, Elisabeth Cargill.
- 2565 Catharina, Jan. 31 1779, July 4, Abraham Brasher, Rachel Thurman; Ralph Thurman, Catharina Romen.
- 2566 Aaron, May 13 1779, Aug. 1, Walter Degruu, Geertye Ackerman.
- 2567 Hester, July 3 1778, Aug. 15 1779, Samuel Brouwer, Antye Brouwer.
- 2568 Liden, Sept. 25 1779, Oct. 24, Poulis Poulisse, Maria Nagel; Marte Poulisse, Liden his wife.
- 2569 Elisabet, Sept. 12 1779, Oct. 24, Thomas Blanch, Aefye Mebie; Davit Smit, Cornelia his wife.
- 2570 Cornelia, Sept. 12 1779, Oct. 24, Thomas Blanch, Aefye Mebie; Davit Smit, Cornelia his wife.
- 2571 Richard Moutgomery, Oct. 18 1779, [no date], Richard Kip Junr., Ann Kip.
- 2572 Ann, Aug. 13 1779 [no date], Richard Kip Junr., Ann Kip.
- 2573 Grietye, Oct. 8 1779, Nov. 21, Cornelis Blauvelt, Aaltje Haring; Johann's Haring, Grietye his wife.
- 2574 Jacob, Nov. 12 1779, Dec. 5, Petrus Demarest, Fytye Bogert; Jacob Pouwelse, Jannetye Vervecen.
- 2575 Mattheus, Nov. 6 1779, Dec. 5, Mattheus Bogert, Sara Bogert.
- 2576 Rachel, Oct. 27 1779, Dec. 5, John Sitcher, Satya Conkelin.
- 2577 George, Mar. 13 1779, Dec. 5, Jacob Wendel, Catharina Stillewil.
- 2578 Jacob, Sept. 20 1779, Dec. 5, Jacob Wendel, Catharina Stillewil.
- 2579 Catharina, Aug. 16 1779, Dec. 19, Abraham Van Deursen, Elizabeth Phillips.
- 2580 Maria, Dec. 6 1779, Jan. 1 1780, Arie Blauvelt, Aaltje Smit; Cornelis Smit, Myreke his wife.
- 2581 Geertye, Dec. 1 1779, Jan. 1 1780, Adam Wendel, Elisabeth Blom; Jan Forseur, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2582 Abraham, Oct. 12 1779, Jan. 2 1780, James Cargill, Esther Erk; Wilfin Greens, Margrietye Mackulpen [2534].
- 2583 Margrietye, Oct. 1 1777, Jan. 16 1780, Thomas Kannedy, Maria Wallin.
- 2584 Elias, Dec. 25 1779, Jan. 16 1780, Thomas Kannedy, Maria Wallin.
- 2585 John, Dec. 5 1779, Jan. 16 1780, Willim Conkelin, Elisabeth Hont; Mattheus Conkelin, Catharina his wife.
- 2586 Maria, Jan. 11 1780, Jan. 30, Gerrit Smit, Antye Lyn; Cornelis Smit, Maria his wife.
- 2587 Jacob, Jan. 7 1780, Feb. 13, Willim Bell, Aaltje Knyper; Daniel Onderdonck, Maria his wife.
- 2588 Henry, Jan. 24 1780, Feb. 13, Richard Howard, Jannetye Wood.
- 2589 Brichye, Feb. 2 1780, Feb. 27, Willim Hogelant, Margrietye Wood.
- 2590 Maria, Feb. 4 1780, Feb. 27, Jacob Eckesen, Lea Westervelt.
- 2591 Gullejaem, Feb. 4 1780, Mar. 26, Waltherus Koning, Rachel Bogert; Albert Bogaert, Elisabet his wife.
- 2592 Cornelis, Mar. 10 1780, Mar. 26, Samuel Kip, Antye Haring; Cornelis Rosevelt, Margrietye Rosevelt.
- 2593 Maria, Feb. 24 1780, Apr. 2, Isaac Fredenburg, Nellie Mantanye.
- 2594 Johann's, Feb. 21 1780, Apr. 2, Isaac Haring, Maria Haring; Johann's Haring, Margrietye his wife.
- 2595 Elisabet, Mar. 29 1780, Apr. 2, Gardner Jonis, Sara Haring; Elisabet Haring, widow.
- 2596 Elisabet, Apr. 19 1780, Apr. 26, Isaac Blauvelt, Brichye Serven.
- 2597 Maria, Feb. 7 1780, Apr. 26, Abraham Brouwer, Rachel Sebring.
- 2598 Jan, Apr. 6 1780, Apr. 30, Abraham Haring Junr., Margrietye Blauvelt; Abraham Abrahamse Haring, Geertye Haring, widow.
- 2599 Elisabet, Apr. 14 1780, Apr. 30, Jan Haring, Maria Demarest; Abraham Haring, Elisabet his wife.
- 2600 Tryntyte, May 15 1780, June 11, Samuel Brouwer, Antye Brouwer; Maria Scherlotte.
- 2601 Maria, May 26 1780, June 11, Abraham Haring, Sara Haring.
- 2602 Annaetie, May 11 1780, June 23, Jan Eckesen, Gerritye Hogenkamp; Everit Hogekamp, Catharina Hogekamp.
- 2603 Abraham, May 28 1780, June 23, Gerardus Ryken, Margrietye Nagel; Jacobus Ryke, Wyntyte Nagel.
- 2604 Willem, June 23 1780, July 9, Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Nagel; Willem Sickelse, Marrietye his wife.
- 2605 Gerrit, June 11 1780, July 9, Cornelis Smit, Maria Ecker; Gerrit Ecker, Margrietye his wife.
- 2606 Jan, July 6 1780, July 23, Gilbert Fowler, Breghye Tachman; Jan Van Dalsen, Catty Webster.
- 2607 Petrus, June 25 1780, July 23, Isaac Smit, Rachel Smit; Petrus Smit, Antye his wife.
- 2608 Frederikus, Aug. 4 1780, Aug. 20, David Nagel, Direktye Haring; Fredricus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 2609 Elisabet, Aug. 15 1780, Sept. 3, Jan Haring, Jannetye Sickels; Daniel Haring, Elisabet his wife.
- 2610 John, July 10 1780, Sept. 17, John Graham, Sara Van Vleck; James Cargill, Mary Cargill.
- 2611 Antye, Aug. 5 1780, Sept. 17, John De Pyster, Elisabet Haring; Samuel Kip, Antye his wife.
- 2612 Rachel, Sept. 10 1780, Oct. 1, Jan Durie, Geertye Bogert; David Edwaert, Lea Mebie.
- 2613 Jacobus, Sept. 28 1780, Oct. 15, Resolvert Stevencse, Dorette Onderdonck.
- 2614 Johann's, Sept. 28 1780, Oct. 29, Jan Haring, Cathalyntyte Mebie; Johann's Haring, Margrietye his wife.
- 2615 Jacobus, Oct. 6 1780, Oct. 29, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smit.
- 2616 Cornelia, Oct. 14 1780, Oct. 29, Isaac Nagel, Maria Ariejansen; Jan Arijaense, Maria his wife.
- 2617 Tryntyte, Oct. 11 1780, Nov. 12, Barint Nagel, Jannetye Westervelt.
- 2618 Maria, Nov. 4 1780, Dec. 7, David Bogert, Cornelia Ryckman; Isaac Haring, Maria his wife.
- 2619 Marte, Nov. 23 1780, Dec. 17, Jacob Paulisse, Jannetye Vervecen; Marte Paulisse, Liden his wife.
- 2620 Neeltye, Nov. 3 1780, Dec. 17, Jacobus De Klerck, Neeltye Talaam.
- 2621 Elisabet, Nov. 17 1780, Dec. 17, Petrus Haring, Catharina Blauvelt.
- 2622 Elisabet, Dec. 4 1780, Dec. 17, Thomas Eckesen, Maria Bogaert; Willim Vandalsen, Sara Vandalsen.
- 2623 Catharina, Nov. 18 1780, Dec. 26, Mattheus Conkelin, Catharina Ryt [2600].
- 2624 Joseph, Nov. 24 1780, Jan. 1 1781, Harmanis Talaam, Catharina Blauvelt; Joseph Blauvelt, Johanna his wife.
- 2625 Abigail, Dec. 9 1780, Jan. 1 1781, John Hendrickse, Margrietye Holsted.
- 2626 James, Oct. 14 1780, Mar. 4 1781, James Barret, Else Earl.
- 2627 George, Jan. 15 1781, Mar. 4, Pieter Quelor, Elsy Trnman; Roelof Van Houten, Jannetye his wife.
- 2628 Jacobus, Feb. 13 1781, Mar. 4, Isaac Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest; Abraham Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2629 Maria, Feb. 13 1781, Mar. 4, Jan Talaam, Freuckyo Mebie; Abraham Mebie, Wyntyte his wife.
- 2630 Gerrit, Mar. 22 1781, Apr. 1, Abraham Haring, Elisabet Blauvelt; Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabet his wife.
- 2631 Willim, Mar. 7 1781, Apr. 1, Johann's Nagel, Elisabet Ryken; Willim Nagel, Lena his wife.
- 2632 Abraham, Mar. 7 1781, Apr. 15, Willim Pessell, Rebecca Es-selie [2596, 2593].
- 2633 Gerrit, Apr. 4 1781, Apr. 22, Johann's Bogert, Catharina Mebie; James Edwaert, Margrietye his wife.
- 2634 Martyntye, Apr. 25 1781, May 3, Jan Haring, Maria Haring; Martyntye Blanch.
- 2635 Antye, Jan. 1 1781, June 3, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 2636 George Washington, Apr. 15 1781, June 3, John Snieden, Margrietye Ryken.
- 2637 Margrietye, June [?] 6 1781, June 24, Theodorus Polhemts, Elisabet Hendrickse.
- 2638 Geurt Sprewer, June 4 1781, June 21, Jan Smit, Jemima Dewint; Fredrickus Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 2639 Antye, June 13 1781, July 8, Abraham Mebie, Wyntyte Quackenbos; Roelof Van Houten, Jannetye his wife.
- 2640 David, June 3 1781, July 22, Abraham Smit, Martietye Bogert; David Smit, Cornelia his wife.
- 2641 Antye, June 29 1781, July 22, Jacob Vanorden, Catharina Paulusse; Wouteris Vanorden, Antye his wife.
- 2642 Jacobus, July 29 1781, Aug. 5, Jan Van Antwerp, Elisabet Bogert; Jacobus Bogert, Judith his wife.
- 2643 Wyntyte, June 24 1781, Aug. 5, Abraham Ackerman, Sara Ard.
- 2644 Lena, July 2 1781, Aug. 5, Johgur's Ackerman, Jannetye Van Schyven; Lena Ackerman.
- 2645 Jacob, July 19 1781, Aug. 26 [At New Hempstead], Daniel Onderdonck, Maria Conkelin; Jacob Onderdonck, Antye his wife.
- 2646 Johann's, Aug. 3 1781, Sept. 2, Johann's Blauvelt, Catharina Jansen; Wilhelmus Perdon, Titye his wife.
- 2647 Ephraim, Mar. 8 1781, Sept. 2, Abraham Brasher, Rachel Thurman.

NOTE.—*The record notes especially that these two children were born respectively in the first and third years of American Independence.

- 2648 Catharina, Aug. 20 1781, Sept. 16, Bariut Nagel, Maria Benson; Hendrickus Nagel, Marretje his wife.
- 2649 Sara, Sept. 20 1781, Sept. 20, Philippus Demarest, Maria Obblenis; Hendrick Obblenis, Antye his wife.
- 2650 Anatie, Sept. 9 1781, Oct. 11, Henry Volleek, Maria Outwater; Isaac Blanch, Junr., Martyntje Blanch.
- 2651 Aeugety, Aug. 21 1781, Oct. 28, William Graham, Margrietye Begley; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2652 Maria, Sept. 30 1781, Nov. 25, Arie Blauvelt, Aaltje Smit; Jan Smit, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2653 Catharina, Oct. 28 1781, Dec. 9, Johannes Montanye, Maria Briggs; Matthews Briggs, Rachel Conkelin.
- 2654 Rachel, Oct. 28 1781, Dec. 9, Johannes Montanye, Maria Briggs; Pieter Mebie, Rachel Briggs.
- 2655 John, Nov. 28 1781, Dec. 16, Martynis Hogenkamp, Fytte Christie; Jan Hogenkamp, Antye his wife.
- 2656 Elisabet, Oct. 20 1781, Dec. 25, James Wendel, Rebecca Delafoy.
- 2657 Gardner Jones, Nov. 11 1781, Dec. 30, James Craveu, Marta Bant.
- 2658 Johannes, Dec. 21 1781, Jan. 6 1782, Jacobus Van Dulse, Marretje Blauvelt; Johannes Van Dulse, Aefye his wife.
- 2659 Abraham, Oct. 21 1781, Jan. 20 1782, Samuel Brouwer, Anatie Brouwer.
- 2660 Abraham, Dec. 24 1781, Feb. 3 1782, Jacob Wendell, Catharina Stilwel; Abraham Mebie, Wyntje his wife.
- 2661 Abraham, Jan. 4 1782, Feb. 3 1782, Johannes Degrauw, Lea Devries; Abraham Polhemus, Anatie Devries.
- 2662 Johannes, Jan. 7 1782, Feb. 3, Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Tuerneur; Johannes Blauvelt, Antye his wife.
- 2663 Maria, Jan. 20 1782, Feb. 17, Adriaen Server, Maria Simmens.
- 2664 Jacobus Flierboom, Jan. 23 1782, Feb. 17, Isaac Dehuter, Jannetje Myyer; Jacobus Flierboom, Maria Blauvelt.
- 2665 Antye, Jan. 24 1782, Mar. 3, Willim Conkelin, Elisabeth Hont; John Conkelin, Anatie Bell.
- 2666 Jannetje, Jan. 25 1782, Mar. 3, Richard Howerd, Jannetje Wood.
- 2667 Roelof, Feb. 17 1782, Mar. 3, Jacob Siekelse, Anatie Turner.
- 2668 John, Feb. 11 1782, Mar. 3, Richard Blauvelt, Sara Van Dulse; Johannes Blauvelt, Antye his wife.
- 2669 Harmanus, Feb. 15 1782, Mar. 15, Douwe Talamon, Rachel Haring; Harmanus Talamon, Catharina his wife.
- 2670 Petrus, Feb. 19 1782, Mar. 17, Benyamen Blackledge, Cathalytje Talamon; Petrus Demarest, Fytte his wife.
- 2671 Margrietye, July 21 1781, Apr. 21 1782, John Rosevelt, Ann Beardslee; Nenssee Fergil [2706].
- 2672 Maria, Feb. 25 1782, Apr. 21, Samuel Kip, Anatie Haring; Jan Haring, Maria his wife.
- 2673 Lea, Apr. 12 1782, Apr. 23, Thomas Kannidy, Maria Walling.
- 2674 Pieter Delofooy, Apr. 14 1782, Apr. 29 (9), Isaac Fredenburg, Nellie Montanye; Thomas Delafoy, Elisabeth Delofooy.
- 2675 John, Feb. 22 1782, May 21, John Depyster, Elisabeth Haring.
- 2676 Cornelis, May 26 1782, June 9, Cornelis Smit, Maria Eekesen; Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 2677 Fredericus, June 1 1782, June 23, Jan Haring, Jacomyntje Blauvelt; Frederikus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 2678 Johannes, Feb. 12 1782, June 23, David Martling, Christina Marteling; David Eekesen Junr., Rachel his wife.
- 2679 Hester, June 7 1782, July 7, John Graham, Sara Van Vleek, William Graham, Elisabet Cargill.
- 2680 Nicholas, June 13 1782, July 7, Isaac Blauvelt, Lena Cornelisse; Abigail Cornelisse, Catharina his wife.
- 2681 Jacob, June 20 1782, July 7, Jacobus Deklerek, Margrietye Talamon; Marretje Siekels.
- 2682 Fredrick, June 30 1779, July 21 1782, Frederick Eckert, Marretje Zaniker.
- 2683 George, June 21 1782, July 21, Frederick Eckert, Marretje Zaniker; Daniel Ouderdonck, Maria his wife.
- 2684 Anatie, July 14 1782, Aug. 4, Jan Hogenkamp, Aeltje Haring; Jan Eekesen, Gerretje his wife.
- 2685 Annotje, Aug. 5 1782, Sept. 1, Isaac Blauvelt, Briehtje Server; Petrus Smit, Anatie his wife.
- 2686 Gerrit, Aug. 5 1782, Sept. 1, Cornelis Eekesen, Elisabeth Haring; Gerrit Eekesen, Grietje his wife.
- 2687 Rachel, Aug. 10 1782, Sept. 1, Willim Bell, Maria Smit; Theunis Smit, Rachel his wife.
- 2688 Lavina, May 5 1775, Sept. 1 1781, Thomas Criegyer, Catharina Korse.
- 2689 Clinton, June 30 1782, Sept. 1, Thomas Criegyer, Catharina Korse.
- 2690 Beletje, Aug. 25 1782, Sept. 29 [?], Harmanus Talamon, Catharina Blauvelt.
- 2691 Maria, Sept. 3 1782, Sept. 15, Gardner Jones, Sara Haring
- 2692 Jannetje, Aug. 20 1782, Sept. 15, Petrus Vanorden, Hester Brouwer; Andreas Vanorden, Catharina his wife.
- 2693 Sara, Sept. 1 1782, Sept. 15, Johannes Nagel, Elisabet Ryken; Jacobus Vervelen, Sara his wife.
- 2694 Joseph Fryliek, July 12 1782, Sept. 15, Michiel Cornelisse, Rachel Beermoor; Joseph Fryliek.
- 2695 Hendrick, Aug. 29 1782, Sept. 29, Paulus Pouwelse, Maria Nagel; Hendrick Nagel, Marretje his wife.
- 2696 Margrietye, Aug. 17 1782, Sept. 29, Philipus Server, Sara Ouderdonck; Theunis Talamon, Margrietye his wife.
- 2697 Catharina, Aug. 12 1782, Sept. 29, Willim Bell, Aaltje Kuiper; Neeltje Kuiper.
- 2698 Albert, Sept. 13 1782, Sept. 29, Matthaeus Bogert, Sara Bogert; Cornelis Bogert, Sitsje his wife.
- 2699 Abraham, July 25 1782, Oct. 13, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Flierboom; Maria Blauvelt.
- 2700 Ann Nicoll, Oct. 18 1782, Oct. 27, Cornelius Rosevelt, Alida Farrie [2671]; Liden Silvester.
- 2701 John, Oct. 6 1782, Oct. 27, John Hodson, Gerretje Krom.
- 2702 Philip, Oct. 8 1782, Oct. 27, James Barret, Elsy Earle.
- 2703 Aaltje, Nov. 9 1782, Nov. 21, Jan Haring, Betsje Eekesen; Abraham Haring, Elisabet his wife.
- 2704 Willem, Oct. 13 1782, Nov. 24, Petrus Talamon, Margrietye Cobben; Cornelia Geno wife of Stephen Geno.
- 2705 David, Nov. 7 1782, Jan. 19 1783, Andreas Myyer, Margrietye Demarest; David Demarest, Lena his wife.
- 2706 David, Dec. 30 1782, Jan. 19 1783, Joseph Demarest, Lena Nagel.
- 2707 Chatie, Nov. 28 1782, Jan. 19 1783, Lawrence Briggs, Elisabet Wesselse.
- 2708 Petrus, Dec. 22 1782, Jan. 19 1783, Johannes Ackerman, Jannetje Van Selyven.
- 2709 Abraham, Nov. 20 1782, Feb. 2 1783, Abraham Conkelin, Lea Briggs; Margrietye Conkelin.
- 2710 Albert, Jan. 16 1783, Feb. 16, David Bogaert, Cornelia Rykman; Matthaeus Bogaert, Sara his wife.
- 2711 Johannes, Feb. 1 1783, Feb. 2, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smit; Johannes Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 2712 Margrietye, Mar. 5 1783, Mar. 30, Johannes Blauvelt, Klansje Blauvelt; Theunis Talamon, Margrietye his wife.
- 2713 Isaac, Mar. 10 1783, Mar. 30, Daniel Blauvelt, Jannetje Van Blerkom.
- 2714 Abraham, Mar. 19 1783, Apr. 13, Gerrit Smit, Antye Lyu; Joseph Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2715 Margrietye, Mar. 22 1783, Apr. 13, Willim Hogelant, Margrietye Woodt.
- 2716 Hendrick, Apr. 4 1783, Apr. 21, Jan Verveelen, Maria Banta; Samuel Banta.
- 2717 Elisabet, Apr. 11 1783, Apr. 21, Jan Haring, Maria Haring; Elisabet Kip.
- 2718 Elisabet, Apr. 21 1783, May 18, Mykell Selyer, Elisabet Mebie; Ide Ackerman, Rachel his wife.
- 2719 Jacobus, Apr. 30 1783, May 18, Isaac Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest; Abraham Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2720 Elisabet, Apr. 12 1783, May 18, Pieter Quidor, Elsy Truman.
- 2721 Petrus, Apr. 11 1783, June 8, Thomas Lefoy, Hester Day.
- 2722 Abraham, May 20 1783, June 15, Jacob Paulusse, Jannetje Verveelen; Daniel Verveelen, Alida Verveelen.
- 2723 Rachel, May 8 1783, June 29, Abraham Brouwer, Rachel Selring.
- 2724 Elisabet, May 10 1783, June 29, John Sneding, Margrietye Ryken; Jonathan Lawrence, Elisabet Lawrence.
- 2725 Elisabet, Apr. 28 1783, July 17, Abraham Brasher, Rachel Thurman.
- 2726 Thryntje, May 4 1783, July 27, Adriaen Servent, Maria Simmins; Tryntje Gerbrant.
- 2727 John, July 8 1783, July 27, Matthaeus Conkeling, Catharina Ryt [2690]; Willim Conkeling, Elisabet his wife.
- 2728 Cornelia, July 19 1783, Aug. 23, Stephan Gano, Cornelia Vavasar.
- 2729 Ann, July 29 1783, Sept. 21, Johannes Rosevelt, Ann Beardslee.
- 2730 Elisabet Banker, Sept. 3 1783, Sept. 21, Jan Vanantwerp, Elisabet Bogert; Jacobus Vanantwerp, Anatie Boguert.
- 2731 Jan, Sept. 15 1783, Oct. 5, Thomas Eekesen, Maria Boguert; Jan Hogenkamp, Aeltje his wife.
- 2732 Cathalytje, Sept. 23 1783, Oct. 5, Jan Haring, Maria Demarest; Abraham Delameter, Cathalytje Delameter.
- 2733 Antye, Sept. 29 1783, Oct. 19, Steven Cambell, Catharina Blauvelt; Jan Blauvelt.
- 2734 Rachel, Sept. 30 1783, Oct. 19, Abraham Mebie, Wyntje Quackenbos.
- 2735 Lea, Oct. 8 1783, Nov. 2, Casparis Mebie, Lea Edwaerd.
- 2736 David, Oct. 21 1783, Nov. 16, Jan Smit, Jemina Dewint; David Smit, Cornelia his wife.

- 2737 Fredericus, Oct. 19 1783, Nov. 16, Cornelis Mebie, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Fredericus Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 2738 Antye, Oct. 13 1783, Nov. 16, Gerrit Talamon, Catharina Blauvelt.
- 2739 Aefye, Nov. 12 1783, Nov. 30, Thomas Blanch, Aefye Mebie.
- 2740 Deborn, Nov. 2 1783, Dec. 11, Gilbert Fowler, Brichye Talamon.
- 2741 Sara, Nov. 16 1783, Dec. 11, Thomas Demarest, Lena Nagel; Daniel Deklerck, Sara his wife.
- 2742 Jacob, Dec. 11 1783, Jan. 11 1784, Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Nagel; Maria Woertendyck.
- 2743 James, Jan. 5 1784, Jan. 23, James Edwards, Elisabeth Corgill [1].
- 2744 Catharina, Jan. 30 1784, Feb. 22, James Wendell, Rebecca Lafoy.
- 2745 Abraham, Feb. 27 1784, Apr. 7, Pieter Mebie, Jannitye Hendrickse; Abraham Mebie, Wyntyne his wife.
- 2746 Elisabeth, Mar. 5 1784, Apr. 7, Johannes Blauvelt, Antye Blanch; Gerrit Blauvelt, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2747 Elisabeth, Mar. 9 1784, Apr. 7, Douwe Tahana, Rachel Haring; Daniel Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2748 Abraham, April 26 1784, May 23, Cornelius Mebie, Aefye Deklerck; Abraham Mebie, Wyntyne his wife.
- 2749 Viusant, Mar. 8 1784, May 23, Johannes Montanye, Maria Briggs.
- 2750 Grietye, May 3 1784, July 4, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Ryken; Gerardus Ryken, Grietye his wife.
- 2751 Marritye, June 23 1784, July 4, Cornelis Vervelen, Antye Vanorden; Bernardus Vervelen, Marritye his wife.
- 2752 Margrietye, Apr. 21 1784, July 4, Harmanis Talemman, Catharina Blauvelt.
- 2753 Casparis, July 22 1784, Aug. 8, Johannes Bogert, Catrina Mabie; Pieter Mabie, Maria Blauvelt.
- 2754 Margrietye, June 9 1784, Aug. 8, Philip Servant, Sara Onderdonck.
- 2755 Cornelius, Aug. 17 1784, Aug. 29, Abraham Blauvelt, Margrietye Haring; Cornelius Haring, Margrietye his wife.
- 2756 Maria, Sept. 16 1784, Oct. 3, Hendrick A. Blauvelt, Margrietye Ecker; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2757 Abraham, Sept. 7 1784, Oct. 3, Johannes Ackerman, Elizabeth Mabie.
- 2758 Petrus, Sept. 28 1784, Oct. 3, David P. Haring, Tryntye Gerrebrants; Petrus Haring, Catharina his wife.
- 2759 Abraham, Sept. 10 1784, Oct. 3, David Haring junr., Elizabeth Blauvelt; Abraham Haring, Margrietye Haring, widow.
- 2760 Cornelia, Sept. 20 1784, Oct. 3, Gardner Jones, Sarah Haring.
- 2761 Gerrit, Aug. 30 1784, Oct. 3, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring; Catharina Haring.
- 2762 Johannes, Oct. 15 1784, Nov. 7, Direk Banta, Elisabeth Bensen; Johannes Bensen, Rebecca his wife.
- 2763 Maria, Oct. 3 1784, Nov. 7, Willem Perceel [2506], Rebecca Ashley [2507].
- "Beginning of Dominie Lansing 1784."
- 2764 Abraham, Oct. 12 1784, Nov. 7, Johannes Ackerman, Jannicea Van Sebyven; Walter Degraec; Geertye his wife.
- 2765 Geertye, Oct. 6 1784, Nov. 7, Richard Blauvelt, Sarah Vandalen.
- 2766 Gerrit, Oct. 25 1784, Nov. 21, Isaac Onderdonck, Catlyntyne Mabie.
- 2767 Cornelis, Oct. 24 1784, Nov. 21, Cornelis Smit jun'r, Susannah Mabie; Cornelis Smit, Maria his wife.
- 2768 Maria, Oct. 21 1784, Nov. 21, Michael Declerck, Vrontye Smit.
- 2769 James, Aug. 14 1784, Jan. 2 1785 [?], Jacob Wandie, Catharina Stilwill.
- 2770 Maria, Dec. 8 1784, Jan. 2 1785 [?], Petrus Kool, Sara Demarest; Jan Durie, Maria his wife.
- 2771 Catharina, Jan. 1 1785, Jan. 30 [?], Daniel Blauvelt, Jannitye De Clerck; Johannes Blauvelt, Marritye Blauvelt.
- 2772 John, Nov. 28 1784, Jan. 29 1785 [?], Abraham Ackerman, Sarah Heirs [2560]; John Cornelison, Sarah Ackerman.
- 2773 Jacob, Jan. 22 1785, Feb. 13, Jacob Eekesen, Leah Westervelt.
- 2774 Cornelia, Jan. 23 1785, Feb. 13, Isaac Nagel, Maria Ariejansen; Jan Ariejansen, Maria his wife.
- 2775 Abraham Mabie, Feb. 10 1785, Mar. 13, Peter Valentyn, Maria Mabie; Johannes Bogert, Catrina his wife.
- 2776 Marten, Feb. 11 1785, Mar. 13, Jacob Vanorden, Catrina Poulsen; Marten Poulsen, Lidea his wife.
- 2777 Johannes, Mar. 1 1785, Mar. 24, Cornelis Eekesen, Elisabeth Haring; Johannes Haring, Margrietye his wife.
- 2778 Fytye, Feb. 25 1785, Mar. 24, Mathias Bogert, Sarah Bogert; Petrus Demarest, Fytye his wife.
- 2779 Marten, Mar. 13 1785, May 1, Poulsen Poulsen, Maria Nagel; Marten Poulsen, Lidea his wife.
- 2780 Catharina, Apr. 2 1785, May 1, Johannes H. Blauvelt, Jannitye Parcel.
- 2781 Grietye, Apr. 16 1785, May 16, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smit; Theunis Tachman, Grietye his wife.
- 2782 Samuel, Mar. 29 1785, May 29, Bernardus Verbryck, Maria Beem.
- 2783 Catharina, Apr. 17 1785, June 12, Abraham Conckling, Leah Briggs.
- 2784 Margrietye, May 6 1785, June 12, John Conckling, Antye Bell.
- 2785 Wiert, Mar. 14 1785, June 12, Johannes Westervelt, Hester Banta; Jan Vervelen.
- 2786 Cornelis, May 24 1785, June 12, Jacobus J. Demarest, Rachel Smith; Cornelis Smit, Maria his wife.
- 2787 Casparis, May 22 1785, June 12, Jan 1. Haring, Catlyntyne Mabie; Petrus Mebie, Grietye Mebie.
- 2788 Margaret, May 17 1785, June 12, Abraham Hrascher, Rachel Thurmen.
- 2789 Rachel, June 7 1785, June 26, Rynier Quackenbos, Sarah Durie.
- 2790 Elsy, June 1 1785, June 26, Elias White, Catlyntyne Mabie.
- 2791 Margrietye, June 1 1785, June 23, Hendrick Blinkerhof, Jannitye De Baeu; Johannes Westervelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2792 Catharina, June 9 1785, July 10, Henry Folk, Maritye Outwater.
- 2793 Hester, June 15 1785, July 10, Willem Bell, Aefye Cuyper.
- 2794 Lea, May 28 1785, July 24, Jan Ferdon, Lea Poulsen; Marten Poulsen, Lidea his wife.
- 2795 Catrina, July 4 1785, Aug. 7, Thomas Eekesen, Maria Bogert.
- 2796 Aefye, July 21 1785, Aug. 21, Johannes Blauvelt, Khesye Blanch; Thomas Blanch, Aefye his wife.
- 2797 Jannitye, July 28 1785, Aug. 18, John Hendrickse, Margaret Holstead.
- 2798 Elisabeth, Jan. 11 1785, Aug. 18, Caspar Briggs, Geesye Eekesen.
- 2799 Rachel, Aug. 23 1785, Sept. 12, John Haring, Maria Demarest; Petrus Demarest, Rachel his wife.
- 2800 Johannes, Sept. 2 1785, Oct. 2, Theunis Blauvelt, Maria Perrie; Johannes Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 2801 Cornelis, Sept. 14 1785, Oct. 2, Abraham Kool, Tryntyne Duterie.
- 2802 Johannes, Sept. 12 1785, Oct. 2, Jacob 1. Blauvelt, Maria Nagel; Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2803 Hendrick Van Delinde, Sept. 6 1785, Oct. 2, Hendrick Van Delinde Verbryck, Antye Johnson; Maritye Talemman, widow.
- 2804 Maria, Sept. 29 1785, Oct. 16, Isaac Onderdonck, Catlyntyne Mabie.
- 2805 Brezye, Sept. 19 1785, Oct. 16, Jan Ferdon, Marritye Fickelse; David Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2806 Johannes, Sept. 30 1785, Oct. 30, Casparis Mabie, Leah Edward.
- 2807 [No name], (?) 1785, Oct. 30, David Bogert, Cornelia Ryckman.
- 2808 Johannes, Oct. 15 1785, Nov. 13, Roelof Stevenso, Elisabeth Vanhouten.
- 2809 Maria, Oct. 18 1785, Nov. 13, Daniel Blauvelt, Direktye Blauvelt; Hendrick Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2810 Angenletye, Oct. 14 1785, Nov. 13, Samuel Gerritse Verbryck, Keylyte Remsen.
- 2811 Jannitye, Oct. 26 1785, Nov. 13, Jan R. Flierboom, Elisabeth Mebie.
- 2812 Maria, Oct. 26 1785, Dec. 11, Petrus Haring, Catharina Blauvelt; Maritye their daughter.
- 2813 William Wood, Nov. 6 1785, Dec. 11, Richard Howard, Jannitye Wood.
- 2814 Jan, Nov. 10 1785, Dec. 11, Abraham Ferdon, Magdheua Poulsen; Jan Ferdon, Marritye his wife.
- 2815 Gerrit, Nov. 28 1785, Dec. 25, Cornelis G. Bogert, Sara Mebie; Johannes Bogert.
- 2816 Catrina Wessels, Oct. 10 1785, Jan. 1 1786, Lawrence Briggs, Catrina Wessels, Theodorite Stevens.
- 2817 Richard, Nov. 13 1785, Jan. 15 1786, Peter Quidor, Elsy Truman.
- 2818 Richard, Nov. 21 1785, Jan. 15 1786, John Sueding, Margaret Ryker.
- 2819 Margrietye, Nov. 9 1785, Nov. 28 [?], Isaac Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest; Abraham Demarest, Margrietye his wife.
- 2820 Cornelius, Jan. 23 1786, Feb. 24, Thomas Demarest, Lenah Nagel; Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca his wife.
- 2821 Roelof, Mar. 10 1786, Apr. 9, Jan Westervelt, Elisabeth Ackerman.

[1] Here occurs the following note:—"End of Dominie Verbryck's baptisms. Dominie Verbryck died Jan. 31 1784, and was buried Feb. 2 1784."

- 2822 Isaac, Mar. 20 1786, Apr. 9, Petrus Haring, Elisabeth Haring; Jan Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2823 Catharina Stevens, Nov. 5 1785, Mar. 26 1786, Henry Ogdon, Catharina Stevens; James Stevens, Dorithea his wife.
- 2824 Wyntye, Feb. 24 1786, Mar. 26, Abraham Mabie, Wyntye Quackenbos.
- 2825 Sarah, Mar. 19 1786, Mar. 26, Cornelis A. Mabie, Efyne Clerk; Sarah Clerk.
- 2826 Johannes, Mar. 7 1786, Mar. 26, Dirck Ecker, Leah Bell.
- 2827 Lenah, Mar. 10 1786, Apr. 9, Gerardus Ryker, Margriet Nagel; Thomas Demarest, Lena his wife.
- 2828 David, Mar. 16 1786, Apr. 9, Willem Conekling, Elisabeth Hunt.
- 2829 Grietye, Mar. 26 1786, Apr. 17, Johannes Bogert, Catrina Mabie.
- 2830 Leentye, Mar. 24 1786, Apr. 9, Michael Man, Caty Walling.
- 2831 Sarah, Apr. 6 1786, Apr. 27, David N. Demarest, Marritye De Clerk; Daniel De Clerk, Sarah his wife.
- 2832 Jan Haring, May 14 1786, June 4, Isaac L. Blanch, Hendrickye Poulls; Isaac Blanch, Margrietye his wife.
- 2833 Elsy, Apr. 25 1786, June 4, Philip Sarvant, Sarah Onderdonk.
- 2834 Grietye, July 18 1786, Aug. 6, Jan G. Haring, Rensye Eekesen; Hendrick Blauvelt, Grietye his wife.
- 2835 Jacob, Aug. 6 1786, Sept. 3, Benyamen Blackledge, Catlyntye Talema; Jacob Poullse, Jannitye his wife.
- 2836 Leah, July 19 1786, Aug. 20, Thomas Blanch, Aefye Mebie; Johannes J. Blauvelt, Klaesye his wife.
- 2837 Rachel, July 19 1786, Aug. 20, Thomas Blanch, Aefye Mebie; Johannes G. Blauvelt, Antye his wife.
- 2838 Jacob, Aug. 19 1786, Sept. 17, Jan Ryker, Margrietye Blauvelt; Jacob Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2839 Geertye, Aug. 19 1786, Sept. 17, Jan Ryker, Margrietye Blauvelt; Johannes Bell, Maria his wife.
- 2840 Willem, Sept. 9 1786, Oct. 1, Cornelis Peterson, Jannitye Waldron; Willem Peterson, Santye his wife.
- 2841 Catharina, Sept. 14 1786, Oct. 15, Hendrick Wilkins, Beckye Grose; Jacob Grose.
- 2842 Elisabeth, Sept. 11 1786, Oct. 1, Barent H. Nagel, Maria Bengsen; Abraham Vervelen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2843 Maria, Sept. 18 1786, Oct. 15, John Garrison, Nelly Durie.
- 2844 Johanna, Sept. 17 1786, Oct. 15, B. Schuyler Lupton, Esther Lupton.
- 2845 Bregye, Sept. 26 1786, Nov. 12, Wilhelms Ferdon, Tietye Vervelen; David Haring, Elisabeth Haring.
- 2846 Maria, [?] 1786, Nov. 12, Jacobus Vandalsen, Marritye Blauvelt; Everit Hogenkamp, Maria his wife.
- 2847 Andrias, Oct. 24 1786, Nov. 12, Cornelis Vervelen, Anntye Vanorden; Andrias Van Orden, Catharina his wife.
- 2848 Abram, Oct. 4 1786, Nov. 12, Jan A. Blauvelt, Cornelia Arie-yansen; Stephen Campbell, Catharina his wife.
- 2849 Catharina, Nov. 8 1786, Nov. 26, Petrus Mabie, Jannitye Hendrickse; Jan Taleman, Fennie his wife.
- 2850 Jacob, Nov. 8 1786, Dec. 7, David P. Haring, Trynty Gerrebrantse.
- 2851 Daniel, Oct. 12 1786, Dec. 7, David Eekesen, Rachel Conekling.
- 2852 Grietye, Mar. [?] 1786, Jan. 1 1787, [no name], Maria Pietersen; Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2853 Jacob, Dec. 23 1786, Jan. 29 1787, Philip Ryckman, Rebecca Nagel; David Bogert, Cornelia his wife.
- 2854 Jacobus, Jan. 5 1787, Jan. 24, Jan Van Orden, Rachel Terneur.
- 2855 Johannes, Jan. 14 1787, Jan. 28, Daniel Blauvelt, Jannitye De Klerck.
- 2856 Sara, Dec. 21 1786, Jan. 28 1787, Daniel Onderdonck, Maria Conekling.
- 2857 George, Dec. 25 1786, Jan. 28 1787, Abraham Conekling, Leah Briggs.
- 2858 Cornelis, Jan. 19 1787, Feb. 11, Cornelius Eckerson, Catrina Cogrin; Johannes Koning, Rachel his wife.
- 2859 Lena, Feb. 12 1787, Mar. 25, Abraham Ackerman, Sarah Eers; David Campbell Jun'r, Lena Ackerman.
- 2860 Elisabeth, Feb. 12 1787, Mar. 25, Abraham Ackerman, Sarah Eers; Maria Pettis.
- 2861 Elisabeth, Feb. 19 1787, Mar. 25, Joseph Seuman, Klaertye Van Houten; Roelof Stevesen, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2862 David, Feb. 17 1787, Apr. 8, Johannes Nagel, Elisabeth Ryker; David Nagel, Dirkye his wife.
- 2863 Elisabeth, Mar. 1 1787, Apr. 15, Arie Blauvelt, Aeltye Smith.
- 2864 Merselis, Apr. 1 1787, Apr. 15, Jacob Merselis, Catharina Van Winkel; Merselis Merselis, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2865 David, Apr. 8 1787, Apr. 23, Ide Ackerman, Rachel Salyard.
- 2866 Elisabeth, Apr. 13 1787, May 13, Abraham D. Haring, Elisabeth Peek; David Haring, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2867 Gerritye, Mar. 19 1787, May. 28, Samuel Helling, Debora Koning; Arie Koning, Gerritye his wife.
- 2868 Maria, May 12 1787, May 28, Jacob I. Blauvelt, Maria Nagel.
- 2869 Richard, May 18 1787, June 21, Richard Blauvelt, Sara Van Dalsen.
- 2870 Maria, May 27 1787, July 8, Johannes Ackerman, Jeunicke Van Schyven; Maria Walling.
- 2871 Jacob, July 1 1787, Aug. 3, David Haring, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Jacob Woertendyk, Maria his wife.
- 2872 Jan, July 4 1787, July 22, Isack Laneter [2483, 2664], Jannitye Myer; Jan Blauvelt, Maria his wife.
- 2873 Gerrit, July 10 1787, Aug. 3, Cornelis Eekesen, Elisabeth Haring; Gerrit Eekesen, Margrietye his wife.
- 2874 Elisabeth, June 1 1787, June 24, Joseph Blauvelt, Maria Durie; David Durye, Elizabeth Durye.
- 2875 Abraham, Aug. 12 1787, Sept. 2, Isaac Onderdonk, Catlyntye Mabie; Maria Mabie daughter of Abraham Mabie, Abraham Mabie.
- 2876 Casparis, Aug. 17 1787, Sept. 2, Johannes Ackerman, Elizabeth Mabie; Casparis Mabie, Lea his wife.
- 2877 Bregye, Aug. 13 1787, Sept. 2, Willem Parcel [2506], Rebecca Lashly.
- 2878 Elizabeth, Aug. 13 1786, Aug. 5 1787, John Montanye, Maria Briggs.
- 2879 William, Aug. 5 1787, Aug. 29, Gardner Jones, Sarah Haring.
- 2880 Tennis, Sept. 7 1787, Sept. 30, Jan T. Haring, Jaemyntye Blauvelt; Jannitye Blauvelt.
- 2881 James, Aug. 25 1787, Sept. 30, Richard Howard, Jain Wood.
- 2882 Mary, July 18 1787, Sept. 30, John Sneedon, Margaret Ryker.
- 2883 Jan, Aug. 13 1787, Aug. 29, Abraham J. Haring, Elizabeth Sickels; Willem Van Dalsen, Geertye his wife.
- 2884 Elisabeth, Sept. 6 1787, Oct. 10, John Hutten, Elizabeth Sickels.
- 2885 Leah, Sept. 1 1787, Oct. 14, Harinen Blauvelt, Chrisye Haring; Cornelis Quackenbos, Leah Haring.
- 2886 Leonard Van Kleek, Sept. 24 1787, Oct. 14, C. C. Hohlenberg, Catrina Van Kleek.
- 2887 Samuel, Sept. 30 1787, Oct. 25, Samuel G. Verbryck, Heyltye Rensou.
- 2888 Leah, Oct. 6 1787, Oct. 25, Abraham Smit, Marritye Bogert.
- 2889 Gerrit, Oct. 3 1787, Oct. 25, Fredericus Haring, Maria Smith; Jan G. Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 2890 Grietye, Oct. 13 1787, Nov. 11, Roelof Stevesen, Elizabeth Van Houten; Albert Steveson, Grietye his wife.
- 2891 Klaertye, Oct. 13 1787, Nov. 11, Roelof Stevesen, Elizabeth Van Houten; Joseph Seamens, Klaertye his wife.
- 2892 Geertye, Sept. 13 1787, Nov. 11, John Warrent, Elizabeth Myer.
- 2893 Jan, Oct. 7 1787, Nov. 11, Jacobus Perrie, Catrina Haring; Jan Perrie, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2894 Nicolaes, Oct. 8 1787, Nov. 11, Jan Ferdon, Marritye Sickels; Annetty Sickels.
- 2895 Kobus, Nov. 10 1787, Nov. 25, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring; Kobus Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 2896 Jannitye, Nov. 16 1787, Dec. 9, Resolvvert Arie-yansen, Debora Verveelen.
- 2897 Leah, Nov. 8 1787, Dec. 9, Abraham Westervelt, Maria Ashly; Jacob Ecker, Leah his wife.
- 2898 Jacobus, Nov. 6 1787, Dec. 9, Abraham Ecker, Dirkye Westervelt; Rachel Ecker.
- 2899 Abraham, Nov. 16 1787, Dec. 5, Jan A. Haring, Maria Demarest.
- 2900 Elizabeth, Nov. 27 1787, Dec. 23, David Conekling, Maria Martin; Jonathan Marten, Margaret his wife.
- 2901 Antye, Dec. 2 1787, Jan. 9 1788, Thomas Eekesen, Maria Bogert.
- 2902 John, Nov. 19 1787, Dec. 26, Casparis Mabie, Rachel Briggs; Abraham Mabie.
- 2903 Rachel, Dec. 12 1787, Jan. 1 1788, Cornelis Bogert, Sara Mabie; Michael Salyard, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2904 Susanna, Dec. 14 1787, Jan. 1 1788, Jan De Baen, Klaesye Quackenbos.
- 2905 Wilhelms, Dec. 5 1787, Dec. 25, Johannes Ferdon, Feytye Westervelt; Wilhelms Ferdon, Tietye his wife.
- 2906 Catharine, Oct. 28 1787, Jan. 13 1788, Jacob Wandie, Catharine Stilwill.
- 2907 Feytye, Jan. 20 1788, Feb. 6, Hendrick Bell, Grietye Christie.
- 2908 Margrietye, Feb. 2 1788, Feb. 26, Abraham Clerk, Maria Smith.
- 2909 Anna Maria, Feb. 2 1788, Mar. 5, Cornelis Mabie, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Fredericus Blauvelt, Anna Maria his wife.
- 2910 Maria, Feb. 6 1788, Mar. 5, James Kerson, Maria Bell.
- 2911 Rebecca, Jan. 30 1788, Mar. 5, Isaac Blauvelt, Elisabeth Eekesen.

- 2012 Elisabeth, Feb. 19 1788, Mar. 16, Cornelis D. Haring, Aeltje Blauvelt; Daniel Haring, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2013 Willem, Feb. 17 1788, Mar. 24, Thomas Demarest, Lenah Nagel.
- 2014 Grietje, Mar. 10 1788, Mar. 24, Cornelis Smith, Maria Eekesen; Jan G. Haring, Rensye his wife.
- 2015 Hester, Feb. 20 1788, Mar. 24, Dirk Eekesen, Leah Bell; James Carson, Maria his wife.
- 2016 Daniel Burges, Jan. 22 1788, Mar. 24, Sara Bryghtsy; Petrus Oblines, Maria his wife.
- 2017 Bregye, Mar. 23 1788, May 11, Johannes White, Bregye De Pue.
- 2018 Elizabeth, Mar. 30 1788, May 1, David Bogert, Cornelia Ryckman.
- 2019 Nicholas Lansing, Apr. 18 1788, May 14, John Haring Esq., Maria Haring; Nicholas Lansing, Sarah his wife.
- 2020 George, May 10 1788, July 6, Michael Man, Caty Walling.
- 2021 Lena, June 12 1788, July 2, Hendrick Van De Linde Vervryck, Antye Jansen; Isaac C. Blauvelt, Lena his wife.
- 2022 Johannes, June 7 1788, July 6, Jeremia Cuyler, Mary Cooder.
- 2023 Neeltje, Apr. 27 1788, June 18, Willem Bell, Aeltje Cuyper; Neeltje Cuyper.
- 2024 Tietje, Apr. 23 1788, June 1, Jan Vervelen, Maria Banta; Wilhelmis Ferdon, Tietje his wife.
- 2025 Anna, June 21 1788, July 20, Lawrence Briggs, Elizabeth Wessels; Ann Gisner.
- 2026 Daniel, July 5 1788, Aug. 3, Daniel A. Blauvelt, Jannitye Van Bierkom.
- 2027 David, July 24 1788, Aug. 10, Jacob Van Orden, Catrina Poulese.
- 2028 Elizabeth, July 18 1788, Aug. 10, Willem Conckling, Elisabeth Hunt.
- 2029 Nelly, July 14 1788, Aug. 10, Jacobus Ackerman, Elizabeth Puc; Stuyves Ryckman, Nally his wife.
- 2030 Maria, Aug. 7 1788, Aug. 31, Johannes Bogert, Catrina Maby; Petrus Mabie, Grietje Mabie.
- 2031 Elizabeth, Aug. 19 1788, Sept. 14, Jonathan Martin, Margaret Martenbagen.
- 2032 Jacob, Aug. 12 1788, Sept. 14, Jan R. Flierboom, Elizabeth Mabie; Jacob Flierboom, Rebecca his wife.
- 2033 Gerrit, Sept. 1 1788, Oct. 12, Hendrick A. Blauvelt, Grietje Eekesen; Gerrit Eekesen, Grietje his wife.
- 2034 Samuel, Oct. 25 1788, Nov. 9, Rymer Quakenbos, Sara Durie.
- 2035 Kobus, Nov. 22 1788, Dec. 21, David Eekesen, Rachel Conckling; Jacobus Blauvelt, Catrina his wife.
- 2036 John, Oct. 2 1788, Nov. 6, William Baker, Elizabeth Fose; James Bekor, Hannah Bekor.
- 2037 Aeltje, Nov. 11 1788, Dec. 21, Jan J. Blauvelt, Maria Myer; Harmen Blauvelt, Chrise his wife.
- 2038 Hendrick, Oct. 15 1788, Nov. 25, Abraham H. Blauvelt, Rachel Eekesen.
- 2039 Elizabeth, Dec. 1 1788, Dec. 21, Benjamin Blackledge, Catlyntyte Talemam; Abraham Vervelen, Elizabeth Benson.
- 2040 Jannitye, Dec. 11 1788, Jan. 7 1789, Abraham A. Haring; Margrietye Bogert.
- 2041 Abraham, Dec. 6 1788, Jan. 11 1789, Tunis A. Kuyper, Maria Wendel.
- 2042 Robert, Nov. 16 1788, Jan. 11 1789, John Sneedling, Margaret Ryker.
- 2043 Peter, Dec. 19 1788, Jan. 11 1789, John P. Mebie, Maria Ferdon; Peter Mabie, Sara his wife.
- 2044 Grietje, Jan. 15 1789, Feb. 1, James Edward, Elizabeth Cargill.
- 2045 Catrina, Jan. 17 1789, Feb. 15, Cornelis J. Blauvelt, Jacomyntyte Demarest; Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina his wife.
- 2046 Lena, Jan. 21 1789, Feb. 15, Willem Petersen, Santye Waldrom; Berent Waldrom, Barbara his wife.
- 2047 Rachel, Jan. 23 1789, Feb. 15, Gerrit F. Haring, Sara Campbell; Fredericus Haring, Rachel his wife.
- 2048 Roelof, Dec. 20 1788, Feb. 1 1789, Roelof Van Houten, Jannitye Erbis.
- 2049 Abraham Blauvelt, Jan. 29 1789, Feb. 25, Jan Ryker, Margrietye Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2050 Jacob, Jan. 18 1789, Mar. 11, Joseph Sorden [3055], Elsy Perce; Margrietye Perceel.
- 2051 Marta, Feb. 14 1789, Mar. 11, Isaac Blanch jun'r, Hendrickye Poullisse; Marte Poullisse, Lidia his wife.
- 2052 Roelof Van Houten, Feb. 22 1789, Mar. 11, Joseph Seamons, Klaertye Van Houten; Catharina Van Houten.
- 2053 Johannes, Feb. 15 1789, Mar. 15, Henry Wilpens, Becca Grose.
- 2054 Fanny, Feb. 28 1789, Mar. 20, Gilbert Fowler, Elzhyte Talemam; Jan Tuleman, Fanny his wife.
- 2055 Maria, Mar. 9 1789, Mar. 20, Daniel Arleyansee, Christina Kool; Jan Arleyansee, Cornelia Blauvelt.
- 2056 Hester, Feb. 21 1789, Mar. 20, Daniel Onderdonk, Maria Conckling.
- 2057 Maria, Mar. 13 1779, Apr. 9, Gerrit Smith, Debora Blauvelt.
- 2058 Grietje, Jan. 16 1787, Mar. 25 1789, Petrus Semmelman, Maria Catrina.
- 2059 Tyntje, Oct. 31 1788, Mar. 25 1789, Petrus Semmelman, Maria Catrina.
- 2060 Elizabeth, Mar. 23 1789, May 3, Petrus Perrie, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Pieter Perrie.
- 2061 Gerrit, Apr. 17 1789, May 3, Jacobus Vandalssen, Marrietye Blauvelt; Gerrit Blauvelt, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2062 Elizabeth, Mar. 23 1789, May 3, Jacob Eekesen, Leah Westervelt.
- 2063 Marrietye, Mar. 9 1789, May 24, Jacobus Decker, Margrietye Talemam; David Demarest, Marrietye his wife.
- 2064 Johannes, Mar. 10 1789, May 21, Jacobus Decker, Margrietye Talemam; Annitye De Clerk.
- 2065 Margrietye, Apr. 25 1789, May 17, Isaac C. Blauvelt, Lena Cornelisse; Cornelis Blauvelt, Margrietye his wife.
- 2066 Margrietye, Apr. 13 1789, May 14, Petrus Koning, Jannitye Blauvelt; Arie Koning, Gerritye his wife.
- 2067 Elisabeth, Apr. 13 1789, May 3, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 2068 Leah, May 23 1789, June 14, Casparis Mabie, Leah Edward.
- 2069 Aeltje, June 7 1789, June 28, Ide Ackerman, Rachel Salyard.
- 2070 Jacob, May 30 1789, June 28, Johannes Nagel, Elizabeth Ryker; Jacob Terhune, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2071 Geertye, June 23 1789, July 26, Cornelis Bogert jun'r, Sarah Onderdonk.
- 2072 David, June 24 1789, July 26, Johannes Ackerman, Elizabeth Mabie.
- 2073 Catharina, June 16 1789, July 26, Jacobus Blauvelt, Catharina Smith; Abraham Haring, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2074 Catlyntyte, July 14 1789, Aug. 6, Gideon Vervelen, Maria Banta; Dirk Banta, Elizabeth Banta.
- 2075 Mary Vredenburg, July 19 1789, Aug. 6, Johannes Myer, Eva Vredenburg; Johannes Vredenburg, Mary his wife.
- 2076 Johannes, June 18 1789, Aug. 9, Peter Post, Neesye Post; Johannes Van Alen, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2077 Abraham, July 26 1789, Aug. 23, David P. Haring, Tryntje Gerrebrantse; Catharina Haring.
- 2078 Jacobus, July 27 1789, Aug. 23, Jacobus Demarest, Rachel Smith; Jacobus Smith, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2079 Maria, July 15 1789, Aug. 23, Joseph Blauvelt, Mary Duryee.
- 2080 Elizabeth, Aug. 27 1789, Sept. 20, Abraham Banta, Dievertye Woertendyck; Samuel Banta, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2081 Rensen, Sept. 4 1789, Oct. 2, Samuel G. Vervryck, Heyltye Rensen.
- 2082 Hester, Sept. 28 1789, Oct. 14, David Conckling, Maria Martling [3000].
- 2083 Catharina, Oct. 8 1789, Nov. 15, Philip Servant, Sara Onderdonk.
- 2084 Samuel, Oct. 8 1789, Nov. 15, David A. Haring, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Samuel G. Vervryck, Heyltye his wife.
- 2085 Jan, Oct. 23 1789, Nov. 15, Gerret Hogenkamp, Sarah Bogert; Jan Hogenkamp, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2086 Willem, Oct. 22 1789, Dec. 2, Willem Siekels, Marrietye Kuyper.
- 2087 David, Nov. 27 1789, Dec. 20, Jan David Haring, Annitye Smith; David Haring, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2088 Sarah, Nov. 30 1789, Dec. 27, Jacob Van Buskerk, Catrina Haring; Abraham Haring, Sarah his wife.
- 2089 Willem, Sept. 28 1789, Oct. 18, Martynis Hogenkamp, Feytye Christie; Willem Christie, Catlyntyte his wife.
- 2090 Jan, Sept. 26 1789, Oct. 18, Jacob Perrie, Maria Van Wart; Peter Perrie, Elisabeth his wife.
- 2091 Elisabeth, Nov. 1 1789, Nov. 15, Jacob I. Blauvelt, Maria Nugel.
- 2092 Abraham, Oct. 10 1789, Oct. 31, Jan Ferdon, Marrietye Siekels; Abraham Ferdon, Leentye his wife.
- 2093 Poulis, Oct. 8 1789, Oct. 31, Jacob Poulis, Jannitye Vervelen; Poulis Poulisse, Maria his wife.
- 2094 Teunis, Jan. 9 1790, Feb. 3, Abraham Smith, Marrietye Bogert.
- 2095 Elizabeth, Jan. 4 1790, Feb. 7, Daniel Vervelen, Rachel Folk; Abraham Vervelen, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2096 Thomas, Jan. 24 1790, Feb. 21, Richard Blanch, Catrina Vervelen, Thomas Blanch, Ayle his wife.
- 2097 Elizabeth, Feb. 2 1790, Mar. 31, David Nugel, Direktye Haring; Jacob Terhune, Elizabeth his wife.
- 2098 Sarah, Mar. 6 1790, Mar. 31, David N. Demarest, Marrietye De Clerk; Daniel De Clerk, Sarah his wife.
- 2099 Abraham, Mar. 5 1790, Apr. 4, Isaac G. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Ecker; Abraham Ecker, Direktye Westervelt.
- 3000 Muselis, Dec. 23 1789, Apr. 4 1790, Peter Merselis, Jannitye Durye; Jacob Merselis, Catrina Van Winkel.
- 3001 Annah, Feb. 6 1790, Apr. 4, Jonathan Martin, Margaret Hagens.

- 3002 Abigail, Jan. 25 1790, Apr. 4, Peter Wilson, Feunitty Glsner.
 3003 Isaac, Jan. 15 1790, Apr. 4, Roelof Steuense, Elisabeth Van Houten.
 3004 Antye, Jan. 15 1790, Apr. 4, Roelof Steuense, Elisabeth Van Houten; Jan Van Houten, Antye his wife.
 3005 Tietje, Mar. 18 1790, Apr. 11, Jacob Ferdon, Maria Westervelt; Wilhelmus Ferdon, Tietje his wife.
 3006 Grietje, Mar. 23 1790, Apr. 11, Cornelis Eekesen, Elizabeth Haring; Abraham J. Haring, Katlynty Haring, widow.
 3007 Elias, Mar. 20 1790, Apr. 11, John Walling, Hendrickye Myer; Maria Walling, widow.
 3008 Abraham, Mar. 14 1790, Apr. 11, Samuel Ryker, Rachel More.
 3009 Leah, Mar. 26 1790, Apr. 23, Cornelis Bogert, Sara Mable.
 3010 Michael, Apr. 1 1790, Apr. 23, Cornelis A. Mable, Afye De Clerk; Dirck De Clerk, Vrontye De Clerk, widow.
 3011 Johannis, Mar. 29 1790, Apr. 23, Cornelis Mable, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Abraham J. Haring, Katlynty Haring, widow.
 3012 Peter Post, April 20 1790, May 9, Jan Van Alen, Elizabeth Post.
 3013 Hendrick, Apr. 30 1790, May 19, Jacobus Hendricks, Maria Snyder.
 3014 Abraham, May 2 1790, May 19, Cornelis Quackenbos, Maria Thomsen; Abraham Quackenbos, Elizabeth Quackenbos.
 3015 Vrouwitje, May 15 1790, June 29, Thomas Demarest, Lenah Nagel.
 3016 Teunis, May 17 1790, June 29, Jan Taleman, Frankye Mable.
 3017 Maria, May 20 1790, July 4, Jan A. Haring, Maria Demarest.
 3018 Jan Ferdon, June 9 1790, July 4, Abraham D. Haring, Direktye Ferdon; Jan Ferdon, Marritye his wife.
 3019 Elizabeth, May 30 1790, July 18, Peter Gross, Rebecca Whiggen.
 3020 David, June 1 1790, July 18, David Bogert, Cornelia Ryckman; Gerrit Hogenkamp, Sara his wife.
 3021 Fytje, June 14 1790, July 18, Albert Bensen, Jannitye Vanblereum; David Van Blarcom, Gerritye Van Blarcom.
 3022 Maria, July 22 1790, Aug. 13, Jan A. Blauvelt, Cornelia Ariejansen; Jan Ariejansen, Jannitye Ariejansen.
 3023 Elizabeth, July 26 1790, Aug. 25, Willem De Graen, Vrontyete Blauvelt; Leendert De Graen, Elizabeth his wife.
 3024 Catlyntyte, July 24 1790, Aug. 25, Johannis Ferdon, Fytje Westervelt; Petrus Westervelt, Cathlyntyte his wife.
 3025 Annaetye, Aug. 19 1790, Sept. 12, Abraham DeBaen, Annitye Smith; Jan De Baen, Klaesye his wife.
 3026 Johannis, Aug. 10, 1790, Sept. 12, Willem Bell, Aeltye Kuyper; Johannis Bell, Maria his wife.
 3027 Willem, Aug. 25 1790, Sept. 26, Cornelis A. Blauvelt, Catrina Haldrom; Abraham Ferdon, Judick his wife.
 3028 Petrus, Aug. 11 1790, Sept. 26, John Depue, Marritye Cuyper; Petrus De Pue, Annetje his wife.
 3029 Jan, Sept. 11 1790, Sept. 29, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring; Rensye Haring.
 3030 Catharina, Sept. 19 1790, Oct. 10, Cornelius D. Haring, Aeltye Blauvelt.
 3031 William, Sept. 23 1790, Oct. 10, David Ackerman, Annah Shurly; Willem Ackerman, Grietye his wife.
 3032 Jannitye, Sept. 19 1790, Oct. 21, John Garsson, Nelly Duryee; Simen Duryee, Elizabeth Duryee.
 3033 Catrina, Sept. 24 1790, Oct. 21, Jacobus Blauvelt, Rachel Hogeekamp; Cornelis Blauvelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
 3034 Catlyntyte, Oct. 10 1790, Nov. 7, Benyamen Blackledge, Debora Westervelt; Benyamen Blackledge, Catlyntyte his wife.
 3035 Jacob, Oct. 9 1790, Nov. 7, Abraham H. Blauvelt, Rachel Eekesen; Jacob Eekesen, Leah his wife.
 3036 Cornelius, Sept. 29 1790, Dec. 1, Isaac Haring, Maria Haring; Cornelius A. Haring, Margrietye his wife.
 3037 William, Oct. 31, 1790, Dec. 1, James Carson, Maria Bell.
 3038 Antye, Nov. 16 1790, Dec. 5, Johannis T. Haring, Sara Haring.
 3039 Isaac, Nov. 31 1790, Dec. 15, Abraham J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Haring; Isaac Blauvelt, Geertye his wife.
 3040 Cornelia, Dec. 5 1790, Dec. 25, Abraham Clark, Maria Smith; David Smith, Cornelia his wife.
 3041 John, Nov. 8 1790, Jan. 2 1791, Johannis Van Houten, Rachel Cox; Rachel Hrasure.
 3042 Betsy, Oct. 5 1790, Jan. 12 1791, Lawrence Briggs, Betsey Wessel.
 3043 Aunty, Dec. 19 1790, Jan. 12 1791, Andries Van Orde, Elizabeth Town.
 3044 Margrietye, Dec. 27 1790, Jan. 16 1791, Jan. Flierboom, Elizabeth Mable; Petrus Rogert, Grietye his wife.
 3045 Sara, Dec. 5 1790, Jan. 16 1791, Jacob Eekesen, Lena Cornelissen; Jan Cornelissen, Sara his wife.
 3046 Maria, Jan. 1 1791, Jan. 26, Michael Salyard, Elizabeth Mable.
 3047 David, Jan. 7 1791, Jan. 30, Jacob I. Blauvelt, Maria Nagel; David A. Blauvelt, Elizabeth his wife.
 3048 Adriaen, Dec. 31 1790, Jan. 30 1791, Isaac Onderdonk, Catlyntyte Mable; Adriaen Onderdonk.
 3049 Maria, Dec. 28 1790, Jan. 30 1791, Willem W. Bell, Maria Mable.
 3050 Hendrick, Jan. 7 1791, Jan. 30, Joseph Seaman, Klaertye Van Houten.
 3051 Susannah, Jan. 18 1791, Feb. 13, Cornelis Smith jun'r, Susannah Mable.
 3052 Margaret, Jan. 12 1791, Feb. 13, Willem Graham, Margaret Hagley.
 3053 Jannetje, Jan. 27 1791, Feb. 27, Samuel Vervelen, Mary Parry; Jacobus Poulense, Jannetje Poulense.
 3054 Aeltje, Jan. 27 1791, Feb. 27, Samuel Vervelen, Mary Parry; Gerrit Aarrijanse, Alida Aarrijanse.
 3055 William, Jan. 29 1791, Feb. 27, Joseph Shosten [250], Elsie Pareel.
 3056 Rachel, Dec. 18 1790, Feb. 27 1791, John Sneeding, Margaret Ryker; Samuel Ryker, Rachel Ryker.
 3057 Leah, Feb. 17 1791, Mar. 27, Petrus Konig, Jannetje Blauvelt; Gerrit Blauvelt, Annetje Blauvelt.
 3058 Maria, Feb. 25 1791, Mar. 27, Jacob Blauvelt, Rachel Ackerman; Abraham Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt.
 3059 Jacob, Feb. 4 1791, Apr. 10, Harmen Blauvelt, Krisye Haring; Aeltye Blauvelt.
 3060 Leah, Mar. 18 1791, Apr. 10, Johannis Bogert, Catharina Mable; Cornelis Bogert, Sara Bogert.
 3061 Sarah, Feb. 15 1791, Apr. 25, Johannis Westervelt, Hester Banta.
 3062 Maria, Dec. 18 1790, May 15 1791, Joseph Blauvelt, Maria Duryen.
 3063 Elizabeth, May 16 1791, June 5, Hendrick A. Blauvelt, Margrietye Eekersen; Cornelis Eekersen, Elizabeth Haring.
 3064 Abram, May 24 1791, June 13, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring; Abraham G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
 3065 Benjamin, June 1 1791, June 26, William Concklin, Elizabeth Hunt; Margrietye Concklin.
 3066 Rebecca, June 1 1791, June 26, Jacob Ruckhard, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
 3067 Elizabeth, July 7 1791, July 24, Abraham Vervelen, Susanna Blanch; Richard Blanch, Catrina Blanch.
 3068 Aeltje, July 20 1791, July 24, Jacob Merseles, Catrina Merseles [286]; Daniel Van Winkel, Aeltje Van Winkel.
 3069 Matthew, July 15 1791, Aug. 4, Abraham A. Haring, Margrietye Bogert.
 3070 Richard, July 30 1791, Aug. 21, Richard Howard, Jannetje Wood.
 3071 Abraham, Aug. 26 1791, Sept. 21, Abraham Haring, Sara Haring.
 3072 Cornelia, Aug. 31 1791, Sept. 21, Gerrit Hogenkamp, Sara Bogert; David Bogert, Cornelia Rykman.
 3073 Jacobus, Aug. 24 1791, Sept. 21, Jacobus Smith, Elizabeth Perry; Jacobus Perry, Annetje Perry.
 3074 Jacobus, Aug. 26 1791, Sept. 21, Cornelius Vervelen, Antje Van Orden.
 3075 Petrus, Aug. 30 1791, Oct. 2, Petrus Ackerman, Catrina Perry; Peter Perry, Antje Perry.
 3076 Albert, Sept. 11 1791, Oct. 2, Abraham Leydecker, Rebecca Taleman.
 3077 Cornelius, Oct. 4 1791, Oct. 30, Peter Mable, Jannetje Hendrix.
 3078 Catrina, Nov. 23 1791, Dec. 11, Isaac Blauvelt, Lena Corneliusen.
 3079 Petrus, Nov. 22 1791, Dec. 11, Abraham J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Haring; Petrus Haring, Elizabeth Duryen.
 3080 Mary, Oct. 8 1791, Dec. 11, Jonathan Martin, Margaret Haggeus.
 3081 Mary, Nov. 17 1791, Dec. 11, Samuel Ryker, Rachel Moor; Abraham Mable, Fanny Moor.
 3082 Maria, Nov. 22 1791, Dec. 25, Frederikus Haring, Maria Smith; Cornelius Smith, Maria Smith.
 3083 David, Nov. 27 1791, Dec. 28, David P. Haring, Tryntje Gelbrant.
 3084 Antje, Nov. 24 1791, Jan. 1 1792, John Brower, Trientje Jersey; Cornelius Decker, Lea Brower.
 3085 Isaac, Sept. 26 1791, Jan. 1 1792, Barent Weaver, Sartje Post.
 3086 Hendricje, Oct. 14 1791, Jan. 15 1792, Cornelius Van Rypen, Elizabeth Devenport; Gerret Van Rypen, Abigail Van Rypen.
 3087 Maria, Dec. 26 1791, Jan. 25 1792, David Demarest, Marritje De Clark; Roelof Demarest, Maria Demarest.
 3088 Catrina, Dec. 31 1791, Jan. 23 1792, Isaac Delemater, Jannetje Meyer; Trientje Meyer, Jan Meyer.
 3089 Theunis, Jan. 2 1792, Jan. 23, Theunis Cooper, Maria Blauvelt; Margrietye Cooper.
 3090 Aeltje, Dec. 29 1791, Jan. 29 1792, Cornelius Woertendyck, Pictje Van Giesse; John De Baen, Aeltje De Baen.

- 3091 Johannes, Jan. 7 1792, Jan. 29, Theunis A. Cuyper, Maria Wandell; David Eckesen, Rachel Eckesen.
- 3092 Rachel, Jan. 21 1792, Feb. 8, John D. Haring, Annetje Smith; Isaac P. Smith, Rachel Smith.
- 3093 Andrius, Jan. 16 1792, Feb. 12, Cornelius Piterson, Jannetje Waldron; Cornelius Blauvelt, Lea Blauvelt.
- 3094 Maria, Jan. 25 1792, Feb. 12, Jacob Eckersen, Catrina Demarest; Maria Demarest.
- 3095 Lidia, Feb. 3 1792, Feb. 22, John Powleson, Martyntje Haring; Marte Poulesse, Lidia Poulesse.
- 3096 Jannetje, Feb. 7 1792, Feb. 22, Samuel G. Verbryck, Heyltje Itensen.
- 3097 Johannes, Feb. 7 1792, Mar. 7, Johanuis Concklin, Antje Bell.
- 3098 Adriaan, Feb. 16 1792, Mar. 15, Daniel Onderdonk, Maria Concklin.
- 3099 Jannetje, Jan. 19 1792, Mar. 21, Willem Siekles, Marritje Cuyper; Jan Haring, Jannetje Haring.
- 3100 Elizabeth, Feb. 28 1792, Mar. 21, Henry Hendrix, Elizabeth Lent.
- 3101 Thunus, Dec. 17 1791, Mar. 21 1792, Jacob Wandell, Catharine Stillwell.
- 3102 Catrina, Mar. 3 1792, Mar. 25, Jacob Perry, Maria Van Weert; Petrus Ackerman, Catrina Ackerman.
- 3103 Elizabeth, Feb. 18 1792, Mar. 25, Rockeff Steveson, Elizabeth Van Houten.
- 3104 Cornelius, Mar. 13 1792, Apr. 4, John A. Haring, Maria Demarest; Samuel Demarest, Margrietje Demarest.
- 3105 George Lindsay, Oct. 12 1791, Apr. 4 1792, Larence Roome, Magdaleuo Lowens.
- 3106 Jacobus, Mar. 11 1792, Apr. 5, John Van Alen, Elizabeth Post.
- 3107 Hendrick, Mar. 6 1792, Apr. 25, Abraham Concklin, Leah Briggs.
- 3108 Peter, Mar. 3 1792, Apr. 29, George Tittler, Mary Curgill.
- 3109 Catharine, Mar. 11 1792, May 13, Peter Gross, Rebecca Wiggins.
- 3110 Hendrick, Apr. 26 1792, May 30, Gerardus Ryker, Margrietje Nagel.
- 3111 Elizabeth, May 5 1792, May 28, Cornelius Mabie, Elizabeth Blauvelt; John Dewint junr., Elizabeth Dewint.
- 3112 William, Apr. 28 1792, May 28, Dirick Eckersen, Lea Bell; Willem Bell, Aeltje Bell.
- 3113 Nicholas Lausing, Apr. 19 1792, June 19, John Haring, Maria Haring; Nicholas Lausing, Dorcas Sarah Lausing.
- 3114 Maria, May 1 1792, June 24, Cornelius A. Mabie, Efge DeClark; Catlyntje Onderdonk.
- 3115 Elizabeth, June 18 1792, July 8, John Blauvelt, Maria Meyer; Elizabeth Meyer.
- 3116 Cornelius, July 10 1792, Aug. 2, Jacob Blauvelt, Margrietje Smith; Cornelius Smith, Maria Smith.
- 3117 Abraham, July 19 1792, Aug. 2, Abraham A. Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3118 Samuel, July 10 1792, Aug. 2, Abraham Quackenbush, Margrietje Polhemus; Rynier Quackenbush, Sara Quackenbush.
- 3119 John, Mar. 26 1792, Aug. 2, John Concklin, Jenny Vredenburg.
- 3120 Johannes, June 20 1792, Aug. 5, Jacob Buskerk, Catrina Haring.
- 3121 Catrina, July 23 1792, Aug. 15, John Hendrick Harper, Catlyntje Delemater; Abraham Delemater, Catrina Delemater.
- 3122 Elizabeth, Aug. 4 1792, Aug. 19, Richard Blanch, Catrina Vervelen; Abraham Vervelen, Susanna Vervelen.
- 3123 Johannes, July 10 1792, Aug. 19, John Vervelen, Maria Banta.
- 3124 Sara, Aug. 13 1792, Sept. 2, Jacobus Demarest, Rachel Smith; John Quackenbush, Sara Quackenbush.
- 3125 Jeremias, Aug. 23 1792, Sept. 16, Cornelius Bogert, Sara Mabie; Elias White, Catlynje White.
- 3126 Rachel, Aug. 25 1792, Sept. 16, Jacobus Haring, Rachel Haring; Frederikus Haring, Rachel Haring.
- 3127 Wyntje, Sept. 14 1792, Sept. 30, Jacob I. Blauvelt, Maria Nagel.
- 3128 Gerrit, Aug. 11 1792, Sept. 16, Isaac G. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Eckersen.
- 3129 Maria, Oct. 7 1792, Oct. 25, Joost Debaen, Aeltje Blauvelt; Elizabeth Blauvelt.
- 3130 Willem, Oct. 5 1792, Oct. 25, David Forsheur, Maria Weever.
- 3131 Isaac, Oct. 10 1792, Oct. 28, Abraham D. Blauvelt, Rachel Eckersen.
- 3132 Elizabeth, Oct. 7 1792, Nov. 7, James Perry, Catrina Haring; Abraham Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3133 Antje, Oct. 11 1792, Nov. 7, Cornelius Haring, Aeltje Blauvelt; John D. Haring, Jannetje Haring.
- 3134 Wilhelmus, Nov. 7 1792, Dec. 5, John Mabie, Maria Ferdon; Wilhelmus Ferdon, Tietje Ferdon.
- 3135 John, Oct. 14 1792, Dec. 9, Peter Wolsey, Femmetje Ganser.
- 3136 Sara, Nov. 21 1792, Dec. 23, Michael Salyer, Elizabeth Mabie; Cornelius Bogert, Sara Bogert.
- 3137 Petrus, Nov. 26 1792, Dec. 23, Johannes White, Bregbye Depew; Petrus Depew, Annetje Depew.
- 3138 William, Dec. 9 1792, Dec. 50, William W. Bell, Maria Mabie; Willem Bell, Aeltje Bell.
- 3139 Catrina, Dec. 29 1792, Jan. 23 1793, Johannes J. Blauvelt, Annetje Cuyper; Jacobus Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 3140 Abraham, Nov. 23 1792, Jan. 27 1793, Theunis Ryker, Eleanor Moor.
- 3141 Maria, Nov. 4 1792, Jan. 27 1793, Abraham Bogert, Annetje Van Delinde.
- 3142 Maria, Jan. 21 1793, Feb. 6, Audrias Van Orden, Elizabeth Town.
- 3143 Maria, Jan. 6 1793, Feb. 6, Abraham A. Haring, Margrietje Bogert.
- 3144 Erje, Dec. 29 1792, Feb. 6 1793, Daniel J. Blauvelt, Jannetje DeClark; Maria Lent.
- 3145 David, Jan. 17 1793, Mar. 7, James Concklin, Hannah Hagens.
- 3146 Catrina, Feb. 24 1793, Mar. 17, David J. Blauvelt, Antje Haring; Jacobus Blauvelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 3147 Aaron, Mar. 3 1793, Mar. 31, John Gilbert, Jeuny Vervelen; Aaron Gilbert.
- 3148 Abraham, Dec. 7 1792, Apr. 7 1793, John Scedding, Margaret Ryker.
- 3149 Abraham, Mar. 9 1793, May 1, Johannes De Pew, Marrytie Kuyper.
- 3150 Annetje, Feb. 11 1793, May 5, Isaac Blauvelt, Catrina Bell.
- 3151 Gerrit, Apr. 19 1793, May 12, Cornelius Blauvelt, Elizabeth Haring; Abram Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3152 John, May 16 1793, June 2, Johannes Bogert, Catrina Mabie.
- 3153 John, Jan. 12 1793, June 19, Lawrence Briggs, Elizabeth Westsels; Catharine Wright.
- 3154 Cornelia, May 20 1793, June 19, Gerrit Ariyase, Alida Vervelen.
- 3155 David, Apr. 15 1793, June 19, David Concklin, Femmetje Concklin.
- 3156 Abraham, Apr. 4 1793, June 30, John Waldron, Aeltje Onderdonk; Antje Onderdonk.
- 3157 Cornelia, June 21 1793, July 14, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3158 Maria, June 4 1793, July 14, Henry Wilkins, Rebecca Gross.
- 3159 Leendert, June 22 1793, Aug. 8, John DeGraaw, Maria Duryc; Leendert Degraaw, Elizabeth Degraaw.
- 3160 Elizabeth, July 7 1793, Aug. 8, John Nagle, Cornelia Ariyase; Jacobus Westervelt, Elizabeth Westervelt.
- 3161 Catrina, June 21 1793, Aug. 11, John Iseman, Catrina Brix; Tryntje Eckersen.
- 3162 Sarah, July 27 1793, Aug. 25, Abraham David Haring, Elizabeth Peek; John David Haring, Annetje Haring.
- 3163 Annetje, Aug. 10 1793, Sept. 4, Joseph Blauvelt, Maria Duryc.
- 3164 David, July 27 1793, Sept. 8, Joseph Jordan, Aeltje Parcel.
- 3165 Abraham, Aug. 3 1793, Sept. 11, Hortman Prior, Susanna Post.
- 3166 Aeltje, Aug. 27 1793, Sept. 22, Martinus Hogenkamp, Aeltje Siekles; John Hogenkamp, Aeltje Hogenkamp.
- 3167 Abraham, Sept. 2 1793, Oct. 6, Daniel Ariyase, Cristinn Cole; Abraham Debaen, Margrietje Debaen.
- 3168 Jan, Sept. 14 1793, Oct. 6, Jan Westervelt, Wyntje Nagle.
- 3169 Anna, Sept. 26 1793, Oct. 17, Abraham J. Haring, Elisabeth Siekles.
- 3170 Jacob, Sept. 27 1793, Oct. 20, Rockef Stevens, Elizabeth Van Houten.
- 3171 Maria, Oct. 16 1793, Nov. 13, Elias White, Catlyntje Mabie; Jacob Gordenier, Maria Gordenier.
- 3172 Maria, Oct. 28 1793, Nov. 21, Daniel Vervelen, Rachel Volk; Hendrick Volk, Maria Volk.
- 3173 Jannetje, Oct. 9 1793, Nov. 21, John Walling, Henkje Meyer.
- 3174 Grietje, Oct. 9 1793, Nov. 24, David Edwards, Aeltje Iseman; John Bogert, Catrim Bogert.
- 3175 Sarah, Oct. 1 1793, Nov. 24, Isaac Onderdonk, Catlyntje Mabie; Sarah Servant.
- 3176 Annetje, Nov. 19 1793, Dec. 22, Teunis Vandolissen Depew, Willempje Bogert.
- 3177 Rachel, Dec. 29 1793, Jan. 8 1794, James Edwards, Elizabeth Cargill.
- 3178 Jan, Dec. 14 1793, Jan. 12 1794, Jacob Ferdon, Maria Westervelt; Hendrieso Westervelt.
- 3179 Elizabeth, Nov. 23 1793, Jan. 12 1794, Jan Vlierboom, Elizabeth Mabie; David Van Blerkom, Gerritje Van Blerkom.
- 3180 Sara, Jan. 21 1794, Feb. 9, Cornelius I. Blauvelt, Jannemyntje Demarest; Petrus Demarest, Sara Demarest.

- 3181 Petrus, Jan. 25 1794, Feb. 9, Samuel Vervelen, Mary Perry; Abraham Vervelen, Susanna Vervelen.
- 3182 Catrina, Jan. 24 1794, Feb. 19, John A. Blauvelt, Cornelia Arijanse; Abraham Kip Whitton, Catrina Whitton.
- 3183 Jacobus, Jan. 27 1794, Feb. 19, Theunis Blauvelt, Maria Perry; Jakobus Perry, Annaatje Perry.
- 3184 Theunis, Feb. 20 1794, Mar. 19, Isaac T. Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest; John F. Haring, Jannetje Haring.
- 3185 Gerrit, Feb. 23 1794, Mar. 19, Jacobus Haring, Rachel Haring.
- 3186 Marragrietje, Mar. 12 1794, Apr. 6, Johannes T. Haring, Sarah Haring.
- 3187 Jannetje, Feb. 13 1794, Apr. 6, Jan Meyer, Rebecca Duryea; Peter Marselius, Jannetje Duryea.
- 3188 Elizabeth, Mar. 12 1794, Apr. 6, Daniel H. Blauvelt, Dirkje Blauvelt; Henry Hendrix, Elizabeth Hendrix.
- 3189 Hendrick, Mar. 9 1794, Apr. 17, Isaac Nagle, Len Powlesse.
- 3190 Helena, Apr. 12 1794, Apr. 27, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3191 Rachel, Apr. 2 1794, Apr. 27, William Conklin, Elizabeth Hunt; Marragrietje Kauklin.
- 3192 Maria, Apr. 11 1794, May 9, Petrus Westervelt, Catlyntje Westervelt; Jan Westervelt, Jannetje Westervelt.
- 3193 Marragrietje, Apr. 9 1794, May 9, Daniel Bell, Anna Gilbert; Hendrick Bell, Marragrietje Bell.
- 3194 Sibe Bogert, Apr. 8 1794, May 11, [No name], Annaatje Smit; Sarah Smith.
- 3195 Dina, Apr. 10 1794, May 11, Jacobus Terneur, Elizabeth Secaur.
- 3196 Petrus, June 9 1794, June 22, Jacob Perry, Maria Van Weert; Peter Perry, Annaatje Perry.
- 3197 Wytje, May 19 1794, June 22, Johannes Nagel, Elizabeth Ryker.
- 3198 Marragrietje, May 3 1794, June 22, Jacob J. Blauvelt, Maria Nagle; John Ryker, Marragrietje Ryker.
- 3199 Jan, May (?) 1794, June 22, Abraham J. Haring, Maria Blauvelt; Johannes Haring, Catlyntje Haring.
- 3200 Bernardus, June 8 1794, July 6, John Gilbert, Jenny Vervelen; Bernardus Vervelen.
- 3201 Elizabeth, May 25 1794, July 8, Jacob A. Blauvelt, Rachel Ackerman; John Taulman, Elizabeth Taulman.
- 3202 Sarah, July 21 1794, Aug. 2, John Powlesse, Martijntje Haring; Abraham Haring, Sarah Haring.
- 3203 Geesje, July 16 1794, Aug. 2, Peter Marselius, Jannetje Duryea; Abraham J. Blauvelt, Geesje Blauvelt.
- 3204 Marte, July 8 1794, Aug. 17, Cornelius Powlesse, Sophia Conklin; Marte Powlesse, Lidia Powlesse.
- 3205 Petrus, July 23 1794, Aug. 17, Jacob Gurdener, Maria Demarest; Petrus Demarest, Sara Demarest.
- 3206 Abraham, July 25 1794, Aug. 18, Theunis Cuyper, Maria Wandell; Abraham Cuyper, Catrina Cuyper.
- 3207 Sara, July 19 1794, Aug. 18, Cornelius Vervelen, Antje Van Orden.
- 3208 Isaac, Aug. 4 1794, Aug. 31, John D. Haring, Annaatje Smith; Isaac Smith, Rachel Smith.
- 3209 John, Sept. 7 1794, Sept. 28, John Garrison, Nelly Duryea; Paul Duryea, Elizabeth Duryea.
- 3210 Paul, Sept. 7 1794, Sept. 28, John Garrison, Nelly Duryea; Paul Duryea, Elizabeth Duryea.
- 3211 Cornelia, Sept. 20 1794, Oct. 12, Fredericus G. Haring, Maria Smith.
- 3212 Maria, Sept. 27 1794, Oct. 12, Cornelius Eekersens, Elizabeth Haring; Cornelius Smith, Maria Smith.
- 3213 Elizabeth, Sept. 7 1794, Oct. 12, Peter Ryker, Marragrietje Mabie; Abraham Ryker, Elizabeth Ryker.
- 3214 Johanna, Oct. 1 1794, Oct. 23, Abraham R. Quackenbos, Marragrietje Polhemus; Johannes Polhemus, Maria Polhemus.
- 3215 Hendrick, Oct. 8 1794, Nov. 9, Abraham Smith, Marritje Bogert; Joseph H. Blauvelt, Marragrietje Blauvelt.
- 3216 Grietje, Oct. 27 1794, Nov. 23, Jan Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Meyer; Grietje Waldrom.
- 3217 Isaac, Nov. 9 1794, Nov. 23, Benjamin Blackledge, Debora Westervelt.
- 3218 Catrina, Oct. 31 1794, November 23, Abraham Smith jun'r, Marragrietje Snyder; Hendrick Snyder, Catrina Snyder.
- 3219 Elizabeth, Nov. 4 1794, Nov. 23, Isaac Delamater, Jannetje Meyer; Elizabeth Meyer.
- 3220 William, Nov. 3 1794, Nov. 23, John Taylor, Peggy Waldrom.
- 3221 Petrus, Jan. 1 1795, Jan. 18, Roelof Stevens, Elizabeth Van Houten.
- 3222 Jeremias, Jan. 7 1795, Jan. 28, Cornelius G. Bogert, Sarah Mabie.
- 3223 Maria, Jan. 31 1795, Mar. 8, Peter S. Van Orden, Marragrietje Haring; David S. Demarest, Maria Demarest.
- 3224 Annaatje, Feb. 21 1795, Mar. 22, Joost Debaen, Aeltje Blauvelt; John Debaen, Annaatje Debaen.
- 3225 Femmitje, Mar. 13 1795, Apr. 1, Samuel G. Verbruyck, Heijltje Remson.
- 3226 Rachel, Mar. 9 1795, Apr. 5, Michael Sallier, Elizabeth Mabie; Petrus Depew, Rachel Depew.
- 3227 George, Mar. 24 1795, Apr. 26, James Conklin, Hannah Hagens.
- 3228 Resolvert Apr. 19 1795, May 10, Jan Nagle, Cornelia Arijanse; Resolvert Arijanse, Debora Vervelen.
- 3229 Abraham, Mar. 11 1795, May 25, William W. Bell, Maria Mabie.
- 3230 Annaatje, Mar. 30 1795, June 7, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring; Jan Haring, Annaatje Haring.
- 3231 Abraham, May 17 1795, Aug. 2, [no name], Maria Blackledge; Benjamin Blackledge, Catlyntje Blackledge.
- 3232 Elizabeth, July 4 1795, Aug. 2, David A. Haring, Maria Alyie; Elizabeth [—?].
- 3233 Daniel, Jan. 4 1795, Aug. 2, Joshua Martin, Margaret Storm.
- 3234 Hendrick, June 18 1795, Aug. 2, Peter Mabie, Jannetje Hendrix; Hendrick Hendrix, Elizabeth Hendrix.
- 3235 Elizabeth, July 21 1795, Aug. 16, Peter Wise, Femmitje Giscar.
- 3236 Barent, July 30 1795, Aug. 26, John Westervelt, Wytje Nagel.
- 3237 Rachel, Aug. 11 1795, Aug. 26, Cornelius D. Blauvelt, Geesje Polhemus.
- 3238 Isaac, Aug. 3 1795, Aug. 30, Cornelius J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Haring; Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt.
- 3239 William, Aug. 6 1795, Aug. 30, Cornelius Haldron, Grietje Servent; Nicholas Haldron, Lenah Haldron.
- 3240 Piter, Aug. 12 1795, Sept. 9, John Mabie, Marritje Blauvelt.
- 3241 Maria, Aug. 2 1795, Sept. 13, John Mabie, Maria Ferdon.
- 3242 Elizabeth, Aug. 19 1795, Sept. 27, James Demarest, Rachel Smith; Jakobus Smith, Elizabeth Smith.
- 3243 Grietje, Aug. 13 1795, Sept. 27, Hendrick A. Blauvelt, Grietje Eekersens.
- 3244 Garret, Aug. 31 1795, Sept. 27, Garret Cosine, Jane Van Alst.
- 3245 Antje, July 23 1795, Oct. 21, John Waldron, Aeltje Onderdonk.
- 3246 John, Aug. 21 1795, Oct. 21, Jonas Green, Margaret Benson.
- 3247 William, Sept. 5 1795, Nov. 6, John Sueden, Margaret Ryker.
- 3248 Maria, Oct. 19 1795, Nov. 6, Abraham Vervelen, Elizabeth Benson; Resolvert Arijanse, Debora Arijanse.
- 3249 Richard, July 21 1795, Nov. 8, Samuel Vervelen, Mary Perry; Richard Blauch, Catrina Blanch.
- 3250 James, Oct. 6 1795, Nov. 14, James Carson, Mary Bell.
- 3251 Geertje, Oct. 27 1795, Nov. 18, Hartman Fryer, Susanna Post.
- 3252 Rachel, Oct. 26 1795, Nov. 22, Theunis J. Smith jun'r, Maria Smith; Isaac P. Smith, Rachel Smith.
- 3253 Marragrietje, Dec. 25 1795, Jan. 8 1796, John De Grauw, Maria Durjee; David Duryea, Marragrietje Duryea.
- 3254 William Van Dolsen, Dec. 1 1795, Jan. 13 1796, Abraham J. Haring, Elizabeth Sickles; William Van Dolsen, Geertje Van Dolsen.
- 3255 Catrina, Dec. 5 1795, Jan. 17 1796, David Bogert, Cornelia Rykeman.
- 3256 Cornelia, Dec. 25 1795, Jan. 20 1796, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring.
- 3257 Cornelia, Dec. 25 1795, Jan. 27 1796, Jacobus G. Haring, Rachel Haring.
- 3258 Catlyntje, Dec. 29 1795, Jan. 31 1796, Isaac Onderdonk, Catlyntje Mabie.
- 3259 Aeltje, Jan. 11 1796, Feb. 10, Cornelius C. Haring, Marragrietje Blauvelt; Myndert Mabie, Aeltje Mabie.
- 3260 Sarah, Jan. 15 1796, Feb. 14, Abraham A. Cooper, Catrina Demarest.
- 3261 John, Feb. 1 1796, Feb. 24, Daniel Bell, Anna Gilbert.
- 3262 Abraham, Mar. 12 1796, Apr. 3, Cornelius Piterse, Jannetje Waldrom.
- 3263 Theunis Snyder, Mar. 10 1796, Apr. 3, John Isbester, Maria Snyder.
- 3264 Breghtje, Feb. 14 1796, Apr. 15, Nathaniel Nesbitt, Jane Blakely.
- 3265 Catrina, Mar. 7 1796, Apr. 15, Joseph Jourdan, Elshje Parsel; Marragrietje Parsel.
- 3266 Benjamin, Apr. 17 1796, May 1, Cornelius Blackledge, Rachel Powlesse; Benjamin Blackledge, Catlyntje Blackledge.
- 3267 John, Apr. 1 1796, May 1, Daniel Arijanse, Cristum Cole; Jan Arijanse, Effe Arijanse.
- 3268 Catrina, Mar. 27 1796, May 1, Thomas Tilt, Anna Maria Bell.
- 3269 Abraham, May 3 1796, May 29, Daniel Vervelen, Rachel Volk.
- 3270 Johannes, Apr. 24 1796, May 29, Barent Gurdener, Bregtje Terneur.
- 3271 Nicholas, Mar. 27 1796, May 29, Michael Cornelison jun'r, Rachel Baremore.

- 3272 Johannes, June 27 1796, July 21, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3273 Jan, Aug. 2 1796, Sept. 4, Frederic Blauvelt, Elizabeth Duryea; Jan Zabrisky, Marragrietje Zabrisky.
- 3274 Elizabeth, July 29 1796, Sept. 4, Petrus Mabie, Maria Bell; Henry Hendrix, Elizabeth Hendrix.
- 3275 John, Aug. 31 1796, Oct. 2, Abraham Debaen, Annetje Smith; John Debaen, Klaesje Debaen.
- 3276 Elizabeth, — [?], Nov. 9 1796, Cornelius Gisner, Catharine Concklin; Jacob Concklin, Elizabeth Concklin.
- 3277 Jacob, Sept. 27 1796, Nov. 9, David Concklin, Femmetje Concklin.
- 3278 Jacob, May 14 1796, Nov. 9, Jacob Concklin junr., Mary Quidore.
- 3279 John Gisner, Sept. 18 1796, Nov. 9, Jacob Concklin junr., Mary Quidore.
- 3280 Marragrietje, Oct. 11 1796, Nov. 13, Jacob Eckersen, Catrina Demarest; Staus Storm, Marragrietje Storm.
- 3281 Elizabeth, Oct. 19 1796, Dec. 7, Cornelius Leydekker, Marragrietje Concklin; Sarah Leydekker.
- 3282 Elbert Hegeman, Nov. 5 1796, Dec. 11, Daniel Onderdonk, Maria Concklin.
- 3283 Aeltje, Dec. 4 1796, Dec. 23, Jacobus Blauvelt, Rachel Hogenkamp; Cornelius Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt.
- 3284 Elizabeth, Dec. 11 1796, Jan. 1 1797, David Forcheur, Maria Weaver.
- 3285 Marte, Dec. 10 1796, Jan. 15 1797, Abraham Ferdon, Magdalena Powlesse; Marte Powlesse, Lydea Powlesse.
- 3286 Daniel, Jan. 6 1797, Jan. 29, Piter Westervelt, Catlyntje Westervelt; Jakobus Westervelt, Maria Westervelt.
- 3287 Benjamin, Jan. 9 1797, Jan. 29, Benjamin Blackledge, Deborah Westervelt; Benjamin Blackledge, Catlyntje Blackledge.
- 3288 Maria, Oct. 15 1796, Jan. 17 1797, William Jacox, Maria Banta.
- 3289 Marrtje, Jan. 19 1797, Feb. 12, Abraham Smith, junr., Marragrietje Snyder; Abraham Smith, Marrtje Smith.
- 3290 Catrina, Jan. 8 1797, Feb. 22, Abraham John Haring, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3291 Jan, Jan. 12 1797, Feb. 22, Cornelius I. Blauvelt, Elizabeth B. Haring; Reusje Haring.
- 3292 Maria, Oct. 15 1796, Feb. 26 1797, Lawrence Briggs, Elizabeth Wessels.
- 3293 Hendrick, Dec. 24 1796, Feb. 26 1797, Hendrick Wilkens, Rebecca Gross.
- 3294 David, Jan. 20 1797, Feb. 26, Abraham David Haring, Elizabeth Peek; Jan Ferdon, Marrtje Ferdon.
- 3295 Annartje, Feb. 11 1797, Mar. 8, Jacob P. Perry, Maria Van Weert; Jacobus Perry, Annartje Perry.
- 3296 Catrina, Feb. 4 1797, Mar. 12, David J. Blauvelt, Antje Sickles; Gerrit J. Blauvelt, Marrtje Blauvelt.
- 3297 Kobus, Feb. 18 1797, Mar. 22, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring; Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring.
- 3298 Rachel, Feb. 26 1797, Mar. 26, Fredericus G. Haring, Maria Smith; Jacobus Demarest, Rachel Demarest.
- 3299 Johannes, Feb. 28 1797, Mar. 26, Abraham G. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Johannes Johs. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
- 3300 Sanni, Mar. 30 1797, Apr. 30, Barent Piterse, Grietje Blauvelt; Grietje Waldrom.
- 3301 Jacob, Nov. 27 1796, May 11 1797, Samuel Sueden, Elizabeth Concklin.
- 3302 Mary, Apr. 22 1797, May 14, Gerrit Cozyne, Jane Van Aist.
- 3303 Breehje, May 2 1797, May 25, John D. Haring, Annetje Smith; Abraham Ferdon, Leentje Ferdon.
- 3304 Effe, May 4 1797, May 25, Richard Blanch, Catrin Verveleu; Thomas Blanch, Effe Blanch.
- 3305 Rensje, May 24 1797, June 21, Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Nagle.
- 3306 Annartje, May 22 1797, June 21, John Isebister, Ann Snyder.
- 3307 Andrew, May 11 1797, June 21, Andrias Van Orden, Elizabeth Town.
- 3308 Petrus, May 23 1797, June 21, John Zabrisky, Willimytje Westervelt.
- 3309 Hendrie, June 18 1797, June 25, Daniel A. Blauvelt, Jannetje Van Blarcom; Hendrie Blauvelt, Marragrietje Blauvelt.
- 3310 Henry, June 27 1797, July 9, Abraham Volk, Hendrikje Westervelt; Henry Volk, Maria Volk.
- 3311 Martyntje, June 25 1797, July 19, Cornelius C. Haring, Marragrietje Blauvelt; Cristiaen Blauvelt, Martyntje Blauvelt.
- 3312 John, July 7 1797, July 19, Casparus Wendel, Cornelia Blanch; John Blanch, Sarah Blanch.
- 3313 Catrina, July 3 1797, July 19, Daniel Ariyause, Maria Westervelt; John J. Nagle, Cornelia Nagle.
- 3314 Elizabeth, July 29 1797, Aug. 29, Peter Quidor, Maria Smith.
- 3315 Jacobus, Aug. 16 1797, Sept. 13, Abraham A. Haring, Marragrietje Bogert.
- 3316 Sara, July 17 1797, Oct. 11, John Walderom, Aeltje Onderdonk.
- 3317 Jacob, Aug. 21 1797, Oct. 15, Peter Post, Rachel Persel.
- 3318 Jannetje, Oct. 5 1797, Oct. 25, John A. Blauvelt, Cornelia Ariyause.
- 3319 Jannetje, Oct. 19 1797, Nov. 9, John Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Meyer; Isaac Delemarter, Jannetje Delemarter.
- 3320 Annaatje, Oct. 19 1797, Nov. 9, John Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Meyer; Isaac Delemarter, Jannetje Delemarter.
- 3321 David, Oct. 29 1797, Nov. 22, Isaac T. Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest.
- 3322 Rachel, Oct. 29 1797, Nov. 26, John Powlesse, Martynje Haring.
- 3323 Elizabeth, Oct. 26 1797, Nov. 26, Michael Hopper, Jannetje Camble; Jacob Woertendyck, Elizabeth Woertendyck.
- 3324 Aeltje, Nov. 16 1797, Dec. 6, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring; Cornelius Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt.
- 3325 Ann, Dec. 9 1797, Jan. 2 1798, John W. Elsworth, Sarah Hinton.
- 3326 Joost, Dec. 4 1797, Jan. 14 1798, James Demarest, Rachel Smith; Joost Demarest, Maria Demarest.
- 3327 Sara, Jan. 19 1798, Feb. 7, Cornelius G. Bogert, Sara Mabie.
- 3328 David, Jan. 19 1798, Feb. 7, John D. Nagel, Sara Mabie; David Nagle, Direkje Nagle.
- 3329 Cornelius, Jan. 17 1798, Feb. 7, Theunis Smith, Maria Smith; Cornelius Smith, Susanna Smith.
- 3330 Maria, Jan. 28 1798, Feb. 21, Isaac Tallman, Antje Smith.
- 3331 Femmitje, Jan. 13 1798, Feb. 11, Peter Willse, Femmitje Gisner; David Concklin, Femmitje Concklin.
- 3332 Elizabeth, Feb. 3 1798, Feb. 23, Gerrit Ariyause, Alida Vervelen.
- 3333 Elizabeth, Jan. 29 1798, Feb. 23, Johannes Ackerman, Sara Toers.
- 3334 Vrouwte, Feb. 28 1798, Mar. 25, Cornelius Smith junr., Susanna Mabie.
- 3335 Johannes, Mar. 18 1798, Apr. 8, Abraham Nagle, Jannetje Delemarter.
- 3336 Abram, Mar. 14 1798, Apr. 15, Jacob A. Blauvelt, Rachel Ackerman.
- 3337 Maria, Mar. 25 1798, Apr. 15, Cornelius Blauvelt, Jannetje Demarest; Jacob Gordenier, Maria Gordenier.
- 3338 Catrina, Mar. 22 1798, Apr. 29, John Camble, Tietje Vervelen.
- 3339 Marte, Apr. 22 1798, May 9, James Powlesse, Elizabeth Alyen; Marte Powlesse, Lydea Powlesse.
- 3340 Abram, Apr. 22 1798, May 13, Abram Quackenbos, Elizabeth Meyer; Cornelius Quackenbos, Elizabeth Quackenbos.
- 3341 Marragrietje, Apr. 11 1798, May 9, Joseph Jourdan, Aeltje Parsels.
- 3342 Teunis, May 9 1798, June 10, Johannes White, Breehje Depew; Teunis Van Dolsen Depew, Willimje Depew.
- 3343 Anny, May 27 1798, June 24, Thomas Tilt, Anna Maria [3343].
- 3344 Sara, May 28 1798, June 24, Roelof Stevens, Elizabeth [?] [3344].
- 3345 Johannes, June 24 1798, July 8, John Mabie, Maria Ferdon; Johannes Ferdon, Sophia Ferdon.
- 3346 Maria, June 17 1798, July 8, Samuel G. Verbryck, Heytje Remsen.
- 3347 William, June 7 1798, July 22, William Bell, Maria Mabie.
- 3348 Henry, June 24 1798, July 22, Daniel Bell, Anny Gilbert.
- 3349 Jannetje, July 17 1798, Aug. 5, Daniel Vervelen, Rachel Volk; Jacob Powlesse, Jannetje Powlesse.
- 3350 Petrus, July 9 1798, Aug. 5, Albert I. Zabrisky, Maria Westervelt.
- 3351 Andrew, Aug. 16 1798, Sept. 12, Nathaniel Nesbitt, Jane Bleakley.
- 3352 Bet, Aug. [?] 1798, Sept. 16 1798, Tom [servant of Hendrick Nagle], Suke his wife; Tom [servant of Maria Taleman], Pebe his wife.
- 3353 Tom, Dec. 18 1797, Sept. 16 1798, Tom [servant of Hendrick Nagle], Suke his wife; Tom [servant of Maria Taleman], Pebe his wife.
- 3354 Aeltje, Sept. 3 1798, Sept. 30, Peter Mascilles, Jannetje Duryea; Aeltje Blauvelt.
- 3355 Jannetje, Sept. 2 1798, Sept. 30, Frederic Blauvelt, Elizabeth Duryea; Jan Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 3356 Jannetje, Aug. 30 1798, Sept. 30, Barent Gordenier, Breehje Ternure.
- 3357 Gerret, Sept. 16 1798, Oct. 14, Abraham Eckerson, Catrina Smith; Jan Eckerson, Gerritje Eckerson.
- 3358 Jacob, Sept. 14 1798, Oct. 14, Daniel Ariyause, Cristina Cole; Jacob Cole, Cornelia Cole.
- 3359 Effe, Sept. 23 1798, Oct. 11, Thomas Blanch, junr., Elizabeth Cough; Thomas Blanch, Effe Blanch.

- 3360 Rachel, Oct. 14 1798, Oct. 28, David H. Blauvelt, Maria Haring; Fredericus Haring, Annetje Haring.
- 3361 Catrina, Nov. 10 1798, Dec. 8, David Edwards, Aeltje Isenman.
- 3362 Elizabeth, Nov. 10 1798, Dec. 23, Samuel Sueden, Elizabeth Conklin; Elizabeth Conklin.
- 3363 Fredericus, Dec. 15 1798, Jan. 1 1799, Petrus Van Orden, Margarietje Haring; Fredericus Haring, Annetje Haring.
- 3364 Elizabeth Gisner, Nov. 21 1798, Jan. 1 1799, David Concklin, Femmetje Concklin.
- 3365 Matthias, Feb. 1 1798, Jan. 1 1799, James Concklin, Hannah Hagens.
- 3366 Marian, Dec. 17 1798, Jan. 1 1799, George Mann, Helcum Alward; Marian Mann.
- 3367 Jannetje, Dec. 15 1794, Jan. 1 1799, Joseph Blauvelt, Maria Duryea; John Duryea, Maria Duryea.
- 3368 Cornelia, Jan. 9 1798, Feb. 6 1799, Cornelius I. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Haring; Peter Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3369 Philip, Dec. 18 1798, Feb. 6 1799, Abraham Servant, Annaatje Mabie; Philip Servant, Sarah Servant.
- 3370 Abraham, Jan. 12 1799, Feb. 6, Abraham Mabie juun., Sarah Demarest; Wyntje Mabie.
- 3371 Catrina, Jan. 11 1799, Feb. 6, David P. Haring, Tryntje Gerbrantse; Peter Haring, Catrina Haring.
- 3372 Elizabeth Earl, Jan. 16 1799, Feb. 20, Jacob Outwater, Elizabeth Haring; Thomas Outwater, Magdalene Outwater.
- 3373 Jacobus, Jan. 13 1799, Feb. 20, Abraham D. Haring, Elizabeth Peck.
- 3374 Rachel, Jan. 10 1799, Feb. 20, Abraham Kool, Annaatje Banta.
- 3375 Sara, Jan. 26 1799, Feb. 20, Abraham F. Haring, Margarietje Haring; Roelof Haring, Sara Haring.
- 3376 Elizabeth, Jan. 30 1799, Feb. 20, Daniel Vervalen, Annaatje Hauke.
- 3377 Aeltje, Jan. 29 1799, Feb. 24, Daniel C. Blauvelt, Maria Demarest; Cornelius Blauvelt, Aeltje Blauvelt.
- 3378 Elizabeth, Jan. 27 1799, Mar. 6, Frederic Parcel, Elizabeth Mabie.
- 3379 Hannah, Feb. 3 1799, Mar. 6, Martinus Blauvelt, Charlotte Lawrence; Gerrit Blauvelt, Annaatje Blauvelt.
- 3380 Cornelia, Feb. 18 1799, Mar. 25, Jacob Tallman, Margarietje Duryea; Cornelia Duryea.
- 3381 Frederic William, Mar. 5 1799, Mar. 25, Dr. Nicholas Slyp, Johanna Berghard.
- 3382 John Van Alost, Mar. 5 1799, Mar. 31, Gerrit Cosine, Jane Van Alost.
- 3383 William Siekles, Mar. 25 1799, Apr. 30, Martinus Hogenkamp, Aeltje Siekles; William Siekles, Marritje Siekles.
- 3384 Dick, Feb. 2 1799, Apr. 25 1799, Tom Smith, [no name].
- 3385 Dina, Mar. 18 1797, Apr. 25 1799, Tom Smith, [no name].
- 3386 Benjamin, Apr. 6 1799, May 13, Abraham Cuyper, Catrina Demarest.
- 3387 Peter, Mar. 15 1799, May 13, Jacob Concklin, Mary Quidor.
- 3388 Thomas, May 9 1799, May 25, Casparus Wendell, Cornelia Blanch; Richard Blanch, Catrina Blanch.
- 3389 Antje, May 25 1799, June 9, Jacob Perry, Maria Van Wert.
- 3390 David, May 5 1799, June 21, Dick Eckersen, Lea Bell; Sarah Bell.
- 3391 Antje, May 26 1799, June 21, Peter Quidor jun'r, Maria Smith.
- 3392 Sarah, Mar. 31 1799, June 23, Joshua Brush, Anna Gisner.
- 3393 Thomas, June 17 1799, July 7, Thomas Tilt, Anna Maria Bell.
- 3394 Aeltje, Aug. 16 1799, Sept. 1, Fredericus G. Haring, Maria Smith.
- 3395 Annetje, Sept. 2 1799, Sept. 19, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring; Fredericus Haring, Annetje Haring.
- 3396 Susanna, Sept. 25 1799, Oct. 26, Andres Van Orden, Elizabeth Town.
- 3397 Hendrick, Sept. 19 1799, Oct. 26, Peter C. Mabie, Maria Bell.
- 3398 Sarah, Oct. 18 1799, Nov. 10, Daniel J. Haring, Annaatje Smith; Johannes Haring, Sarah Haring.
- 3399 Cornelius, Oct. 23 1799, Nov. 10, Jacobus Smith, Elizabeth Perry; Cornelius Smith, Maria Smith.
- 3400 Abraham, Oct. 25 1799, Nov. 20, John Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Meyers; Abraham Nagle, Jannetje Delamarter.
- 3401 John, Oct. 26 1799, Nov. 24, Michael Bayard, Elisabeth Ackerman; John Ackerman, Lea Ackerman.
- 3402 Aeltje, Sept. 28 1799, Nov. 24, Jan Waldron, Aeltje Onderdonk.
- 3403 Nicholas, Nov. 17 1799, Dec. 22, Jonas Green, Margaret Benseu.
- 3404 Jacobus, Nov. 27 1799, Dec. 23, Abraham Debaen, Annetje Smith.
- 3405 Grietje, Dec. 4 1799, Dec. 26, David D. Blauvelt, Lena Fowler; Catrina Blauvelt.
- 3406 Lena, Dec. 9 1799, Dec. 26, Jacob J. Blauvelt, Maria Nagle.
- 3407 Abraham, Dec. 6 1799, Jan. 1 1800, Casparus Westervelt, Aeltje Blauvelt; Peter Musculus, Jannetje Musculus.
- 3408 Maria, Dec. 16 1799, Jan. 12 1800, John J. Westervelt; Myntje Nagle; Barent Nagle, Maria Nagle.
- 3409 Jacob, Nov. 18 1799, Jan. 12 1800, Jacob Eckersen, Anna Man.
- 3410 Grietje, Jan. 28 1800, Feb. 22, Gerrit Edwort, Susannah Verbruyck.
- 3411 Abraham, Feb. 4 1800, Feb. 22, Hendrick A. Blauvelt, Margaret Ecker.
- 3412 Grietje, Jan. 25 1800, Feb. 22, Elias Wite, Catrina Mabie; Johannes Brower, Grietje Brower.
- 3413 Aeltje, Feb. 15 [?], Jan. 5 1800, Abraham J. Haring, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3414 David, Feb. 23 1800, Apr. 2, David Haring, Maria Alyea.
- 3415 Thomas, Mar. 5 1800, Apr. 6, Thomas Dubois, Sarah Vervalen.
- 3416 Elizabeth, Mar. 24 1800, Apr. 29, Barent Naugle, Maria Westervelt.
- 3417 Hetty, Mar. 28 1800, May 29, Daniel Aryjause, Maria Westervelt.
- 3418 Sarah, Mar. 19 1800, May 29, Jan D. Nagle, Sally Mable.
- 3419 Simon, June 11 1800, June 30, Wandle Van Antwerp, Ann Smith.
- 3420 Jen, Feb. 20 1793, July 6 1800, Peter Ciseo, Dina Ciseo.
- 3421 Lena, Oct. [?] 1793, July 6 1800, Bill [—?], Suke [—?].
- 3422 Bill, July [?] 1799, July 2 1800, Bill [—?], Suke [—?].
- 3423 Jacobus, June 25 1800, July 29, Cornelius J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Haring; Jacobus Blauvelt, Rachel Hogenkamp.
- 3424 Marritje, June 27 1800, July 29, David Blauvelt, Antje Siekles; William Siekles, Marritje Siekles.
- 3425 Peter, June 27 1800, July 29, Peter Wise, Femmetje Gisner.
- 3426 Jacob, July 12 1800, July 31, Johannes Ferdou, Sophia Westervelt.
- 3427 Jacamytje, June 29 1800, July 31, Jacob Eckersen, Catrina Demarest; Cornelius Blauvelt, Jacamytje Blauvelt.
- 3428 Maria, July 7 1800, Aug. 3, Peter D. Haring, Maria Haring.
- 3429 Cornelia, July 2 1800, Aug. 3, Teunis Depew, Willemte Bogert.
- 3430 Cornelius, July 9 1800, Aug. 27, Cornelius C. Haring, Grietje Blauvelt; Cornelius Haring.
- 3431 Elizabeth, Aug. 7 1800, Sept. 14, Michael Sullier, Maria Bogert.
- 3432 Tom, Mar. 2 1790, Sept. 14 1800, Peter Ciseo, Dine Ciseo.
- 3433 Tom, Apr. 18 1795, Sept. 14 1800, Bill [—?], Suke [—?].
- 3434 Charles, May 15 1797, Sept. 14 1800, Bill [—?], Suke [—?].
- 3435 Grietje, Sept. 17 1800, Oct. 12, Cornelius G. Bogert, Sarah Mabie.
- 3436 Suke, Sept. 24 1800, Oct. 12, Tom [servant of Barent Nagle], Phoebe [servant of Jan Huyler]; Tom [servant of Maria Taulman], Suke [servant of Peter Bogert].
- 3437 Jennet, Sept. 15 1800, Oct. 12, Martin Blauvelt, Charlott Lawrence.
- 3438 Annaatje, Sept. 28 1800, Oct. 26, Daniel Vervelen, Rachel Volk; Annaatje Volk.
- 3439 Rachel, Sept. 11 1800, Nov. 9, John Wight, Bregot Depue; Piter Depue, Rachel Depue.
- 3440 Wyntje, Oct. 15 1800, Dec. 17, Abraham Servant, Annaatje Mabie; Wyntje Mabie.
- 3441 William, Nov. 11 [?], Nov. 1 1800, Isaac Hoffmire, Catharine Crouter.
- 3442 Lena, Nov. 3 1800, Dec. 26, Cornelius Peterse, Jannetje Waldron.
- 3443 Cornelia, Nov. 13 1800, Dec. 26, Petrus G. Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3444 John, Nov. 28 1800, Jan. 1 1801, Gerrit Eckerson, Annaatje Hogenkamp; John Eckerson, Gerritje Eckerson.
- 3445 Maria Sarah, Nov. 9 1800, Jan. 5 1801, Nicholas Slyp, Johanna Berrenhart.
- 3446 Mary Ann, Dec. 11 1800, Jan. 16 1801, Daniel Bell, Anny Gilbert.
- 3447 Peter, Sept. 5 1800, Jan. 16 1801, Abraham A. Mabie, Sarah Demarest.
- 3448 Marya, Dec. 31 1800, Jan. 25 1801, Thomas Tilt, Anna Marya Bell.
- 3449 Annaatje, Jan. 9 1801, Feb. 8, Abraham P. Ackerman, Margriete Holderom; William Holderom, Margriete [—?].
- 3450 John, Jan. 26 1801, Feb. 18, Peter Quidor, Maria Smith.
- 3451 Phemije, Jan. 24 1801, Mar. 4, David Conklin, Phemietje Conklin.
- 3452 Samuel, Dec. 15 1800, Mar. 4 1801, Samuel Sueden, Elisabeth Conklin.
- 3453 John, Jan. 26 1801, Mar. 8, Abraham Haring, Elizabeth Peck; John Haring, Annaatje Haring.
- 3454 Maria, Feb. 28 1801, Mar. 8, John Nagel, Cornelia Arisane.
- 3455 Gorge, Feb. 22 1801, Mar. 22, Gerrit Cosine, Jahn Van Alost.

- 3448 James, Mar. 7 1801, Mar. 27, David Edwards, Aaltje Iserman.
 3457 Sarah, Mar. 5 1801, Apr. 5, William Declark, Elisabeth Haring; Daniel Declark, Sarah Declark.
 3458 Johannus, Apr. 11 1801, Apr. 25, Cornelius J. Blauvelt, Jacumytje Demarest.
 3459 John Haring, Apr. 4 1801, May 6, Dr. Jacob Outwater, Elizabeth Haring; John Haring, Jannetje Haring.
 3460 Koff, Dec. 23 1800, May 10, 1801, Joe Smit, Cate Haring.
 3461 Elizabeth, Apr. 24 1801, May 25, John DeGrauw, Maria Duryen; Leendert DeGrauw, Elizabeth DeGrauw.
 3462 John, May 16 1801, June 8, Gerrit I. Blauvelt, Marritje Sickles; Johannes Jse. Blauvelt.
 3463 Hannah, Dec. 10 1799, June 19 1801, James Conklin, Hannah Hagens.
 3464 David, May 8 1801, June 19, George Mann junr., Helena Allward.
 3465 Edward, June 2 1801, July 5, Gerrit Eckersen, Aunatje Eckersen.
 3466 Teunis, June 26 1801, July 30, John T. Blauvelt, Rachel Dobbs.
 3467 William, June 18 1801, July 30, James Graham, Sarah Servant.
 3468 Cornelius, July 21 1801, Aug. 2, Abraham Eckersen, Catrina Smith.
 3469 Elizabeth, May 13 1801, Aug. 12, Jacob Concklin, Maria Quidor.
 3470 Sarah, July 20 1801, Aug. 12, Daniel A. Blauvelt, Jannetje Van Blerkom.
 3471 John, July 19 1801, Aug. 12, Samuel G. Verbryck, Heyltje Remsen.
 3472 Triontje, July 19 1801, Aug. 16, John Meyer, Rebecca Duryen; Jacob Blauvelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
 3473 Lena, July 28 1801, Aug. 26, John H. Blauvelt, Maria Verveelen.
 3474 John, Sept. 8 1801, Sept. 27, Jan A. Blauvelt, Cornelia Aryanse; Jan Aryanse, Elje Aryanse.
 3475 Maria, Sept. 9 1801, Sept. 27, Thomas Dubois, Sarah Vervalen.
 3476 Isaac, [?] 12 1801, Oct. 22, Abraham Nagle, Jannetje Delemarter.
 3477 Sarah Remsen, Aug. 22 1801, Oct. 22, George Onderdonek, Marragrietje Smith.
 3478 Sarah, Sept. 4 1801, Oct. 22, Andreas Van Orden, Elizabeth Town.
 3479 Isaac Dutcher, Aug. 4 1801, Oct. 22, Abigael Hendrix; John Hendrix, Margaret Hendrix.
 3480 Josiph, Aug. 17 1801, Nov. 8, Rynier Dubois, Elizabeth Quidor; Elsie Jordan.
 3481 Gerrit, Oct. 31 1801, Nov. 18, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring.
 3482 Isaac, Oct. 13 1801, Nov. 22, Isaac G. Blauvelt, Deborah Fowler; Gerrit I. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
 3483 Breehje, Nov. 5 1801, Dec. 2, David Fowler, Rachel Blauvelt; Gilbert Fowler, Breehje Fowler.
 3484 Jacobus, Nov. 8 1801, Dec. 2, David C. Blauvelt, Maria Demarest; Jacobus Demarest, Rachel Demarest.
 3485 Henry, Oct. 1 1801, Dec. 5, Joseph Perry, Annaatje Ferdon.
 3486 Maria, Dec. 8 1801, Dec. 26, Barent J. Nagie, Maria Westervelt.
 3487 Johannis, Jan. 2 1802, Feb. 16, Johannis Ackerman, Sarah Teuse; Peter Ackerman, Marye Ackerman.
 3488 Catrina, Nov. 19 1801, Feb. 16 1802, Barent Pieterse, Grietje Blauvelt.
 3489 John, Jan. 3 1802, Mar. 12, John Waldron, Aeltje Onderdonek.
 3490 John, Dec. 8 1801, Mar. 12 1802, John Parsie, Margaret Haring.
 3491 David, Feb. 20 1802, Mar. 21, Isaac Tallman, Antje Smith; David Smith, Cornelia Smith.
 3492 Heyltje, Feb. 26 1802, Mar. 31, Garret Edwards, Susanna Verbryck; Samuel G. Verbryck, Heyltje Verbryck.
 3493 Johannus, Feb. 18 1802, Mar. 31, Garret Bogert, Maria Haring; John G. Bogert, Catrina Bogert.
 3494 Jacob, Mar. 15 1802, Apr. 4, John Mabie, Maria Ferdon.
 3495 Jacob, Mar. 13 1802, Apr. 5, Abraham Cole, Rachel Banta.
 3496 Abraham Lent, Mar. 15 1802, Apr. 17, Isaac Blanch, Sara Blauvelt; Abraham Lent, Sara Lent.
 3497 Annaatje, Mar. 18 1802, Apr. 17, Jacobus Smith, Elizabeth Perry; Jacobus Perry, Annaatje Perry.
 3498 Hendrick, Feb. 14 1802, Apr. 17, Barent Gordenier, Breehje Terneur.
 3499 Gerrit, Feb. 21 1802, Apr. 17, Johannus White, Breehje Depew.
 3500 William, Feb. 12 1802, May 30, Abraham Parsel, Annaatje Gordenier.
 3501 Elias, Apr. 5 1802, May 30, Cornelius Kent, Antje Stagge.
 3502 Cornelius, May 16 1802, June 7, Petrus Haring, Maria Haring.
 3503 Maria, Apr. 22 1802, June 7, David P. Haring, Lydia Zabricky; Petrus Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
 3504 Isaac, May 21 1802, June 20, Peter Smith, Cristina Demarest; Isaac Smith, Rachel Smith.
 3505 Cornelius, June 1 1802, June 20, Cornelius Holdrein, Marragrietje Servant.
 3506 Johannus, May 22 1802, June 20, Daniel Vervalen, Annaatje Randle.
 3507 Esther, May 4 1802, June 20, John Hogan, Sarah Brower; Ester Brower.
 3508 Dolphus, Dec. 24 1801, June 26 1802, Peter G. Smith, Elisabeth Livingston; Gerrit Smith.
 3509 Elizabeth, May 28 1802, July 11, Cornelius C. Haring, Marragrietje Blauvelt.
 3510 Hendrick, June 16 1802, July 23, Daniel Van Veelen, Rachel Volk.
 3511 Hendrick, June 28 1802, July 25, Hendrick A. Blauvelt, Marragrietje Eckersen; Hendrick Hendrix, Elisabeth Hendrix.
 3512 Sarah Maria, Mar. 30 1797, Aug. 17 1802, Ichabod Sayrs, Catrina Van Kleck.
 3513 Catherina Covenhoven, July 2 1800, Aug. 17, 1802, Ichabod Sayrs, Catrina Van Kleck.
 3514 Jacob, Aug. 11 1802, Sept. 1, Jacob Perry, Maria Van Weert.
 3515 Jacob, Aug. 2 1802, Sept. 5, Peter Wistie, Femmitje Gieser.
 3516 Cornelius, Sept. 4 1802, Oct. 4, Petrus C. Mabie, Maria Bell.
 3517 Cornelius, Sept. 27 1802, Oct. 11, Wendell Van Autwerp, Annaatje Smith; Cornelius Corns, Smith, Maria Smith.
 3518 Grietje, Oct. 3 1802, Nov. 10, Frederick Haring, Maria Smith; Jacob Blauvelt, Grietje Blauvelt.
 3519 Joseph, Sept. 23 1802, Nov. 10, John Blauvelt, Sarah Piterzen.
 3520 Elizabeth, Sept. 25 1802, Nov. 10, Hendrick Nagle, Catrina Quackenbos; John Quackenbos, Elizabeth Quackenbos.
 3521 Elizabeth, Oct. 11 1802, Nov. 10, Thomas Tilt, Anna Maria Bell.
 3522 Lea, Oct. 17 1802, Nov. 14, Hendrick Vervalen, Cornelia Nagle; Isaac Nagle, Lea Nagle.
 3523 Peter, Sept. 20 1802, Nov. 14, Garret Onderdonek junr., Hannah Felter.
 3524 Rachel, Oct. 13 1802, Nov. 24, Peter P. Depew, Marragrietje Depew; Peter Depew, Rachel Depew.
 3525 John, Oct. 10 1802, Nov. 21, Isaac Hoffmyer, Catrina Crowter.
 3526 Catrina, Oct. 26 1802, Dec. 25, David Brower junr., Sarah Palmer.
 3527 Sarah, Oct. 26 1802, Dec. 25, John R. Van Houten, Maria Brower.
 3528 Jannetje, Dec. 10 1802, Jan. 1 1803, Jacobus Powlesen, Elizabeth Alyea; Johannus Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
 3529 Joseph, Dec. 12 1802, Jan. 22 1803, Joseph Jordan, Aeltje Parcel.
 3530 Catlyntje, Dec. 22 1802, Jan. 22 1803, Daniel Van Schyven, Maria Blackledge; Benjamin Blackledge, Catlyntje Blackledge.
 3531 Lydia, Feb. 17 1803, Mar. 6, Stephanus Powles, Catrina Blauvelt; Marte Powles, Lydia Powles.
 3532 Arie, Dec. 28 1802, Mar. 6 1803, Martin Blauvelt, Charlott Lawrence; Gerrit Blauvelt, Annaatje Blauvelt.
 3533 Gerrit, Jan. 4 1803, Apr. 2, Peter Quidor, Maria Smith; Gerrit Smith, Antje Line.
 3534 Jaekke, Mar. 3 1803, Apr. 11, Petrus Muselius, Jannetje Duryen; Muselius Clendenen, Elizabeth Clendenen.
 3535 Abraham, Mar. 24 1803, Apr. 20, Richard Blanch, Catrina Vervalen; Abraham Vervalen, Susanna Vervalen.
 3536 Annetje, Mar. 12 1803, Apr. 24, Teunis Smith, Maria Smith; John D. Haring, Annetje Haring.
 3537 Catlyntje, Mar. 25 1803, Apr. 24, Thomas Dubois, Sarah Vervalen.
 3538 Peter, Jan. 26 1803, Apr. 15, Jacob Woolsey, Sara Helt.
 3539 John, Apr. 22 1803, May 25, John Jacob Blauvelt, Marya Myers.
 3540 Rachel, May 8 1803, May 29, John J. Demarest, Elizabeth Blanch; James Demarest, Rachel Demarest.
 3541 Elizabeth, Apr. 7 1803, May 29, Abraham Ackerman, Marragrietje Huldrein; Albert Ackerman, Elizabeth Ackerman.
 3542 Henry, May 22 1803, June 19, John Green, Sara Myers.
 3543 Annetje, June 7 1803, June 19, Harman Thallman, Hester Bogert.
 3544 John, Mar. 24 1803, June 19, David Concklin, Femmitje Gieser.
 3545 Jin, June 20 1803, July 17, Bill [servant of Johannus Blauvelt], Suke [servant of Johannus Blauvelt].
 3546 Jack, Jan. 17 1802, July 17 1803, [no name], Phebe [servant of Jacob Perry].

- 3547 John Graham, May 29 1803, July 27, Adolphus Smith, Elizabeth Graham; Ester Graham.
- 3548 Abraham, June 14 1803, July 28, Abraham Cooper, Catrina Demarest.
- 3549 Frances Ellis [no date], Aug. 13 1803, Dr. Jacob Outwater, Elizabeth Haring; Thomas Outwater, Frances Ellis.
- 3550 Maria, July 28 1803, Aug. 13, John C. Smith, Effie Blanch; Teunis Smith, Maria Smith.
- 3551 David, Aug. 1 1803, Aug. 13, Samuel Taylor, Sarah Doremus.
- 3552 Peter, July 1 1803, Sept. 7, Daniel Bell, Ann Gilbert.
- 3553 Maria, Aug. 12 1803, Sept. 11, John Powlesson, Martijntje Haring.
- 3554 Lea, Aug. 11 1803, Sept. 11, Matthew A. Concklin, Marriagrietje Nagle.
- 3555 Esther, July 17 1799, Aug. 28 1803, William G. Weeder, Elizabeth Eckerson.
- 3556 Thomas, Oct. 3 1802, Aug. 28 1803, William G. Weeder, Elizabeth Eckerson.
- 3557 Phebe, Oct. 12 1802, Aug. 28 1803, Abraham Allen, Sarah Foster.
- 3558 Elizabeth, Mar. 28 1803, Aug. 28, Garret Eckerson junr., Aeltje Meyers.
- 3559 Henry, Apr. 20 1803, Aug. 28, Guiliam Bartolf, Elsie Van Dervoort.
- 3560 David, Aug. 24 1803, Sept. 16, Barent J. Nagle, Maria Westervelt.
- 3561 Peggy Kennedy, Nov. 23 1801, Sept. 16 1803, James Concklin, Hannah Hagens; Elias Kennedy, Maria Kennedy.
- 3562 Jacob, July 4 1803, Sept. 23, John Concklin, Hannah Speer.
- 3563 Marritje, Aug. 2 1803, Oct. 19, George Onderdonk, Marriagrietje Smith.
- 3564 Henry, Oct. 10 1803, Oct. 24, William Palmer, Catherine Smith; Henry Palmer, Hannah Palmer.
- 3565 Sarah, Sept. 29 1803, Oct. 23, Albert Bogert, Catlyntje Westervelt.
- 3566 John, Oct. 11 1803, Nov. 6, Roelof Verbyryck, Maria Haring; John Ryker, Marriagrietje Ryker.
- 3567 Maria, Nov. 15 1803, Dec. 3, Jacob T. Eckerson, Maria Alijea; Thomas Eckerson, Maria Eckerson.
- 3568 Edward, Nov. 25 1803, Dec. 18, Michael Salyer, Maria Bogart.
- 3569 Elizabeth, Nov. 15 1803, Jan. 4 1804, John S. Wood, Geertje Van Orden; Elizabeth Van Orden.
- 3570 Vrouwte, Nov. 20 1803, Jan. 8 1804, Dirick Declark, Marriagrietje Sarvant; Vrouwte Rouine.
- 3571 Maria, Dec. 20 1803, Jan. 18 1804, Jacob 1. Blauvelt, Rachel Blanch; Maria Blauvelt.
- 3572 Grietje, Nov. 23 1803, Feb. 2 1804, Abraham Eckerson, Catharina Smith.
- 3573 Cornelius, Dec. 23 1803, Feb. 5 1804, Andrew Peterson, Janneje Blauvelt.
- 3574 Ellinor, Jan. 27 1804, Feb. 15, John Hogen, Sarah Brower.
- 3575 Isaac, Jan. 23 1804, Feb. 19, Johannes Haring, Margeret Blauvelt; Isaac Haring, Maria Haring.
- 3576 Feumittje, Jan. 17 1804, Feb. 27, John Waldron, Aaltje Onderdonk.
- 3577 Henderick, Feb. 3 1804, Mar. 9, Isaac Blanch, Sara Blauvelt; Joseph Blauvelt, Margriete Blauvelt.
- 3578 Mary Haring, Feb. 20 1804, Mar. 18, James Demarest, Elisebeth Haring.
- 3579 Cornelious, Feb. 17 1804, Mar. 18, Garrit Eckerson, Annatje Hogencamp; Cornelious Blauvelt, Aitje Blauvelt.
- 3580 Maryan, Dec. 3 1803, Mar. 23 1804, Jacob Concklin junr., Mary Quidore.
- 3581 Marten, Feb. 3 1804, Mar. 28, John Pierson, Peggy Hagens.
- 3582 Abraham, Nov. 23 1804, Apr. 1, Joseph Blauvelt, Tyne Blauvelt.
- 3583 Janije, Jan. 2 1804, Apr. 8, Peter Mabye, Junije Hendriese; Maria Onderdonk.
- 3584 Elisebeth, Dec. 26 1803, Apr. 8 1804, Jacobus Blauvelt, Angenije Graham.
- 3585 Cornelius, Apr. 31 1804, May 5, David Blauvelt, Mary Demarest; Cornelius Blauvelt, Aeltje Haring.
- 3586 Isaac, Apr. 18 1804, May 21, John H. Blauvelt, Maria Vervelen.
- 3587 Rachel, May 5 1804, June 3, Daniel A. Vervelen, Rachel Volk.
- 3588 Phebe Ann, May 1 1804, May 29, Samuel Sneed, Elizabeth Concklin.
- 3589 Hoytje, Feb. 9 1804, June 15, [no name], Angenietje Verbyryck.
- 3590 John, June 1 1804, June 15, Peter D. Haring, Maria Haring.
- 3591 Treyntje, June 19 1804, July 15, Abraham Quackenbos, Elizabeth Meyer; John Blauvelt, Catrina Meyer.
- 3592 Ann Dinham, July 3 1804, July 25, Elbert I. Haring, Rachel Rose.
- 3593 Dibby, June 11 1804, June [?] 25, Hendrick Westervelt, Jenny Arijanse.
- 3594 Elizabeth, July 30 1804, Aug. 22, Isaac Hofmeyer, Catherine Crouter.
- 3595 Ellenor, June 12 1804, Aug. 12, Abraham Persel, Annaatje Gordinier.
- 3596 Maria, Aug. 11 1804, Sept. 5, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring; David D. Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3597 Abraham, Aug. 12 1804, Sept. 5, Cornelius Blauvelt, Annaatje Zabrisky; Marriagrietje Smith.
- 3598 Jenny, Aug. 11 1804, Sept. 5, Daniel Vervelen, Annaatje Randle; Jinty Vervelen.
- 3599 Cornelius, Aug. 4 1804, Sept. 9, Cornelius Kent, Antje Starg.
- 3600 Deetje, Aug. 21 1804, Sept. 9, John T. Nangle, Cornelia Arijanse.
- 3601 Martijntje, Aug. 10 1804, Sept. 20, Frederick Blauvelt, Elizabeth Duryee; Barent Waldron, Martijntje Waldron.
- 3602 Elizabeth, Oct. 4 1804, Oct. 23, Abraham Lafoy, Dirkje Wanemaker.
- 3603 Fredericus, Nov. 4 1804, Nov. 28, Abraham F. Haring, Marriagrietje Haring; Fredericus Haring, Annitje Haring.
- 3604 Jannetje, Nov. 24 1804, Dec. 15, John Blauvelt, Sarah Petersen; Cornelius Piterson, Jannetje Piterson.
- 3605 Santje, Oct. 23 1804, Dec. 15, Albert Pitersen, Jannetje Eckerson.
- 3606 Wyntje, Dec. 16 1804, Dec. [?] 10, David P. Haring, Lydia Zabrisky; Hendrie Zabrisky, Wyntje Zabrisky.
- 3607 Jannetje, [?] 23 1804, Dec. 25, Stephen Paulisson, Catrina Blauvelt; Johannes J. Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 3608 Rachel, Nov. 19 1804, Dec. 25, Peter Perry, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
- 3609 Frederic Blauvelt, Dec. 12 1804, Jan. 3 1805, Frederick Mabie, Catharine Devoe; Frederic Blauvelt, Ann Mabie.
- 3610 Jacobus Perry, Dec. 5 1804, Jan. 6 1805, Jacobus Smith, Elizabeth Perry; Jacobus Perry, Annaatje Demarest.
- 3611 Elizabeth, Dec. 22 1804, Jan. 17 1805, Daniel T. Haring, Annatje Smith; Sarah Smith.
- 3612 Peggy, Sept. 30 1804, Jan. 20 1805, Stephen Hagens, Maria Sneed.
- 3613 Jane, Jan. 4 1805, Jan. 27, Alexander Montgomery, Agnes Mulligan.
- 3614 Catlyntje, Jan. 3 1805, Jan. 31, Thomas Dubois, Sarah Vervelen.
- 3615 Gerrit, Jan. [?] 22 1805, Feb. 17, Daniel Arijanse, Maria Westervelt.
- 3616 Jacobus Perry, Jan. 25 1805, Feb. 27, Jan H. Banta, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Jacobus Perry, Annaatje Perry.
- 3617 Maria, Jan. 22 1805, Mar. 3, John A. Haring, Brechje Ferdon; Roelof Verbyryck, Maria Verbyryck.
- 3618 Samuel, Feb. 15 1805, Mar. 3, Samuel Taylor, Sarah Doremus.
- 3619 Maria, Dec. 26 1804, Mar. 3 1805, Wandel Van Antwerp, Annaatje Smith.
- 3620 Nicolaas, Feb. 23 1805, Mar. 20, Charles Shoemaker, Rebecca Klauson.
- 3621 John, Apr. 1 1805, May 1, Hendrick Montagnie, Rachel Nagle; John Nagle, Sarah Nagle.
- 3622 Tom, Mar. 22 1805, May 5, Bill [— ?], Suke [— ?].
- 3623 Abraham, Apr. 8 1805, May 5, Isaac Cole, Lena Pitersen.
- 3624 Mary, Mar. 15 1805, May 5, Henry Cole, Mary Fine.
- 3625 James, Apr. 25 1805, May 19, Samuel G. Verbyryck, Heyltje Remsen.
- 3626 Isaac, Apr. 20 1805, May 26, Nicholas Blauvelt, Hester Graham.
- 3627 Wyntje Lent, Apr. 25 1805, May 26, Adolphus Smith, Elizabeth Graham; Wyntje Smith.
- 3628 Rachel, May 15 1805, June 3, David C. Blauvelt, Maria Demarest; James Demarest, Rachel Demarest.
- 3629 Maria, Mar. 1 1805, June 3, Isaac Vervelen, Margaret Myers.
- 3630 Rensje, May 7 1805, June 7, Garrit I. Haring, Elizabeth Eckerson; Rensje Eckerson.
- 3631 Rachel, May 26 1805, June 16, Casper Wandie, Cornelia Blanch; Jacob Blauvelt, Rachel Blauvelt.
- 3632 Elizabeth, Mar. 5 1805, June 16, Isaac Woolsey, Abijael Hendrix.
- 3633 Johannis, June 7 1805, June 30, Gerrit Bogert, Maria Haring; John G. Bogert, Catrina Bogert.
- 3634 Elizabeth, July 10 1805, July 29, Gerrit Edwards, Susanna Verbyryck.
- 3635 Margaret, Feb. 17 1805, Aug. 1, Leonard Rice, Elizabeth Sneed.
- 3636 John Lewis, July 21 1805, Aug. 11, Garret Cosine, Jane Van Alst. [Perhaps this and the following should be one name, viz.: "John Lewis Van Kleeck."]
- 3637 Van Kleeck, July 24 1805, Aug. 11, Garret Cosine, Jane Van Alst.
- 3638 Sara, July 22 1805, Aug. 11, Cornelius Haring, Elizabeth Salyer; Johannis Haring, Sara Haring.

- 3629 Peggy, June 29 1805, Aug. 24, Abraham Waldrom, Elizabeth Crum; Cornelius Haldrom, Grietje Haldrom.
- 3630 William, Aug. 11 1805, Aug. 24, Andrias Piterse, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 3631 William, [no date], Aug. 24 1805, John Waldrom, Aeltje Onderdonck.
- 3642 John, July 29 1805, Aug. 24, John I. Haring, Margaret Blauvelt; John I. Blauvelt, Claesje Blauvelt.
- 3643 Catrina, June 8 1805, Aug. 22, Hendrick Nagel, Catrina Smith.
- 3644 John, Aug. 21 1805, Sept. 4, Cornelius Doremus Hester Brower; Peggy Van Houten.
- 3645 Isaac, Aug. 4 1805, Sept. 8, Peter Willsey, Femmitje Gisner.
- 3646 Catrina, Aug. 24 1805, Sept. 18, Abraham Stag, Catlyntje Delanater; Catrina Delanater.
- 3647 Charlotte, Aug. 26 1805, Sept. 22, John Green, Sarah Meyer.
- 3648 John, Aug. 14 1805, Oct. 13, Matthias Concklin, Margaret Naugle.
- 3649 Catrina, Sept. 16 1805, Oct. 13, Cornelius I. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3650 Maria, Sept. 19 1805, Oct. 25, Abraham I. Haring, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3651 Isaac, Sept. 17 1805, Oct. 27, David Brower jun'r, Sally Palmer.
- 3652 Sophia, Sept. 28 1805, Oct. 27, Albert Bogert, Catlyntje Westervelt.
- 3653 Letty, Sept. 22 1805, Oct. 27, Martin Blauvelt, Charlotte Lawrence.
- 3654 Kobus, Oct. 16 1805, Nov. 1, John I. Blauvelt, Maria Meyer.
- 3655 Elizabeth, [no date], Nov. 10 1805, John Demarest, Elizabeth Blanch.
- 3656 Maria, Oct. 12 1805, Nov. 10, Arie Miller, Maria Ackerman.
- 3657 Abraham, Nov. 4 1805, Dec. 17, Abraham David Haring, Elizabeth Peck.
- 3658 Peter, Dec. 19 1805, Jan. 26 1806, Gerrit Van Blarcom, Maria Hopper.
- 3659 Elandor Cornelison, Dec. 18 1805, Jan. 26 1806, Cornelius J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Elandor Van Houten.
- 3660 Catrina, Jan. 19 1806, Feb. 19, William De Clark, Elizabeth Haring; Petrus Haring, Catrina Haring.
- 3661 Elizabeth Van Houten, Feb. 5 1806, Feb. 23, Abraham Nagle, Jannetje Delanater; John Van Houten, Elizabeth Vervalen.
- 3662 Caty, Jan. 1 1806, Feb. 23, Dirick Declark, Marragrietje Servant.
- 3663 Mary Ann, Jan. 31 1806, Mar. 14, [no name], Ann Mabie; Fredericus Blauvelt, Mary Ann Mabie.
- 3664 Jane Sickles, Feb. 14 1806, Mar. 19, Jacob Outwater, Elizabeth Haring; John Haring, Jane Haring.
- 3665 Peggy Ann, Sept. 1 1805, Mar. 19 1806, David Concklin, Femmitje Concklin.
- 3666 Barnes Bennet, Jan. 10 1806, Mar. 19, George Quidor, Rachel Bennet.
- 3667 Phebe, Jan. 19 1806, Mar. 19, Jacob Concklin jun'r, Mary Quidor.
- 3668 Cornelius, Mar. 6 1806, Apr. 6, Jacobus Haldrom, Marragrietje Demarest; Cornelius Haldrom, Marragrietje Haldrom.
- 3669 Cornelius, Feb. 21 1806, Mar. 27, Abraham Cole, Annatje Banta.
- 3670 Paulus, Mar. 8 1806, Apr. 6, John Powles, Martynje Haring.
- 3671 Maria Eckersen, Apr. 18 1806, May 18, Gerrit C. Smith, Rebecca Tallman.
- 3672 James William, Feb. 9 1806, May 11, [no name], Catrina Bell; Maria Carson.
- 3673 John, Feb. 17 1806, May 11, John Haring, Geertje Bogert; Sarah Bogert.
- 3674 John, Apr. 25 1806, May 26, Daniel Anderson, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 3675 Peter, May 3 1806, June 8, Peter D. Haring, Maria Haring.
- 3676 John, June 1 1806, June 22, Stephen Powles, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 3677 John, Mar. 20 1806, July 6, William McCan, Margaret Eckersen.
- 3678 Maria, July 17 1806, July 30, John C. Smith, Effie Blanch.
- 3679 Cornelia, Aug. 27 1806, Sept. 10, Abraham J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Merselis; John A. Blauvelt, Cornelia Arijanse.
- 3680 Jacobus, Aug. 27 1806, Sept. 14, Abraham Eckersen, Catrina Smith; Jacobus Smith, Elizabeth Smith.
- 3681 John, Sept. 14 1806, Oct. 12, Isaac Vervalen, Margaret Myers.
- 3682 Jannetje, Oct. 6 1806, Oct. 9, John Blauvelt, Sarah Piterse; Cornelius Piterse, Jannetje Piterse.
- 3683 Elizabeth Jackson, Sept. 27 1806, Oct. 26, Abraham Smith, Marragrietje Snyder.
- 3684 John, June 28, 1806, Oct. 26, Isaac Willsey, Abigail Hendrix.
- 3685 Hendrick, Sept. 12 1806, Oct. 26, John H. Blauvelt, Maria Vervalen.
- 3686 William Gilbert, Oct. 1 1806, Nov. 9, Daniel Bell, Ann Gilbert.
- 3687 Kobus, Nov. 20 1806, Dec. 21, Bernardus Vervalen, Sarah Nagle; Cornelius Vervalen, Sarah Vervalen.
- 3688 Gerrit, Nov. 8 1806, Dec. 3, Fredericus G. Haring, Maria Nagle.
- 3689 Eleanor, Dec. 9 1806, Jan. 1 1807, Daniel A. Vervalen, Rachel Volk; Gerrit Arijanse, Alder Arijanse.
- 3690 Mary Ann, Dec. 11 1806, Jan. 2 1807, Fredericus Mabie, Catrina Devoc.
- 3691 John, Jan. 4 1807, Jan. [?], Alexander Montgomery, Agnes Melegen.
- 3692 Maria, Oct. 8 1806, Jan. 11 1807, Michael Salyer junr., Catrina Perry.
- 3693 Catrina, Nov. 1 1806, Jan. 11 1807, John Blauvelt, Marragrietje Perry.
- 3694 Mary, Jan. 1 1807, Jan. 21, John J. Van Houten, Elizabeth Verveelen.
- 3695 Elisabeth, Jan. 15 1807, Feb. 8, William Nagel, Catharina Blauvelt.
- 3696 Abraham, Jan. 13 1807, Feb. 8, Peter Smith, Thine Demarest; Abraham Demarest, Margeret Demarest.
- 3697 Hannah, Feb. 14 1807, Mar. 6, John Hogan, Sarah Brouwer.
- 3698 Jacob, Feb. 2 1807, Mar. 6, Cornelius Kent, Anna Stag.
- 3699 John Graham, Feb. 20 1807, Mar. 17, Nicholas Blauvelt Hester Graham.
- 3700 Elisabeth, Dec. 12 1806, Feb. 13 1787,* Abraham Parsel, Annatye Gardeneur.
- 3701 John,† Jan. 4 —, Feb. 13 1787,* Alexander Montgomery, Agness Melegen.
- 3702 Thomas, Mar. 7 1807, April 8, Isaac Blanch, Sarah Blauvelt.
- 3703 Catrina, [?] 22 1807, Apr. 12, Andries Piterse, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 3704 John, Mar. 18 1807, Apr. 12, Henry Hennion, Rebecca Palmer.
- 3705 David, Dec. 9 1806, Apr. 22 1807, John Pearsal, Margaret Hagens.
- 3706 John, Mar. 18 1806, Apr. 22 1807, Steven Hagens, Mary Sneed.
- 3707 Edward, Apr. 1 1806, Apr. 25 1807, Albert Piterse, Jannetje Eckersen.
- 3708 Aeltje, Mar. 5 1806, May 17 1807, Harne Blauvelt, Crisje Haring.
- 3709 John, Feb. 27 1806, May 24 1807, Washington G. Sneed, Rachel Bogert.
- 3710 Clarissa, Feb. 12 1807, May 24 Leonard B. Rice, Elizabeth Sneed.
- 3711 Catrina Haring, May 16 1807, June 5, Gerrit Bogert, Maria Haring; Petrus Haring, Catrina Haring.
- 3712 Gilbert, Apr. 28 1807, May 28, David D. Blauvelt, Lena Fowler; Gilbert Fowler, Brechje Fowler.
- 3713 Charles, Apr. 23 1807, May 7, Bill [—?], Suke [—?].
- 3714 Petrus, Apr. 26 1807, May 7, Teunis Van Dolssen Depew, Willempe Bogert.
- 3715 Cornelius, Apr. 13 1807, May 7, Barent Piterse, Marragrietje Blauvelt.
- 3716 Elizabeth, May 2 1807, May 7, John J. Flierboom, Geesje Freelandt; John Flierboom, Elizabeth Flierboom.
- 3717 Catharine, Nov. 12 1806, June 9 1807, John Wood, Geertje Van Orden.
- 3718 Mary Ann, Feb. 1 1807, June 9, John Wood, Geertje Van Orden.
- 3719 Teunis Van Dolssen, Apr. 20 1807, June 10, Johnis White, Brechje DePew.
- 3720 Marritje, June 18 1807, July 3, Cornelius Sickles, Lea Blanch.
- 3721 Thomas, June 20 1807, July 5, Elias Kennedy, Elizabeth Quackenbos; Maria Kennedy.
- 3722 Lydia, May 19 1807, June 22, Abraham A. Cuyper, Catrina Demarest.
- 3723 Marryntje, May 19 1807, June 22, Abraham A. Cuyper, Catrina Demarest.
- 3724 Philip Dubey, Feb. 22 1807, July 19, Henry Gisner, Rachel Townsend; Philip Dubey, Marthy Holstead.
- 3725 John, Aug. 8 1807, Aug. 29, Casparus Westervelt, Aeltje Blauvelt.
- 3726 John, Aug. 10 1807, Aug. 23, Abraham Stag, Catlyntje Delanater; Sarah Stag.

*NOTE.—The dates of Nos. 3700 and 3701 are as in the original. Evidently 1787 should be 1807.

†NOTE.—This is evidently the same baptism as No. 3691.

- 3727 Petrus, Aug. 10 1807, Aug. 29, David P. Haring, Lydia Zabrisky; Peter Haring, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3728 Daniel, Aug. 18 1807, Sept. 13, William De Clark, Elizabeth Haring; Daniel De Clark, Sara De Clark.
- 3729 Peter, Aug. 25 1807, Sept. 13, Samuel B. Verbryck, Abigail Woolsey.
- 3730 Catrina, July 28 1807, Sept. 23, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring.
- 3731 Maria, Sept. 10 1807, Oct. 22, Jacob Perry, Maria VanWeert.
- 3732 Elizabeth, Sept. 24 1807, Oct. 22, Cornelius J. Haring, Elizabeth Sulyer.
- 3733 Sarah Van Vleck, Oct. 13 1807, Nov. 4, Adolphus L. Smith, Elizabeth Graham.
- 3734 Sally Eliza, May 18 1807, Nov. 4, John Graham, Margaret Edwards.
- 3735 Elizabeth, Oct. 8 1807, Nov. 4, Adolphus Mabie, Rachel Smith.
- 3736 Jane Verbryck, Nov. 11 1807, Nov. 29, Garret Edwards, Susanna Verbryck.
- 3737 Geertje, Oct. 27 1807, Nov. 29, John J. Naugle, Cornelia Arijane.
- 3738 Susanna, Nov. 14 1807, Dec. 12, Isaac Cole, Lena Piterse.
- 3739 Johannis, Dec. 14 1807, Jun. 6 1808, Daniel I. Haring, Annatje Smith.
- 3740 Elsie Ann, Dec. 1 1807, Jan. 21 1808, George Quidore, Rachel Bennet.
- 3741 Aaltje, Jun. 18 1808, Feb. 10, Jacob Ferdon, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3742 Samuel, Dec. 28 1807, Feb. 28 1808, Isaac Vervalen, Margeret Myers.
- 3743 Thomas Eckerson, Mar. 3 1808, Mar. 27, Garret I. Haring, Elizabeth Eckerson; Thomas Eckerson, Maria Eckerson.
- 3744 Maria Smith, Nov. 21 1807, Apr. 9 1808, Derick De Clark, Margaret Servant.
- 3745 Johannis, May 1 1808, May 26, Johannis I. Haring, Maria Bogert; Antje Haring.
- 3746 Elisabeth, Apr. 9 1808, May 26, John I. Haring, Geertje Bogert.
- 3747 Jacobus, Apr. 19 1808, May 19, Cornelius Demarest, Catrina Haldron; Jacobus Demarest, Rachel Demarest.
- 3748 Johannis, May 20 1808, June 26, Hendrick I. Nagle, Catrina Smith.
- 3749 Henry, June 30 1808, Aug. 5, Peter Woolsey, Femmitje Gisser.
- 3750 Magdalena, July 17, Aug. 5 1808, John A. Ferdon, Elizabeth Nagle; Abraham Ferdon, Magdalena Ferdon.
- 3751 Jannetje, July 22 1808, Aug. 5, Abraham J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Muselius; Peter Muselius, Jannetje Muselius.
- 3752 John, July 17 1808, Aug. 5, Roelof Verbryck, Maria Haring.
- 3753 Anne Maria, June 8 1808, Aug. 5, David Conklin, Femmetje Conklin.
- 3754 Emmaline, July 22 1808, Aug. 20, Dr. Jacob Outwater, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3755 Joseph Palmer, Aug. 7 1808, Sept. 4, David Brower junr., Sally Palmer.
- 3756 Grietje, Aug. 1 1808, Sept. 5, Gerrit Smith, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3757 Jacomyntje, Sept. 2 1808, Oct. 16, Abraham Parsels, Annaatje Gurdener.
- 3758 Arlette, Sept. 15 1808, Oct. 16, Abraham Lafay, Dorcas Wannemaker.
- 3759 Catrina, July 15 1808, Oct. 20, Abraham J. Nagle, Jannetje Delamater.
- 3760 Marya Snyder, Sept. 26 1808, Oct. 20, Abraham A. Smith, Margrietje Snyder.
- 3761 James Demarest, Oct. 28 1808, Nov. 20, Petrus D. Haring, Maria Haring.
- 3762 Breghe, Nov. 24 1808, Dec. 17, David J. Blauvelt, Antje Haring.
- 3763 Abraham Clark, Oct. 16 1808, Dec. 17, Abraham Cole, Ruth Servant; Abraham Clark, Maria Smith.
- 3764 John, Sept. 17 1808, Dec. 17, Isaac Woolsey, Abigail Hendrix.
- 3765 Elizabeth, Nov. 26 1808, Dec. 17, Bernardus Verveelen, Sara Nagle.
- 3766 Gerrit, Nov. 25 1808, Dec. 17, Daniel A. Vervalen, Rachel Volk.
- 3767 Johannis, Oct. 22 1808, Dec. 17, Jacobus Duryee, Grietje Conklin.
- 3768 David, Dec. 12 1808, Jan. 4 1809, Hendrick Montanye, Rachel Nagle.
- 3769 Rachel, Dec. 14 1808, Jan. 8 1809, Stephen Powies, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 3770 Maria, Nov. 29 1808, Jan. 8 1809, Washington Sneed, Rachel Bogert.
- 3771 Martin, Feb. 25 1808, Jun. 8 1809, Stephen Hagen, Maria Sneed.
- 3772 Temis, Dec. 3 1808, Jan. 13 1809, Douwe Cuyper, Sarah Wilson, Margrietje Cuyper.
- 3773 Eleanor Cornelison, Dec. 14 1808, Jan. 22 1809, Nicholas Blauvelt, Hester Graham.
- 3774 Jacob, Sept. 30 1808, Jan. 26 1809, Frederick Blauvelt, Elizabeth Duryee.
- 3775 John, Nov. 17 1808, Feb. 5 1809, Gerrit Van Vlerkun, Marya Hopper.
- 3776 [No name], Nov. 26 1808, Feb. 5 1809, Gerrit Van Vlerkun, Marya Hopper.
- 3777 Sally, Jan. 7 1809, Feb. 10, Joseph Moore, Maria De Groot; John Guy, Sally Guy.
- 3778 John, Jan. 10 1809, Feb. 23, Jacob Vhereboom, Lemh Haring.
- 3779 Rachel, Nov. 6 1808, Mar. 1 1809, Jacob Conklin junr., Mary Quidore; Rachel Quidore.
- 3780 Conrade Tinkey, Jan. 3 1809, Mar. 5, Garret Myer, Ginny Tinkey.
- 3781 Annetje, Feb. 14 1809, Mar. 10, David J. Haring, Maria Mabie; John D. Haring, Annatje Haring.
- 3782 Thomas, Feb. 15 1809, Mar. 10, John C. Smith, Elje Blanch.
- 3783 Mary, Feb. 6 1809, Mar. 10, John Van Houten, Elizabeth Verveelen.
- 3784 Charity, Jan. 15 1809, Mar. 17, Lys Kennedy [200], Elizabeth Quackenbos; Gerritje Quackenbos.
- 3785 Elje, Mar. 10 1809, Apr. 2, William Nagle, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 3786 Samuel Gerritsen, Mar. 7 1809, Apr. 9, Remsen Verbryck, Elizabeth Verveelen; Samuel G. Verbryck, Heytje Verbryck.
- 3787 John Blanch, Mar. 24 1809, Apr. 22, Casparus Wendell, Cornelia Blanch; John Blanch, Sarah Blanch.
- 3788 Elizabeth, May 5 1809, May [?] 5, Fredericus Mabie, Catrina Devoc; Elizabeth Mabie.
- 3789 Martyntje, Apr. 17 1809, May 7, Gerrit I. Bogert, Maria Haring.
- 3790 Harriot, Apr. 4 1809, May 14, John Hagen, Sarah Brower.
- 3791 Cornelius, May 23 1809, June 23, Daniel Bell, Ann Gilbert.
- 3792 Nicholas Lansing, May 21 1809, July 2, Alexander Montgomery, Nancy Milligan.
- 3793 Isaac Tushman, Jan. 8 1801, July 2, [no name], Leu Eaton.
- 3794 John, May 15 1809, July 16, Barent Pieterse, Margrietje Blauvelt.
- 3795 Charity, June 22 1809, July 16, Peter Quackenbos, Maria Blauvelt; Gerritje Quackenbos.
- 3796 Thomas Blanch, July 9 1809, July 30, Jacob I. Blauvelt, Rachel Blanch.
- 3797 Elizabeth, June 15 1809, July 30, Thomas Brickell, Aeltje Bogert.
- 3798 Richard Stagg, May 16 1809, Aug. 13, Cornelius Kent, Antje Stagg.
- 3799 John Coc, June 12 1809, Sept. 3, Henry Hendrix, Maria Onderdonck; Margaret Hendrix, Tyntje Onderdonck.
- 3800 Tyny, June 12 1809, Sept. 3, Henry Hendrix, Maria Onderdonck; Margaret Hendrix, Tyntje Onderdonck.
- 3801 Trientje, Aug. 6 1809, Sept. 3, Albert Pieterse, Jannetje Eckersen.
- 3802 Margaret Lent, Aug. 31 1809, Oct. 1, Isaac Blanch, Sara Blauvelt.
- 3803 Peter, Aug. 30 1809, Oct. 3, Hendrick Hammon, Rebecca Palmer.
- 3804 Stephen, Apr. 7 1809, Oct. 19, John Pearsal, Peggy Hagins.
- 3805 Francis, May 12 1809, Oct. 19, George Mann, Helen Alward.
- 3806 Johannis, Oct. 10 1809, Oct. 29, Johannis H. Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 3807 George, Oct. 3 1809, Oct. 29, John Green, Sarah Myers.
- 3808 Garret, Oct. 20 1809, Oct. 29, Adolphus L. Smith, Elizabeth Graham.
- 3809 Sally Ann, Oct. 17 1809, Nov. 8, Abraham Stagg, Catlyntje Delamarter.
- 3810 Cornelia Ryckman, Sept. 26 1809, Nov. 8, David Bogert, Maria Salyer.
- 3811 Cornelius, Oct. 21 1809, Nov. 12, Cornelius Demarest, Catrina Holdrum; Cornelius Holdrum, Margriet Holdrum.
- 3812 James, Oct. 1 1809, Nov. 12, John Coates, Margaret White.
- 3813 Marritje, Oct. 25 1809, Dec. 3, William Sickles, Fanny Fowler.
- 3814 Abraham, Oct. 27 1809, Dec. 24, John Fierboom, Geesje Vreeland.
- 3815 Stephen, Nov. 26 1809, Jun. 14 1810, Peter S. Smith, Ailtje Verveelen.
- 3816 Kobus, Dec. 23 1809, Jan. 14 1810, Kobus Springstead, Rachel Bogert.
- 3817 James Dec, 24 1809, Jan. 14 1810, John Demarest, Elizabeth Blanch.
- 3818 Elizabeth, Dec. 16 1809, Jan. 28 1810, Abraham Depew, Marritje Cuyper; Maria Depew.
- 3819 John, Jan. 9 1810, Jun. 28, Wiert Westervelt, Sophia Bogert.

- 3820 Kobus, Jan. 31 1810, Feb. 13, Down Cooper, Sarah Wilson.
 3821 Abraham, July 6 [?], Feb. 18, 1810, George Onderdonk, Grietje Smith.
 3822 Bill, Feb. 8 1810, Feb. 23, Bill [— ?], Suke [— ?].
 3823 Maria, Feb. 16 1810, Mar. 21, William Deelarek, Elizabeth Haring.
 3824 Eliza Sophia, Oct. 23 1808, Mar. 21 1810, John Graham, Margaret Edwards.
 3825 Maria Carson, Sept. 14 1810, Mar. 25, Jacob Woolsey, Sarah Bell; James Carson, Maria Carson.
 3826 Isaac, Feb. 26 1810, Mar. 31, Isaac Verveelen, Margaret Myers.
 3827 Gitty, Mar. 10 1810, Apr. 5 1810, Richard Blauvelt junr., Margaret Clark; Richd. Blauvelt, Sara Blauvelt.
 3828 Mary Eliza, Nov. 24 1809, Apr. 5 1810, George Quidor, Rachel Bennet.
 3829 Roelof, Feb. 21 1810, Mar. 26, David R. Herring, Rachel Haring.
 3830 Maria, Apr. 4 1810, Apr. 9, Cornelius Smith junr., Catlyntje Ferdon.
 3831 Jane, Apr. 1 1810, Apr. 21, Jacob Ferdon, Elizabeth Haring.
 3832 Elizabeth, June 22 1807, May 11 1810, [no name], Angenietje Williamson.
 3833 Catlyntje, Apr. 13 1810, May 13, Cornelius Verveelen, Elizabeth Blackledge; Benjamin Blackledge, Catlyntje Blackledge.
 3834 Margaret, Apr. 12 1810, May 20, Samuel Bogert, Margaret Need.
 3835 David, May 10 1810, June 24, Martin Blauvelt, Charlott Laurence; Gerrit Blauvelt, Annaatje Blauvelt.
 3836 Petrus, June 7 1810, July 8, James Lent, Sarah Gisner; Maria Blauvelt.
 3837 Grietje, May 25 1810, June 27, John H. Banta, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
 3838 David, [no date], June 27 1810, Isaac Cole, Lena Piterse; Jannetje Eckers.
 3839 David, June 29 1810, July 22, Abraham D. Haring, Tietje Ferdon.
 3840 John, July 9 1810, Aug. 1, George Snyder, Marya Blauvelt; John A. Blauvelt, Cornelia Blauvelt.
 3841 Elizabeth, May 29 1810, Aug. 15, Michael Salyer, Catrina Perry; Johannis Perry, Dirieje Perry.
 3842 William, Aug. 12 1810, Sept. 13, John Bell, Hannah Graham.
 3843 Sarah, Aug. 23 1810, Sept. 15, Gerrit Bogert, Maria Blauvelt; Cornelius G. Bogert, Sara Bogert.
 3844 Jacob, May 7 1810, Sept. 15, Isaac Woolsey, Abijael Hendrix.
 3845 Joseph, May 16 1810, Sept. 16, George Concklin, Catrina Mable.
 3846 Abraham, Sept. 13 1810, Oct. 10, John Quackenbos, Maria Van Gelden.
 3847 Isaac, Sept. 10 1810, Oct. 10, James I. Blauvelt, Aeltje Marsels.
 3848 Maria, Sept. 16 1810, Oct. 14, John Js. Blauvelt, Sara Petersen.
 3849 Peter, Aug. 29 1810, Oct. 25, Abraham Lafoy, Dorothy Wannenaker.
 3850 John, Sept. 24 1810, Nov. 22, John B. Haring, Catharine Helms.
 3851 Eleanor, Oct. 26 1810, Nov. 22, Gerrit Edwards, Susanna Verbryck.
 3852 Abraham, Oct. 5 1810, Dec. 2, Nicholas Ferdon, Jemima Westervelt; John A. Haring, Breehje Ferdon.
 3853 Margaret, Oct. 14 1810, Dec. 2, George W. Sneed, Rachel Bogert.
 3854 Lea, [no date], Dec. 2 1810, Cornelius Westervelt, Catlyntje Blackledge; Benjamin Blackledge, Lea Blackledge.
 3855 Harriau Tallman, Nov. 17 1810, Dec. 15, Gerrit C. Smith, Rebecca Tallman.
 3856 Teunis, Nov. 9 1810, Dec. 15, John T. Blauvelt, Sarah Lansing.
 3857 Samuel, Dec. 29 1810, Jan. 29 1811, Abraham Vervalen, Catrina Blauvelt.
 3858 Maria Eliza, Nov. 27 1810, Jan. 29 1811, John Wilkins, Jannetje Verveelen.
 3859 Cornelius, Dec. 26 1810, Jan. 30 1811, John T. Haring, Geertje Bogert.
 3860 Elizabeth, Jan. 1 1811, Jan. 30, Hendrick Montanye, Rachel Nagle; Elizabeth Nagle.
 3861 Lea, Dec. 29 1810, Jan. 30 1811, Richard Blanch, Catrina Verveelen; Cornelius Sickles, Lea Sickles.
 3862 Isaac, Dec. 15 1810, Feb. 3 1811, Samuel Taylor, Sarah Dorenius.
 3863 Fredericus, Jan. 30 1811, Feb. 7, Kobus Haring, Rachel Haring.
 3864 Hester, Dec. 11 1810, Feb. 7 1811, John Grahau, Margaret Edwards.
 3865 Abraham Banta, Dec. 14 1810, Feb. 9 1811, Abraham Parsel, Annaatje Gordenier.
 3866 Jane, Jan. 21 1811, Feb. 9, Alexander Montgomery, Nancy Milligan.
 3867 Lydia, Dec. 3 1810, Feb. 8 1811, Peter Haring, Maria Haring.
 3868 Edward, Feb. 3 1811, Mar. 17, Aaron Smith, Jane Van Derhoof.
 3869 Samuel Vervalen, Feb. 7 1811, Mar. 17, Peter S. Smith, Leeanor Verveelen.
 3870 Catherine, Dec. 27 1810, Mar. 17 1811, Isaac Been Jackson, Jane [—?]; Catherine Jackson.
 3871 William, Feb. 28 1811, Mar. 27, Adolphus Mabie, Rachel Bell.
 3872 John Gilbert, Mar. 29 1811, Apr. 11, Bernardus Verveelen, Sarah Naugle; John Gilbert, Jauetije Gilbert.
 3873 Frederick, Mar. 3 1811, Apr. 14, John I. Haring, Marya Bogert.
 3874 Gerritsen, Apr. 1 1811, Apr. 20, Roelof Verbryck, Maria Haring; Samuel G. Verbryck, Heyltje Verbryck.
 3875 Henry, Mar. 21 1811, Apr. 20, Abraham Smith, Margaret Snyder.
 3876 Jacob, Apr. 11 1811, Apr. 22, Mersells Mersels, Susanna Smith.
 3877 Margarietje, Apr. 19 1811, May 15, Abraham Ryker, Eliza Gracy; Marregrietje Ryker.
 3878 Rachel, May 3 1811, June 3, John D. Naugle, Sarah Mable.
 3879 Daniel, Mar. 9 1811, June 16, Jacob Onderdonk, Ester Bell.
 3880 Abraham Gerritsen, May 23 1811, June 30, William P. Campbell, Cornelia Polhemus.
 3881 Abraham Blauvelt, May 20 1811, July 14, Teunis Haring, Elizabeth Perry; Abraham J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
 3882 John, June 23 1811, July 24, David Edwards, Aeltje Iseman.
 3883 Jannetje, June 3 1811, July 28, David B. Demarest, Sara Blauvelt.
 3884 David, June 29 1811, July 24, Cornelius Kent, Antje Stagg.
 3885 Catrina, Aug. 1 1811, Aug. 24, Cornelius G. Bogert, Sara Mabie; John G. Bogert, Catrina Bogert.
 3886 Maria, July 26 1811, Aug. 24, Peter Quackenbos, Maria Blauvelt.
 3887 James, July 7 1811, Aug. 24, Daniel Bell, Ann Gilbert.
 3888 John Doty, July 14 1811, Aug. 24, John Hogen, Sarah Brower.
 3889 Jesse, Aug. 15 1811, Sept. 8, Casparus Wendell, Cornelia Blauvelt.
 3890 Sara, Aug. 16 1811, Sept. 8, Albert Piteresen, Jannetje Eckers.
 3891 Hester, July 31 1811, Sept. 8, Charles Sisco [3420, 3432], Dinah Jackson; Claas Sisco.
 3892 Margaret, Aug. 12 1811, Sept. 22, Wendie Van Antwerp, Annetje Smith.
 3893 Caroline, Sept. 14 1811, Oct. 20, John Green, Sarah Myers.
 3894 Hetty Maria, Oct. 3 1811, Nov. 3, Daniel D. Onderdonk, Rachel Cornelson.
 3895 James, Oct. 26 1811, Nov. 13, Stephen Powles, Catrina Blauvelt.
 3896 Richard, Oct. 22 1811, Nov. 17, Thomas R. Blanch, Elizabeth Mabie; Richard Blanch, Catrina Blanch.
 3897 Elizabeth, Oct. 20 1811, Nov. 27, John Briggs, Cornelia Clark.
 3898 Nicholas, Mar. 2 1811, Dec. 11, Jacob Concklin, Mary Quidore.
 3899 Sara, Nov. 9 1811, Dec. 14, Abraham Naugle, Jannetje Delamarter.
 3900 Maria Bell, Nov. 3 1811, Dec. 14, Elias Kennedy, Elizabeth Quackenbos; Maria Bell.
 3901 Sally, Nov. 28 1811, Jan. 15 1812, Daniel R. Aaryanse, Marya Westervelt.
 3902 John, Dec. 31 1811, Jan. 29 1812, Cornelius Demarest, Catharine Haldron; John Demarest, Elizabeth Demarest.
 3903 Cornelius, Jan. 4 1812, Jan. 29, John I. Blauvelt, Catrina Haring.
 3904 Catrina, Dec. 22 1811, Jan. 30 1812, John Perry, Marregrietje Demarest.
 3905 Marritje, Dec. 28 1811, Feb. 4 1812, William DeClark, Elizabeth Haring; David Demarest, Marritje Demarest.
 3906 Sara Elje, Dec. 27 1811, Mar. 1 1812, Isaac Blanch, Sara Blauvelt.
 3907 John Bennet, Jan. 3 1812, Mar. 3, George Quidor, Rachel Bennet.
 3908 Elizabeth, Feb. 11 1812, Mar. 11, Jacob Blauvelt, Rachel Blanch.
 3909 Mattheus, Feb. 24 1812, Mar. 15, Wiert Westervelt, Sophia Bogert; Mattheus Bogert, Willimpje Bogert.

- 3370 Sarah, Feb. 27 1812, Mar. 25, James Springstead, Rachel Bogert; Cornelius Bogert, Sara Bogert.
- 3371 John, Mar. 4 1812, Mar. 23, Dove Cooper, Sara Wilson.
- 3372 Jacobus, Mar. 11 1812, Apr. 5, Peter Blackledge, Elizabeth Nagle; Cornelius Verveelen, Elizabeth Verveelen.
- 3373 Sarah, Mar. 15 1812, Apr. 9, Geo. Washington Sneed, Rachel Bogert.
- 3374 Lucinda Maria, Dec. 5 1810, Apr. 9 1812, Leonard B. Rice, Elizabeth Sneed.
- 3375 Eliza, Feb. 3 1811, Apr. 9 1812, Jacob Post, Margaret Graham; Margaret Post.
- 3376 Margaret, Mar. 13 1812, Apr. 9, Jacob Post, Margaret Graham; Margaret Post.
- 3377 Adolphus, Mar. 7 1812, Apr. 18, James Lent, Sarah Gisner; Maria Blauvelt.
- 3378 Maria, Mar. 10 1811, Apr. 9 1812, Abraham Cole, Ruth Servant.
- 3379 Johanna, Mar. 29 1812, Apr. 9, Abraham Stagg, Catlyntje Delemater.
- 3380 John, Feb. 24 1812, Apr. 19, John J. Blauvelt, Margaret Perry.
- 3381 Sarah Ann, Mar. 27 1812, May 3, Dr. Jacob Outwater, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3382 Jannetje, Apr. 19 1812, May 10, Merselis P. Merselis, Etje Blanche; Peter Merselis, Jannetje Daryen.
- 3383 Elizabeth Livingston [no date], May 18 1812, Adolph L. Smith, Elizabeth Graham; Garret P. Smith.
- 3384 Jacob, Apr. 17 1812, May 27, John Jacob Ferdon, Antje Hennion.
- 3385 David Cole, Dec. 24 1811, May 31 1812, Garret Myers, Jenny Tinky.
- 3386 Anny, May 3 1812, June 14, Jacobus Durven, Marragrietje Conklin; Antje Conklin.
- 3387 David, May 25 1812, June 28, John Doremus, Eleanor Morris.
- 3388 Jacob, July 11 1812, July 26, Abraham D. Haring, Tietje Ferdon; Maria Nagle.
- 3389 Nicholas Lausing, Aug. 3 1812, Aug. 23, David Dutcher, Delia Jones.
- 3390 John Graham, July 12 1812, Sept. 6, John Bell, Hannah Graham.
- 3391 Cornelius Mabie, Sept. 3 1812, Sept. 20, David J. Haring, Maria Mabie.
- 3392 Maria, Sept. 21 1812, Oct. 18, John Jacob Blauvelt, Rachel Demarest.
- 3393 Caroline, Sept. 14 1812, Oct. 18, Casparus Haring, Maria Van Dalssen.
- 3394 Grietje, Sept. 11 1812, Nov. 1, Jacob Ryker, Lea Powles.
- 3395 Rachel, Oct. 29 1812, Nov. 20, George Snyder, Maria Blauvelt; Anders Snyder, Rachel Snyder.
- 3396 Jacob, Nov. 9 1812, Dec. 6, Cornelius Blauvelt, Elizabeth Lydecker; Jacob Blauvelt, Margaret Blauvelt.
- 3397 Sarah, Nov. 15 1812, Dec. 6, Abraham Pursels, Annaatje Gordenier.
- 3398 Sally Ann, Nov. 29 1812, Dec. 25, Hendrick Hennion, Rebecca Palmer.
- 3399 Martyntje, Nov. 25 1812, Dec. 27, Peter D. Haring, Maria Haring.
- 3400 James, Dec. 2 1812, Dec. 27, Garret Edwards, Susanna Verbryck.
- 3401 Jacob Horn, Oct. 24 1812, Jan. 6 1813, Abraham Horn, Mary Perry.
- 3402 Garret, Nov. 24 1812, Jan. 6 1813, John Flierboom, Geesje Freelandt.
- 3403 Margaret, Dec. 27 1812, Jan. 24 1813, Alexander Montgomery, Nancy Milligan.
- 3404 Catharine, Jan. 1 1813, Jan. 24, John B. Haring, Catharine Helms.
- 3405 Mary Eliza, Dec. 16 1812, Jan. 24 1813, Peter S. Smith, Aeltje Vervalen.
- 3406 Caty, Jan. 17 1813, Feb. 10, James I. Blauvelt, Aeltje Merselis.
- 3407 Lea, Feb. 11 1813, Feb. 28, Garret Bogert, Maria Haring; John G. Bogert, Catrina Bogert.
- 3408 Jane, Apr. 4 1813, Apr. 19, John Quickenbush, Maria Van Gelden.
- 3409 Susanna, Apr. 3 1813, Apr. 19, John Graham, Margaret Edwards.
- 3410 Wyntje, Apr. 12 1813, Apr. 30, John Fashew, Lea Bogert.
- 3411 Margaret, May 9 1813, June 2, Garret C. Smith, Rebecca Tallman.
- 3412 Sally, Apr. 23 1813, June 6, Isaac Cole, Lena Piterse.
- 3413 Margaret, May 31 1813, June 25, Cornelius Demarest, Catrina Haldron.
- 3414 Phoebe, June 7 1813, June 27, Jacob Flierboom, Lena Haring.
- 3415 William, June 25 1813, July 11, Cornelius Kent, Antje Stagg.
- 3416 John, June 14 1813, July 11, Stephen Hunt, Elizabeth Bridges.
- 3417 Abraham, June 14 1813, July 11, Abraham C. Smith, Maria Ekkerson.
- 3418 Aeltje, June 25 1813, Aug. 8, John J. Blauvelt, Sarah Ptersen.
- 3419 Anny, July 21 1813, Aug. 18, Jacob Ferdon, Elizabeth Haring.
- 3420 Maria, Aug. 15 1813, Sept. 15, John A. Ferdon, Elizabeth Nagle.
- 3421 Jane Gilbert, Aug. 25 1813, Oct. 10, Bernardus Vervalen, Sara Nagle.
- 3422 Rachel, Sept. 21 1813, Oct. 20, Daniel Bell, Ann Gilbert.
- 3423 Jannetje, Oct. 12 1813, Nov. 7, Teunis Haring, Elizabeth Perry; John F. Haring, Jacamintje Haring.
- 3424 Jacob, Nov. 8 1813, Dec. 1, John L. Blauvelt, Catrina Haring.
- 3425 Jane, May 2 1813, Dec. 18, Isaac Woolsey, Abigail Hendrix.
- 3426 Daniel, Dec. 3 1813, Dec. 31, Abraham Arianse, Sara Demarest.
- 3427 Marragrietje, Dec. 14 1813, Jan. 2 1814, Garret Bogert, Maria Blauvelt; Hendrick Blauvelt, Marragrietje Ekkerson.
- 3428 Garret, Dec. 25 1813, Jan. 14 1814, William Naugle, Lea Bogert.
- 3429 Catrina, Jan. 5 1814, Jan. 25, John Haring, Marya Bogert.
- 3430 Cornelius, Dec. 24 1813, Jan. 26 1814, Donwe Kuyper, Sarah Wilson.
- 3431 Hester Ann, Jan. 3 1814, Jan. 27, Richard Ellsworth, Jane Verbryck.
- 3432 John, Jan. 18 1814, Feb. 9, Casparus Haring, Maria Van Dolsen.
- 3433 Susanna, Dec. 27 1813, Feb. 13 1814, Merselis Merselis, Susanna Smith.
- 3434 Daniel, Jan. 14 1814, Feb. 23, Abraham S. Verveelen, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 3435 Rachel Cornelissou, Jan. 6 1814, Feb. 23, Daniel Onderdonk junr., Rachel Cornelissou.
- 3436 Caty, Jan. 20 1814, Feb. 27, Charles Scisco [3420], Dinah Jackson; Chas Scisco.
- 3437 Marya, Feb. 8 1814, Mar. 3, Gerrit Ekkerson, Annatje Myers.
- 3438 Margaret, Jan. 23 1814, Mar. 13, John Van Houten, Elizabeth Verveelen.
- 3439 Peter, Mar. 14 1814, Mar. 19, Casparus Westervelt, Aaltje Blauvelt; Geesje Marselis, Aaltje Merselis.
- 3440 Jacob, Mar. 14 1814, Mar. 19, Casparus Westervelt, Aaltje Blauvelt.
- 3441 Maria, Feb. 9 1814, Mar. 19, Jacob Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 3442 James Madison, Mar. 4 1814, Apr. 6, David Brouwer junr., Sally Palmer.
- 3443 Cornelius, Mar. 27 1814, Apr. 16, Johanis Ekkerson, Marya Haring.
- 3444 John, Feb. 22 1814, Apr. 16, Michael Hinds, Geertje Riker; Marragrietje Ryker.
- 3445 John C. Mubie, Jan. 23 1814, Apr. 16, [No name], Grietje Bell; Anna Bell.
- 3446 Maria, Apr. 13 1814, June 12, James Lent, Sarah Gesner.
- 3447 Richard, Apr. 21 1814, June 12, George W. Sneed, Rachel Bogert.
- 3448 John, Feb. 23 1814, June 12, Benjamin Grauenstein, Rachel Sneed.
- 3449 John, May 20 1814, June 12, Frederick J. Haring, Grietje Blauvelt; John F. Haring, Jacamintje Haring.
- 3450 Richard, Apr. 12 1814, June 20, Peter S. Smith, Eleanor Vervalen.
- 3451 Cornelius Mabie, May 8 1814, June 20, Thomas R. Blanch, Elizabeth Mabie; Cornelius Mabie, Elizabeth Mabie.
- 3452 Peter, Apr. 29 1814, June 20, John Wilkin, Jane Vervalen.
- 3453 Anny Secor, May 26 1814, June 26, Gurret Myer, Jane Tinky.
- 3454 Maria, June 23 1814, July 24, Jacob G. Brinkerhoff, Sarah Powles.
- 3455 Eliza, July 11 1814, Aug. 17, Abraham Stagg, Catlyntje Delemater.
- 3456 Catrina, Sept. 3 1814, Oct. 16, John D. Blauvelt, Catrina Servant; Etje Blauvelt.
- 3457 Nicholas, [?] 27 1814, Oct. 26, John A. Haring, Bridget Ferdon; Nicholas Ferdon, Junima Ferdon.
- 3458 Mary Ann, [?] 3 1814, Oct. 26, Samuel R. Verbryck, Maria Tallman; Roelf Verbryck, Maria Verbryck.
- 3459 William, Nov. 4 1814, Dec. 4, Cornelius Blauvelt, Elizabeth Lydecker; Cornelius Lydecker, Marragrietje Lydecker.
- 3460 Martyntje, Nov. 11 1814, Dec. 21, Albert G. Lydecker, Jannetje Haring.
- 3461 Elizabeth, Oct. 22 1814, Dec. 25, Jacob Naugle, Lena Westervelt.
- 3462 Teunis, Sept. 20 1814, Dec. 25, John Bell, Hannah Graham.
- 3463 John, Oct. 30 1814, Dec. 25, Abraham Cole, Ruth Servant.

- 4004 Maria Ann, Dec. 19 1814, Jan. 12 1815, Richard R. Blauvelt, Margarette Clark; Abraham Clark, Maria Clark.
- 4005 Peter, Nov. 11 1814, Jan. 18 1815, John I. Haring, Goertje Bogert.
- 4006 John, Dec. 6 1814, Feb. 1 1815, Abraham B. Ryker, Eliza Gracie; Margarette Ryker.
- 4007 Elizabeth, Jan. 6 1815, Feb. 1, Jacob D. Haring, Elizabeth Ryker.
- 4008 Samuel, Jan. 2 1815, Feb. 5, Abraham D. Haring, Tietje Ferdon.
- 4009 Jacobus Smith, Jan. 7 1815, Feb. 6, Siba Bogert, Marya Bell; Annatje Haring.
- 4010 Samuel G. Verbryck, Jan. 18 1815, Feb. 19, Gerrit Edwards, Susanna Verbryck.
- 4011 William Henry, Apr. 21 1814, Mar. 1 1815, David Conklin, Femmitje Conklin.
- 4012 George William, Apr. 20 1814, Mar. 15 1815, George Quidor, Rachel Bennet.
- 4013 Abraham, June 4 1814, Mar. 15 1815, Jacob Post, Margaret Graham.
- 4014 Mary, Nov. 11 1814, Mar. 27 1815, John Hogan, Sarah Brouwer.
- 4015 Richard Blanch, Mar. 4 1815, Apr. 5, Casparus Wendell, Cornelia Blanch; Richard Blanch, Catherine Blanch.
- 4016 Peter, Mar. 12 1815, Apr. 16, Merselis Merselis, Efje Blanch; Peter Merselis, Jannetje Merselis.
- 4017 Sarah, Apr. 24 1815, May 21, Roelof Verbryck, Maria Haring.
- 4018 David Demarest, May 7 1815, May 21, Peter Smith, Cristina Demarest; David Demarest, Charity Demarest.
- 4019 William, May 14 1815, June 23, Isaac Cole, Lena Peterson.
- 4020 Mary, May 17 1815, June 23, John B. Haring, Catharine Helms.
- 4021 Jacob, May 12 1815, June 23, Jacob I. Blauvelt, Rachel Blanch; Cornelius Sickles, Lea Sickles.
- 4022 Cornelius, May 12 1815, June 23, Jacob I. Blauvelt, Rachel Blanch; Cornelius Sickles, Lea Sickles.
- 4023 Cornelius, July 25 1815, Aug. 20, Benaardus Vervalen, Sara Nagle.
- 4024 Sally Ann, July 13 1815, Sept. 16, Wandle Van Antwerp, Ant Smith.
- 4025 Eliza, Sept. 4 1815, Oct. 11, Daniel Bell, Ann Gilbert.
- 4026 John, Oct. 26 1815, Nov. 22, John T. Blauvelt, Catrina Haring.
- 4027 Petrus, Nov. 9 1815, Nov. 23, Garret I. Bogert, Maria Haring.
- 4028 Efje, Nov. 22 1815, Dec. 9, John Demarest, Elizabeth Blanch.
- 4029 Sally, June 6 1815, July 9, Wiert Westervelt, Sophia Bogert.
- 4030 Maria, Sept. 11 1815, Sept. 27, Abraham I. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Merselis.
- 4031 Fredericus, Dec. 19 [?], Dec. 9 1815, Johannis C. Eekersen, Maria Haring.
- 4032 John, Nov. 20 1815, Dec. 20, David C. Blauvelt, Maria Demarest.
- 4033 Peter, Dec. 16 1815, Jan. 10 1816, Abraham C. Mabie, Margarette Van Horn.
- 4034 Peter, July 27 1819, [no date], Teunis Haring, Elizabeth Perry; Heyltje Verbryck.
- 4035 John, May 16 1822, [no date], Tennis Haring, Elizabeth Perry; Heyltje Verbryck.

BAPTISMS OF AN IRREGULAR CONGREGATION

At TAPPAN,

EXISTING FROM 1767 TO 1778.

Baptisms performed from 1767 to 1778 at Tappan [during the Coetus and Conference difficulties], by Dominie Muzelius, Rubel, Blauw, Rysdyk, Boelen, and Kuypers.

The following entries [4 in number], I translate and enter just as in the original. They stand before the tables in which the later entries are made.

- 1 Dirk Sprinkstein, his son Abraham, born June 19 1767, baptized July 12 1767.
- 2 Johannes Sprinkstein, his daughter Willemynkje, born July 5 1767, baptized July 12 1767.
- 3 Walter Cure*, his daughter Lena, born March 9 1767, baptized Aug. 2 1767.
- 4 James Paal, his son Jan, born Dec. 9 1766, baptized Aug. 2 1767.

*The above-named children were baptized by Dominie Muzelius.

- 5 Daniel Thew, by Dominie Blauw, Sept. 30 1767, Dec. 20, Abraham Thew, Rachel Knap.
- 6 Jannetje Polhemus, by Dominie Blauw, Oct. 9 1767, Dec. 23, Joris Polhemus, Elisabeth Titus; Francis Titus, Maria Titus.
- 7 Hillel Noorstrand, by Dominie Blauw, Nov. 24 1768, Dec. 29 1767, Joris Noorstrand, Sara VanderBilt.
- 8 Cathrina Fosjeur, by Dominie Blauw, Jan. 13 1768, Feb. 9, Willem Fosjeur, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jan Fosjeur, Cathrina Waldrom.
- 9 Abraham Felter, by Dominie Blauw, Jan. 28 1768, Feb. 9, Johannes Felter, Geertje Ackerman.
- 10 Lea Dobbs, by Dominie Blauw, Jan. 30 1768, Feb. 9, Willem Dobbs, Rachel Retun; Cornelius De Grauw, Lea De Marest.
- 11 Petrus Koning, by Dominie Blauw, Mar. 1 1768, Apr. 17, Aurie Koning, Geertje Cure; Petrus Koning, Maria Burbank.
- 12 Jacobus, "born the son of Lea Bell, the wife of Nicolas Ackerman," by Dominie Blauw, Nov. 20 1767, Apr. 17 1768, [no name] Lea Bell.
- 13 Jan Laurence, by Dominie Blauw, Jan. 28 1768, Apr. 17, Jacobus Laurence, Maria Davitsen; Jan Straet, Grietje De Baen.
- 14 Rebecca De Klerck, by Dominie Blauw, Mar. 10 1768, Apr. 17, Jacobus De Clerck, Neeltje Talam; Hanna Talam, Rebecca Suedejer.
- 15 Effen De Clerck, by Dominie Blauw, Mar. 10 1768, Apr. 17, Jacobus De Klerck, Neeltje Talam; Dirk De Klerck, Effen Turneur.
- 16 Abraham Quackenbos, by Dominie Blauw, Apr. 13 1768, Apr. 17, Abraham Quackenbos, Gerritje Haring; Rynier Quackenbos, Cathrina Waldrom.
- 17 Neeltje Remsen, —, Apr. 22 1768, July 7, Theunis Remsen, Annaetje Martyn; Johannes Suedecker, Effen Martyn.
- 18 David Turneur, by Dominie Blauw, June 23 1768, July 17, Jacobus Turneur, Margrietje Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel De Marest.
- 19 Abraham Pun, by Dominie Blauw, July 3 1768, July 17, Ysak Depuu, Bregje Smith; Abraham Smith, Bregje Talam.
- 20 Willem Ecker, by Dominie Blauw, June 30 1768, July 17, Dirk Ecker, Maria Sprinkstein.

*In the Clarkstown records we have Walter Cure, wife Cathrina Mennel. This is no doubt the same person. The same parties are found also in the regular Tappan records.

- 21 Jannetje Quackenbos, —, July 31 1768, Sept. 17, Rynier Quackenbos, Cathrina Waldrom; Jan DeBaen, Cathleintje Haring.
- 22 Maria Straet, by Dominie Blauw, Aug. 15 1768, Sept. 18, Dirk Straet, Rebecca Seot; Jacob Straet, Sara Straet.
- 23 Annaetje Suedecker, by Dominie Blauw, Aug. 26 1768, Sept. 20, Johannes Suedecker, Effen Martyn; Theunis Remsen, Annaetje Martyn.
- 24 Gerrit Blauvelt, by Dominie Blauw, Sept. 23 1768, Oct. 25, Johannes J. Blauvelt, Cathrina Blauvelt; Isak Ger. Blauvelt, Marya Bogert.
- 25 Rachel Blauvelt, by Dominie Blauw, Nov. 26 1768, Dec. 14, David Blauvelt, Rachel Eekesen; Cornelius Eekesen, Rachel Blauvelt.
- 26 Vrontje Blauvelt, by Dominie Blauw, Nov. 16 1768, Dec. 14, Jacobus Blauvelt, Cathrina Smith; Cornelius L. Smith, Vrontje Van Houten.
- 27 Petrus Waldrom, by Dominie Blauw, Dec. 11 1768, Jan. 15 1769, Barent Waldrom, Lena Gordenier; Johannes Delameter, Feytje Mebie.
- 28 Charity Haring, by Dominie Blauw, Dec. 25 1768, Jan. 15 1769, Cornelius Haring, Grietje Roelofsen; Abraham Haring, Grietje Haring.
- 29 Jan Haring, by Dominie Blauw, Dec. 25 1768, Jan. 15 1769, Cornelius Haring, Grietje Roelofsen; Jan Haring, Dirkje Haring.
- 30 Cornelius Smith, by Dominie Blauw, Dec. 18 1768, Jan. 15 1769, Jan Smith, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Cornelius Smith, Marya Haring.
- 31 Abbenlezer Slot, by Dominie Blauw, Oct. 13 1768, Apr. 8 1769, Luewis Slot, Elisabeth Trumper; Ryndert House, Margrietje Trumper.
- 32 Margrietje Benson, by Dominie Blauw, Feb. 24 1769, Apr. 8, Cornelius Benson, Cornelia De Baen; Theunis Talam, Margrietje De Baen.
- 33 Jacobus Fosjeur, by Dominie Rubel, Mar. 14 1769, Apr. 11, Peter Fosjeur, Maria Lozier; Jacobus Lozier, Maria Durie.
- 34 Jan Eekesen, by Dominie Rubel, May 4 1769, June 24, Gerret Eekesen, Dirkje Sprinkstein; Jan Eekesen, Geesje Straet.
- 35 Maria, "born the daughter of Feytje Canklin," by Dominie Rubel, Feb. 8 1769, June 24, [no name], Feytje Canklin; Matthys Canklin, [no name].
- 36 Grietje Smith, by Dominie Rubel, June 9 1769, June 24, Cornelius Cor. Smith, Maria Peck; Theunis Talam, Grietje Smith.
- 37 Daniel Polhemus, by Dominie Rubel, May 22 1769, June 25, Joris Polhemus, Elisabeth Titus.
- 38 Harmanus Van Bussen, born about 10 P. M. on Wednesday, ["to 10 uren avonds op Donderdag"], by Dominie Rubel, June 8 1769, June 25, Philippus Van Bussen, Elisabeth Post; Harmanus Van Bussen, Elisabeth Van Bussen.
- 39 Harmanus Perrie, by Dominie Rubel, Jan. 27 1769, June 25, Jurrie Perrie, Maria Hofman.
- 40 Theunis Snyder, by Dominie Rubel, June 19 1769, June 25, Johannes Snyder, Anna Cathrina Trumper; Theunis Trumper, Cathrina Snyder.
- 41 Johannes Trumper, by Dominie Rubel, Sept. 25 1768, June 25 1769, Willem Trumper, Maria Snyder; Lewis Slot, Elisabeth Trumper.
- 42 Annaetje Simmons, —, July 30 1769, Sept. 12, Joseph Simmons, Maria Trumper; Harmanus Trumper, Elisabeth Felter.

- 43 Maria Mebie, by Dominie Blaeuw, Sept. 20 1763, Oct. 15, Jeremia Mebie, Sara Blauvelt; Maria Mebie, Petrus Mebie.
- 44 Jan Talamau, by Dominie Blaeuw, Oct. 10 1763, Oct. 15, Theunis Talamau, Cathrina Blauvelt; Gerrit Talamau, Brechje Talamau.
- 45 Daniel Stiel, —, Nov. 27 1769, Apr. 4 1770, Matthew Stiel, Jannetje Gerow; Daniel Gerow, Elisabeth Hous.
- 46 Christina Slot, —, May 2 1770, June 11, Lewis Slot, Elisabeth Trumper; Johannes Snyder, Anna Cathrina Trumper.
- 47 Theunis Van Houten, —, May 19 1770, June 12, Roelof Van Houten, Jannetje Errebusse; Jacobus Waldron, Claasje Quackenbos.
- 48 Joris Reinsen, —, Aug. 9 1770, Aug. 23, Theunis Reinsen, Annetje Martyn; Jan Smith, Elisabeth Reinsen.
- 49 Maria Demarest, by Dominie Rysdyk, Sept. 21 1770, Sept. 23, Petrus De Marest, Sara Turneur; Petrus Demarest, Marya Demarest.
- 50 Margurita Polhemus, by Dominie Rysdyk, Sept. 18 1770, Sept. 28, Aert Polhemus, Effen Martyn; Theodorus Polhemus, Margrietje Reinsen.
- 51 Rachel Thew, —, July 18 1770, Aug. 24, Abraham Thew, Rachel Knap.
- 52 Johannes Trumper, —, Nov. 13 1770, Apr. 22 1771, Jacob Trumper, Willemcyntje Banker; Johannes Trumper, Maria Felter.
- 53 Cornelius Quackenbos, —, Mar. 12 1771, Apr. 22, Rynier Quackenbos, Cathrina Waldron; Cornelius Haring, Cathrina Hogenkamp.
- 54 Jannetje Eekesen, —, Apr. 22 1771, June 2, Gerrit Eekesen, Dirkje Sprinkstein.
- 55 Benjamin Wood, —, May 15 1771, June 16, Ebenezer Wood, Margrietje Hoeberdt.
- 56 Johannes Gerow, —, May 2 1771, Aug. 4, Daniel Gerow, Elisabeth Honse; Johannes De Vries, Cathrina Gerow.
- 57 Jan Post, —, Aug. 15 1771, Aug. 21, Frederiek Post, Annaetje Post; Jan Post, Maria Jones.
- 58 Cathrina Snyder, —, Sept. 9 1771, Sept. 15, Harmanus Snyder, Dirkje Hoppe; Hendrik Snyder, Barbarie Hoever.
- 59 Elizabeth Trumper, —, Aug. 11 1771, Sept. 15, Theunis Trumper, Cathrine Snyder; Harmanus Trumper, Elisabeth Felter.
- 60 Joris Polhemus, —, Oct. 6 1771, Oct. 27, Joris Polhemus, Elisabeth Titus.
- 61 Jacob Polhemus, by Dominie Muzelius, Dec. 22 1771, Feb. 9 1772, Abraham Polhemus, Annaetje De Vries; Jacob Polhemus, Lammitje Reinsen.
- 62 Jacob Snyder, by Dominie Muzelius, Dec. 6 1771, Feb. 9 1772, Petrus Snyder, Sara Polhemus; Jacob Polhemus, Lammetje Reinsen.
- 63 Jacob Slot, —, Dec. 15 1771, July 5 1772, Lewis Slot, Elisabeth Trumper.
- 64 Sara Onderdonk, —, May 21 1772, July 5, Adriaen Onderdonk, Neeltje Suediker.
- 65 Jan Fosjeur, —, Aug. 23 1771, Sept. 15, Peter Fosjeur, Maria Lozier.
- 66 Petrus Haring, by Dominie Boelen, Sept. 20 1772, Oct. 11, Johannes Haring, Sara Haring; Petrus Haring, Sara Haring widow.
- 67 Dirkje Sneediker, by Dominie Boelen, Aug. 13 1772, Nov. 8, Theodorus Sneediker, Effen Sneediker.
- 68 Femmitje Conken, by Dominie Kuypers, Feb. 18 1773, Mar. 23, Jacob Conken, Elisabeth Gisner; Jan Gisner, Femmitje Brouwer.
- 69 Maria Blauvelt, by Dominie Kuypers, Dec. 22 1772, Jan. 10 1773, Theunis Blauvelt, Cathrina De Baan; Jan Fliereboom, Maria De Clerck.
- 70 Jan De Baen, by Dominie Kuypers, Dec. 25 1772, Jan. 10 1773, Abram De Baen, Illegje Ackerman.
- 71 Cathrina Trumper, —, Nov. 19 1772, Apr. 4 1773, Jacob Trumper, Myna Banker.
- 72 Jacob Snyder, —, Nov. 5 1772, Apr. 4 1773, Johannes Snyder, Cathrina Trumper.
- 73 Cathrina Snyder, —, Mar. 18 1773, Apr. 4, Petrus Snyder, Sara Polhemus.
- 74 Cathrina Post, —, June 4 1773, June 20, Frederiek Post, Annaetje Quackenbos; Rynier Quackenbos, Cathrina Waldron.
- 75 Elisabeth Trumper, —, Sept. [no day given] 1772, June 27 1773, Wilim Trumper, Maria Snyder; Wilim Slot, Elisabeth Trumper.
- 76 Margrietje Eekesen, —, July 27 1773, Aug. 1, Jan Eekesen, Grietje Cron; Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Mebie.
- 77 Grietje Straat, —, July 18 1773, Aug. 1, Jan Straet, Rachel Mebie; Jacob Straet, Sara Eekesen.
- 78 Ysaac Talamau, —, July 1 1773, Aug. 1, Theunis Talamau, Cathrina Blauvelt.
- 79 Maria Blauvelt, —, Sept. 7 1773, Sept. 12, David Blauvelt, Rachel Eekesen; Isaac De Baen, Maria Eekesen.
- 80 Ysaac Blauvelt, —, Aug. 19 1773, Sept. 12, Johannes Blauvelt, Cathrina Blauvelt; Theunis Talamau, Cathrina Blauvelt.
- 81 Johannes Trumper, —, July 31 1773, Sept. 14, Theunis Trumper, Anna Cathrina Snyder; Johannes Snyder, Anna Cathrina Trumper.
- 82 Jan Quackenbos, —, Oct. 25 1773, Dec. 5, Abraham Quackenbos, Gerritje Haring; Jan Haring, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
- 83 Harmanus Talamau, —, Oct. 26 1773, Dec. 5, Harmanus Talamau, Cathrina Cornelison; Harmanus Talamau, Rebecca Suediger.
- 84 Trientje Eekesen, by Dominie Cuyper, Nov. 12 1773, Dec. 5, Gerrit Eekesen, Dirkje Springstien; Johannes Blauvelt, Cathrina Eekesen.
- 85 David Demarest, by Dominie Cuyper, Nov. 20 1774 [?] [Should this be 1773], Dec. 5, 1773, Jacobus Demarest, Grietje Turneur; Gerrit Demarest, Cathrina Van Houten.
- 86 Hendrick Snyder, by Dominie Muzelius, Jan. 10 1774, Feb. 20, Harmanus Snyder, Dirkje Hoppe; Hendrick Snyder, Christina Felter.
- 87 Theunis Reinsen, by Dominie Muzelius, Jan. 10 1774, Feb. 20, Theunis Reinsen, Annetje Martyn.
- 88 Elisabeth Smith, by Dominie Cuyper, Feb. 13 1774, Mar. 27, Jan Smith, Maria Sitsjer; Jan Fosjeur, Elisabeth his wife.
- 89 Grietje Fosjeur, by Dominie Cuyper, Mar. 29 1774, Apr. 10, Wilim Fosjeur, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Cornelius Bogert, Margrietje Blauvelt.
- 90 Sara Straet, by Dominie Cuyper, May 18 1774, June 19, Dirk Straet, Rebecca Seot; Jan Straet, Rachel Mebie.
- 91 Jeremia Eekesen, by Dominie Muzelius, June 26 1774, July 17, Jan Eekesen, Marter Youmcus.
- 92 Mehetabel [this is all here], by Dominie Cuyper, July 11 1774, July 31, Nicolaes Lozier, Charity Canklin.
- 93 Harmanus Slot, by Dominie Muzelius, Aug. 7 1774, Sept. 18, Wilim Slot, Elisabeth Trumper; Harmanus Trumper, Elizabeth Felter.
- 94 Rachel De Puu, by Dominie Muzelius, Sept. 10 1774, Sept. 18, Petrus De Puu, Sara Eekesen; Abraham De Puu, Rachel Blauvelt.
- 95 Johannes Duitscher, by Dominie Muzelius, Oct. 12 1774, Nov. 23, Ysaac Duitscher, Geertje Kieselear.
- 96 Daniel Haring, by Dominie Cuyper, Oct. 30 1774, Dec. 4, Johannes Haring, Sara Haring; Daniel Haring, Elisabeth Polhemus.
- 97 William Gewoed Sitsjer, by Dominie Cuyper, Oct. 1 1774, Dec. 4, Jan Sitsjer, Feitje Canklin; Jan Fosjeur, Elisabeth his wife.
- 98 Elizabeth Ackerman, by Dominie Kuyper, Jan. 6 1775, Jan. 29, Petrus Ackerman, Maria Bogert; Cornelius Ackerman, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 99 Ysaac Gerow, by Dominie Muzelius, Dec. 1 1774, Feb. 5 1775, Daniel Gerow, Elisabeth House.
- 100 Pieter Mebie, by Dominie Kuyper, Feb. 26 1775, Apr. 1, Abraham Mebie, Gerritje Hogenkamp; Pieter Mebie, Jannetje Hogenkamp.
- 101 Sara Pietersen, by Dominie Kuyper, Mar. 26 1775, Apr. 1, Wilim Pietersen, Susanna Waldron; Andries Pietersen, Sara Haldron.
- 102 Maria Talamau, by Dominie Kuyper, Mar. 21 1775, Apr. 2, Theunis Talamau, Cathrina Blauvelt; Gerrit Blauvelt, Marritje Blauvelt.
- 103 Johannes Suediger, by Dominie Muzelius, Mar. 14 1775, Apr. 23, Theunis Suediger, Elisabeth Cornelison; Johannes Suediger, Effen Martyn.
- 104 Abraham Polhemus, by Dominie Muzelius, Apr. 23 1775, May 14, Abraham Polhemus, Annaetje De Vries.
- 105 Petrus De Puu, by Dominie Kuyper, May 21 1775, June 25, Ysaac De Puu, Brechje Smith; Pieter De Puu, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 106 Elisabeth Blauvelt, by Dominie Kuyper, June 12 1775, June 25, Johannes Blauvelt, Cathrina Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth De Baan.
- 107 Lammitje Snyder, by Dominie Muzelius, July 7 1775, July 23, Petrus Snyder, Sara Polhemus.
- 108 Petrus Duitscher, by Dominie Muzelius, June 26 1775, July 23, Abraham Duitscher, Phebe Lambertsen.
- 109 John Gisner, by Dominie Cuyper, July 28 1775, Sept. 17, Ysaac Gisner, Johanna Levedsje; Jan Gisner, Femmitje Brouwser.
- 110 Maria Smith, by Dominie Kuyper, Sept. 14 1775, Sept. 17, Cor. Cor. Smith, Susanna Mebie; Cornelius Cor. Smith, Maria Peek.
- 111 Cathrina Demarest, by Dominie Kuyper, Sept. 15 1775, Sept. 17, Gerrit Demarest, Martintje Blauvelt; Cathrina Van Houten.

- 112 Ysane Paul, by Dominic Muzelius, July 17 1775, Sept. 19, James Paul, Grietje Felter.
- 113 Sara Perrie, by Dominic Muzelius, July 19 1775, Sept. 10, Jursie Perrie, Maria Hofman.
- 114 Jan Kieselaer, by Dominic Muzelius, Feb. 12 1774, Oct. 15 1775, Harmus Kieselaer, Rachel Cahoen.
- 115 Abraham Stiel, by Dominic Muzelius, Aug. 27 1775, Oct. 15, Matthew Stiel, Jannitje Gerow.
- 116 Barbara Etwood, by Dominic Muzelius, Oct. 20 1775, Nov. 26, Ebenezer Etwood, Margareta Hoeberd.
- 117 Petrus Blauvelt, by Dominic Muzelius, Nov. 27 1775, Dec. 10, Jacobus Blauvelt, Jannitje De Baen; Jan De Baen, Cathleynitje Haring.
- 118 Jan Blauvelt, by Dominic Muzelius, Dec. 6 1775, Dec. 10, Theunis Blauvelt, Catharina De Baen; Jan De Baen, Cathleynitje Haring.
- 119 Maria Kieselaer, by Dominic Muzelius, Dec. 4 1775, Dec. 26, Harmus Kieselaer, Rachel Cahoen.
- 120 Cathrina Smith, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 11 1776, Apr. 8, Jan Smith, Maria Stijer.
- 121 Jannitje Fosjeur, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 8 1776, Apr. 8, Wilim Fosjeur, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Daniel Perrie, Jannitje Fosjeur.
- 122 Aeltje Wever, by Dominic Muzelius, Jan. 16 1776, May 5, Jan Wever, Anne Burges.
- 123 Elisabeth Gerow, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 17 1776, May 5, Reynert Gerow, Catharina Snyder; Daniel Gerow, Elizabeth House.
- 124 Jan Gisner, by Dominic Muzelius, Jan. 16 1776, June 16, Jacob Gisner, Anne Briggs; Jan Gisner, Femmitje Brouwer.
- NOTE.—Jacob Gisner and Anne Briggs, Nos. 121 and 123, have two children (Jan and Jacob), put down as born Jan. 16 1776 and Jan. 20 1776. This is as in the original.
- 125 Jacob Gisner, by Dominic Muzelius, Jan. 20 1776, June 16, Jacob Gisner, Anne Briggs; Jacob Conklin, Elisabeth Gisner.
- 126 Dirk De Klerck, by Dominic Muzelius, June 1 1776, June 16, Jacobus De Klerck, Neeltje Talama; Dirk De Klerck, Effen Turneur.
- 127 Theunis De Klerck, by Dominic Muzelius, June 1 1776, June 16, Jacobus De Klerck, Neeltje Talama; Theunis Talama, Margrietje Smith.
- 128 Elisabeth Felter, by Dominic Muzelius, May 1 1776, June 23, Petrus Felter, Elisabeth Beredie; [no name], Elisabeth Pailmar.
- 129 Moses Noorstrand, by Dominic Muzelius, Oct. 8 1776, Nov. 17, Jans Noorstrand, Jenneke Van Houten.
- 130 Effen Snediger, by Dominic Muzelius, Oct. 31 1776, Nov. 3, Theodorus Snediger, Effen Snediger; Johannes Snediger, Effen Martyn.
- 131 Wilim Hofman, by Dominic Muzelius, Aug. 5 1776, Nov. 3, Harmans Hofman, Elisabeth Felter.
- 132 Mattheus Snyder, by Dominic Muzelius, Sept. 28 1776, Nov. 3, Harmanus Snyder, Dirkje Hopper.
- 133 Margrietje Blauvelt, by Dominic Muzelius, Nov. 25 1776, Jan. 12 1777, David Blauvelt, Rachel Eekesen; Cornelius Blauvelt, Elisabeth Huys, wife of Pieter De Punt.
- 134 Jan Eekesen, by Dominic Muzelius, Jan. 12 1777, Feb. 16, David Eekesen, Agnietje Vander Beek; Jan Eekesen, Agnietje Banta.
- 135 Johannes Haring, by Dominic Muzelius, Feb. 1 1777, Feb. 16, Johannes Haring, Sara Haring.
- 136 Catharina Cristina Stewart, by Dominic Muzelius, Feb. 5 1777, Feb. 17, Frederick Stewart, Elsie Knegt; Augustus Stewart, Cristina Haring.
- 137 Metje Toers, by Dominic Muzelius, Dec. 5 1776, Feb. 27 1777, Louwrens Toers, Elisabeth Ackerman; Petrus Haring, Reinsje Haring.
- 138 Elsie Demarest, by Dominic Muzelius, Sept. 27 1776, Mar. 2 1777, Petrus De Marest, Maria De Marest.
- 139 Malle Osborne, by Dominic Muzelius, Oct. 25 1776, Mar. 2 1777, Benjamin Osborne, Elisabeth Lockwood.
- 140 Elsie Lackwood, by Dominic Muzelius, July 4 1796, Mar. 2 1777, [no parents mentioned], [a child of eleven years old]; Benjamin Osborne, Elisabeth Lackwood.
- 141 Thomas Dobbs, by Dominic Muzelius, Feb. 28 1777, Mar. 30, Wilim Dobbs, Rachel Betan; Abraham Dobbs, Grietje Ackerman.
- 142 Sara Straet, by Dominic Muzelius, Apr. 4 1777, Apr. 20, Jacob Straet, Maria Seijar; Jacob Straet, Sara Eekesen.
- 143 Wilim Krom, by Dominic Muzelius, Dec. 28 1776, Apr. 20 1777, Jan Krom, Maria Van Hoorn; Jan Eekesen, Margrietje Krom.
- 144 Cornelius Bensen, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 11 1777, May 18, Cornelius Bensen, Cornelia De Baen.
- 145 Michael Snediger, by Dominic Muzelius, Apr. 18 1777, May 18, Theunis Snediger, Elisabeth Cornelison.
- 146 Hendrick Storm, by Dominic Muzelius, June 6 1777, June 26, Coenradus Storm, Maria Ecker; Hendrik Storm, Cornelia Van Der Beek.
- 147 Margrietje Haring, by Dominic Muzelius, July 10 1777, Aug. 31, Roelof Haring, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Cornelius Aluu, Haring, Margrietje Roelofsen.
- 148 Rynier Woertendyk, by Dominic Muzelius, Aug. 14 1777, Aug. 31, Frederiek Woertendyk, Jannetie Woertendyk; Rynier Woertendyk, Jannitje Smith.
- 149 Mergerie Woertendyk, by Dominic Muzelius, Aug. 14 1777, Aug. 31, Frederiek Woertendyk, Jannetie Woertendyk; Frederiek Woertendyk, Maria Woertendyk.
- 150 Jacob Haring, by Dominic Muzelius, July 14 1777, Aug. 31, Abraham Haring, Grietje Fliereboom; Jacob Fliereboom, Rebecca Wulfrom.
- 151 Aeltje Blauvelt, by Dominic Muzelius, Aug. 4 1777, Aug. 31, Abraham Blauvelt, Geesje Demarest; Isaac Delamater, Jannetie Meyer.
- 152 Feitje Ackerman, by Dominic Muzelius, Aug. 1 1777, Aug. 31, Petrus Ackerman, Maria Bogert; Dirk Haring, Feitje Bogert.
- 153 Daniel Van Hoorn, by Dominic Muzelius, Aug. 3 1776, Aug. 31 1777, Johannes Van Hoorn, Maria Myer.
- 154 Annaetje Haldron, by Dominic Muzelius, Feb. 5 1778, Mar. 15, Wilim Haldron, Margrietje Alyie; Jacobus Alyie, Annatje Seka.
- 155 Maria Post, by Dominic Muzelius, Oct. 1 1777, Jan. 4 1778, Frederiek Post, Annaetje Quackenbos; Peter Post, Weintje Post.
- 156 David Blauvelt, by Dominic Muzelius, Nov. 29 1777, Jan. 4 1778, David Blauvelt, Catharina Perry; Roelof Haring, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 157 Abraham Mebie, by Dominic Muzelius, Nov. 15 1777, Jan. 4 1778, Abraham Mebie, Gerritje Hogenkamp.
- 158 Johannes Post, by Dominic Muzelius, Feb. 5 1778, Feb. 25, Ysane Post, Breghtje De Clerk.
- 159 Catharina Bos, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 6 1778, Apr. 5, Coenraet Bos, Elisabeth Craner; Johannes Storm, Catharina Bos.
- 160 Abraham Ackerman, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 12 1778, Apr. 5, Arie Ackerman, Maria Haldron; Abraham Haldron, Judith Powlis.
- 161 Maria Post, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 18 1778, Apr. 5, Abraham Post, Jannitje Jersey; Isaac Post, Breghtje De Clerk.
- 162 Jannetie Gordenier, by Dominic Muzelius, Mar. 20 1778, Apr. 19, Johannes Gordenier, Jaconetie Banta; Daniel Perrie, Jannitje Fosjeur.
- 163 Albert Cornel, by Dominic Muzelius, [no date], May 10 1778, Albert Cornel, [no name].
- 164 Johannes Van Noorstrand, by Dominic Muzelius, Apr. 28 1778, June 14, Joris Van Noorstrand, Jenneke Van Houten.

BAPTISMS AT CLARKSTOWN,

FROM AUG. 13 1749, TO DEC. 28 1794.

These baptisms, after the first five, are entered alphabetically according to the names of the children. Those beginning with A are given first, from 1750 through the whole period. Then those beginning with B follow in the same way, and so on through the alphabet. All other conditions of this record are the same as those described at the beginning of the Tappan record, already given.

- 1 Harmanus, Aug. 13 1749, —, Harmanus Hofman, Sara Wood; Harmanus Hofman, Geertuy Hofman.
- 2 Margrietje, July 2 1749, —, William Felter, Elizabeth Parleman; Pieter Boogart, Johanna Parleman.
- 3 William, Aug. 4 1749, Aug. 20, Jurjaan Gieselaer, Rachel Huysman; Willem Felter, Elisabeth Felter.
- 4 Theunus, Aug. 13 1749, —, Lambert Smit, Annaetje Hartenberg; Theunus De Clerck, Annaetje De Clerck.
- 5 Sara, Aug. 11 1749, Sept. 3, Hendrik Onderdonk, Rachel Springsteen; Sarah Onderdonk.
- 6 Aaftie, Nov. 17 1750, —, Johannes Snedeker, Aaftie Martyn; John Martyn, Aaftie Martyn.
- 7 Aaftie, Oct. 22 1750, —, Daniel Martyn, Debora Martyn; John Martyn, Aaftie Martyn.
- 8 Aaftie, Oct. 5 1750, —, Jan Vander Voort, Catharina Sprong.
- 9 Aaltje, Feb. 18 1751, Mar. 21, Gerret Gorretsen, Aaltie; Abraham Gorretsen, Aaltje Gorretsen.
- 10 Abraham, Feb. 19 1751, Feb. 24, Harman Talama, Rebecca Snedeker; Abraham Snedeker.
- 11 Antje, Feb. 3 1751, Feb. 29, Jurry Gyselaer, Rachel Huysman; Ryndel Hopper, Adriaentje Hopper.
- 12 Adriaen, Aug. 4 1751, Aug. 30, Philip Servent, Maria Onderdonk; Abraham Onderdonk, Sara Onderdonk.
- 13 Anna, Oct. 26 1751, Nov. 19, Hendrik Tinke, Leena Meyer; Hendrick Snyder, Barber Snyder.
- 14 Abraham, Dec. 15 1751 (a), —, Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 15 Annaetje, Jan. 1 1752, —, Abraham Remsen, Geertje Blauvelt; Lambert Smit, Annaetje Smit.
- 16 Abraham, Apr. 17 1751, May 20, Hendrick Snyder, Catrina Snyder; Hendrick Tinke, Lena Tinke.
- 17 Anna Elisabeth, Feb. 9 1751, Feb. 17, Johannes Filebos Kring, Anna Osla; William Felter, Sara Oblinis.
- 18 Annaetje, Mar. 1 1751, Mar. 31, Johannes De Vris, Thyrntje Geroo.
- 19 Andris, Mar. 1 1751, Apr. 21, Johannes Houser, Bronnick Houser; Hendrick Snyder, Barbara Snyder.
- 20 Abraham, May 26 1751, June 9, Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetje De Clerck.
- 21 Alexander, Feb. 13 1753, Mar. 9, John Mennel, Geertje Weyer.
- 22 Abraham, Mar. 20 1753, Apr. 13, Theodorus Pelhemus, Gritje Remsen; Abraham Remsen, Geertje Blauvelt.
- 23 Annaetje, Mar. 15 1753, May 4, Daniel Geroo, Elizabeth Hous; Jannetje Geroo.
- 24 Alexander, May 10 1753, June 22, John Meenijf, Peggie Teeler.
- 25 Annaetje, Nov. 13 1753, Dec. 7, Douwe Talama, Annitje Blauvelt.
- 26 Andrias, Apr. 12 1756, Apr. 25, Adriaen Onderdonk, Willimpje Eekesen; Andrias Onderdonk, Wilmyntje Onderdonk.
- 27 Abraham, May 3 1756, May 21, Gerret Gerretse, Aeltje Saeman.
- 28 Abraham, Aug. 9 1756, Aug. 15, Theunus Talama, Gritje Debaen; Abraham Debaen, Coraelia Debaen.
- 29 Annaetje, Apr. 15 1757, May 15, Joseph Seaman, Annatje Hopper; Paulus Hopper.
- 30 Aeltje, Jan. 17 1758, Feb. 12, Cornelis Cuyper, Elizabeth Seaman; Petrus Boekhout, Aeltje Boekhout.
- 31 Abraham, Jan. 13 1758, Feb. 12, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Servent; Abraham Servent, Brechtje Smit.
- 32 Annaetje, Sept. 18 1758, Nov. 10, John Seener, Maria Gero.
- 33 Abraham, Nov. 19 1758, Jan. 11, John Gerretse, Catrina Voorse; Gerret Gerretse, Aeltje Gerretse.
- 34 Annaetje, May 19 1759, June 10, Gerret Gerretse, Aeltje Seaman.
- 35 After, Nov. 3 1759, Dec. 16, Joseph Paul, Henne Town.
- 36 Aeltje, Mar. 1 1760, Mar. 30, Johannes Snedeker, Aeltje Martyn.
- 37 Abraham, Apr. 17 1760, May 4, Theunus Van Houten, Rebecca Nagel; Abraham Stevesen, Sara Stevesen.
- 38 Annaetje, July 11 1760, Aug. 3, Arie Smidt, Grietje Onderdonk; Lammert Smit, Gritje Meyer.
- 39 Abraham, Nov. 25 1760, Dec. 7, Jacob Servent, Catrina De Beer; Abraham Servent, Blechtje Servent.
- 40 Annaetje, Apr. 10 1761, Apr. 26, Hendrick Terneur, Gritje Blauvelt.
- 41 Abraham, May 22 1762, June 13, Philippus Servent, Maria Onderdonk; Abraham Servent, Brechtje Servent.
- 42 Aeltje, Apr. 30 1762, June 13, Jacobus Slott, Sara Cuyper; Jacobus Cuyper, Aeltje Boichout.
- 43 Annetje, May 21 1762, June 13, Petrus Stevese, Aeltje Crom.
- 44 Abraham, May 10 1762, May 17, Jacobus De Clerck, Jannetje Springstien; Eide Eekesen, Sara Eekesen.
- 45 Andris, Aug. 8 or 5 1762, Sept. 5, Arie Smit, Geertje Onderdonk; Andris Onderdonk, Saertje Onderdonk.
- 46 Abraham, Aug. 20 1762, Oct. 17, Abraham Thuw, Rachel Nep.
- 47 Aeltje, Nov. 10 1762, Jan. 1, Theunus Remsen, Annaetje Martyn.
- 48 Anne, July 11 1762, Jan. 23, Elie Gornee, Debora Coe.
- 49 Annetje, Feb. 5 1763, Mar. 6, Jacobus Vander Hilt, Brechtje Talama; Theunus Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 50 Aeltje, April 15 1763, May 15, Jonathan Lounsberrle, Maretje Hoper; Cornelis Voorse, Aeltje Voorse.
- 51 Annetje, Sept. 29 1763, Oct. 20, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vander Hilt; Abram Kool, Annetje Kool.
- 52 Abraham, Nov. 27 1763, Dec. 24, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 53 Adriaen, Dec. 12 1764, Jan. 27, Jacob Deronde, Maria Onderdonk; Adriaen Onderdonk, Sifyn Onderdonk.
- 54 Aeltje, Jan. 7 1764, Jan. 29, Jan Gerretse, Catrina Voorse.
- 55 Abraham, Feb. 1 1764, March 11, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smit; Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 56 Abraham, May 8 1764, June 10, Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Pullen; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 57 Abraham, July 6 1765, Aug. 4, Isaac Cool, Catrina Servent; Abraham Cool, Annetje Cool.
- 58 Albert, July 3 1765, July 14, Hendrick Oblinis, Antje Lydecker; Albert Lydecker, Maria Lydecker.
- 59 Abraham, Oct. 6 1765, Nov. 17, Abraham Thew, Rachel Knep

NOTE.—The five baptisms of 1749 are stated to have been performed by Domine Mutzelius in private houses and barns, after he had been publicly forbidden to preach by the Committee (Evs. Cortenius, Haughoort, Goetschius, and Vanderhude and their elders) appointed for this purpose by the "Rev. Coetus of New York."

See Min. of Gen. Synod.—Page XLII—"Journal of the Coetus."

(a) A later hand has here inserted 1752.

- 60 Abraham, Dec. 11 1765, Jan. 21, Garret Paulden, Neeltje Vander Voort.
- 61 Abraham, Oct. 11 1765, Mar. 2, John Persell, Neeltje Vander Voort.
- 62 Abraham, May 2 1766, Apr. 22, Cornelis Paulden, Elizabeth Vander Voort; Garret Paulden, Neeltje Paulden.
- 63 Abraham, May 18 1766, Apr. 24, Eide Eekesen, Sarah Remsen; Abraham Remsen, Geertje Remsen.
- 64 Annetje, Sept. 24 1766, Oct. 26, John Smith, Elizabeth Remsen.
- 65 Annaetje, Dec. 30 1766, Jan. 25, Necklaes Sickelse, Annetje De Klerck; Johannes Sickelse, Elisabeth Sickelse.
- 66 Antje, Jan. 4 1767, Feb. 5, Cornelis Heintjon, Maria Blauvelt; Barnardus Vervelen, Marretje Vervelen.
- 67 Aeltje, Jan. 29 1767, Feb. 16, Cornelis Voorese, Aeltje Cuyper.
- 68 Annetje, Feb. 22 1767, Mar. 1, Harma Talama, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 69 Abigaël, Feb. 7 1767, Mar. 22, John Slott, Thamar Lounsberrrie.
- 70 Abraham, April 22 1767, May 7, Abraham Steve, Sarah Oblines.
- 71 Abraham, Oct. 14 1767, Nov. 8, John Jersey, Annetje Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 72 Aeltje, Nov. 29 1767, Jan. 28, Abraham Onderdonck, Femmetje Onderdonck.
- 73 Annetje, Aug. 29 1767, Sept. 14, Theunus Talama, Annetje Vander Bilt; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 74 Andris, March 26 1768, April 11, Roeloph Onderdonck, Maria Onderdonck; Andris Onderdonck, Wilmyntje Onderdonck.
- 75 Abraham, April 4 1768, April 25, Abraham Servent, Breghtje Smith.
- 76 Aeltje, April 17 1768, May 7, Necklaes Cuyper, Neeltje Cuyper; Aeltje Cuyper.
- 77 Annetje, July 18 1768, Aug. 7, Theunus Cuyper, Gritje Talama; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 78 Annaetje, July 30 1768, Aug. 23, John Mennel, Geertje Wever.
- 79 Arie, July 30 1768, Aug. 22, Lammert Smith, Annaetje Hopper.
- 80 Annetje, Jan. 25 1769, Feb. 4, Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Talama; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 81 Annetje, May 23 1769, June 11, Isack Smith, Rachel Smith; Petrus Smith, Annetje Smith.
- 82 Annah, May 20 1769, July 23, Jesaiah Gornee, Margritje Blauvelt.
- 83 Aeltje, July 21 1769, Aug. 13, Gerret Meyer, Lammetje Remsen; Aeltje Ackerman.
- 84 Andris, Aug. 17 1769, Sept. 3, Jacob Tincke, Sarah Onderdonck; Andris Onderdonck, Wilmyntje Onderdonck.
- 85 Abraham, Sept. 8 1769, Oct. 15, John Smith, Jemima DeWindt; Theunus Smith, Rachel Smith.
- 86 Aefje, Sept. 23 1769, Oct. 15, Jerimiah Martyn, Rachel Barce.
- 87 Andrias, March 16 1770, April 23, John Suffren, Maria Myer.
- 88 Abigaël, Jan. 23 1770, Feb. 15, Jacobus DeKlerck, Antje Van Oonstant.
- 89 Adriaen, Jan. 23 1770, Feb. 18, Roeloph Onderdonck, Sarah Onderdonck.
- 90 Aemmee, Feb. 25 1771, April 1, Lammert Cuyper, AntjeVoorese; Cornelis Voorese, Aeltje Voorese.
- 91 Antje, Jan. 14 1761, April 1, Abraham Onderdonck, Femmetje Onderdonck.
- 92 Arie, April 10 1771, May 12, Arie Smith, Geertje Onderdonck.
- 93 Annetje, April 11 1771, April 28, Jacobus DeKlerck, Margritje Talama; Necklaes Seckelse, Annetje Seckelse.
- 94 Antje, Oct. 9 1771, Oct. 29, Jan Smith, Jemima DeWindt; Frederiekse Blauvelt, Antje Blauvelt.
- 95 Aeltje, Oct. 3 1771, Oct. 20, Leendert Eysman, Catrina Cuyper; Aeltje Cuyper.
- 96 Anne, Nov. 6 1771, Dec. 1, John Jerse, Annetje Blauvelt.
- 97 Abraham, Nov. 27 1771, Dec. 22, Aert Remsen, Geertje Meyer; Harmanus Van Huysen, Geertje Remsen.
- 98 Annaetje, Aug. 6 1772, Aug. 10, Dirk Van Houten, Marretje Seman; Direk Vander Bilt, Gritje Vander Bilt.
- 99 Arie, July 26 1772, Aug. 10, Abraham Servent, Breghtje Servent; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 100 Abraham, Aug. 7 1772, Sept. 20, Andris Kool, Catrina Van Huysen; Abraham Kool, Susanna Kool.
- 101 Annetje, Aug. 24 1772, Sept. 20, Jacobus De Klerck, Neeltje Talama; Jacob Onderdonck, Annetje Onderdonck.
- 102 Abraham, June 15 1773, July 11, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Seuer.
- 103 Abraham, July 4 1773, Aug. 1, Rynier Quackenbos, Sarah Duryee; Abraham Kool, Susan Kool.
- 104 Abraham, Oct. 26 1773, Dec. 23, Jacob Kool, Elizabeth Pelmer.
- 105 Aeltje, Aug. 2 1773, Aug. 20, Lammert Cuyper, Aune Voorese.
- 106 Aeltje, Aug. 17 1773, Sept. 12, Arie Smith, Geertje Onderdonck.
- 107 Annaetje, born —, 1751, bapt. Nov. 28 1773, — Lions.
- 108 Annetje, April 6 1774, April 18, Isaac Kool, Catrina Servent; Abraham Kool, Susanna Kool.
- 109 Antje, Aug. 12 1774, Aug. 21, J. Gissener, Antje Onderdonck.
- 110 Annaetje, Sept. 10 1774, Oct. 2, Roeloph Onderdonck, Annaetje Lions.
- 111 Andris, Nov. 24 1774, Dec. 26, Andris Onderdonck, Williammyntje Steve.
- 112 Aefje, Feby. 14 1774, March 27, John Van Dalsen, Aeltje Concklen; Johannes Van Dalsen, Aefje Van Dalsen.
- 113 Andris, Jan. 21, 1775, Feb. 19, Jan Ryker, Maria Onderdonck.
- 114 Abraham, April 24 1775, May 17, Matijs Eekesen, Annaetje Remsen.
- 115 Abraham, June 26 1775, July 21, Johannes Onderdonck, Gritje Van Houten.
- 116 Annaetje, July 13 1775, Aug. 6, Harmanis Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden; Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje Blauvelt.
- 117 Abraham, Aug. 23 1775, Sept. 17, Albert Stevesen, Gritje Van Houten; Abraham Storm, Maria Storm.
- 118 Antje, Sept. 28 1775, Oct. 5, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Walteris Van Orden, Antje Van Orden.
- 119 Adriaen, Nov. 13 1775, Jan. 1, Adriaen Onderdonck, Neeltje Snediker.
- 120 Abraham, Mar. 16 1776, Apr. 28, Abraham Deronde, Catrina Lequier.
- 121 Antje, May 11 1776, June 16, Jan Stegg, Sarah Torneur.
- 122 Aeltje, May 28 1776, June 16, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vander Bilt.
- 123 Abraham, June 6 1776, July 12, Jerimiah Martyn, Rachel Barce.
- 124 Annetje, Nov. 9 1776, Dec. 1, Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Talama; Theunus Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 125 Abijael, July 20 1776, Nov. 24, Thomas Ogelsve, Catrina Withefel.
- 126 Andris, Dec. 1 1776, Dec. 29, John Cheschir, Fegitse Concklen.
- 127 Abraham, Dec. 12 1776, Jan. 12, Jacobus Meyer, Maria Steve.
- 128 Abraham, Nov. 4 1776, Dec. 15, Abram Blauvelt, Anna Maria Van Huysen.
- 129 Annetje, May 10 1777, May 18, Jan Talama, Maria Derjee; Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Blauvelt.
- 130 Angenitje, June 9 1777, June 22, Baront Nagel, Jannetje Westervelt; Jan Derjee, Cornelia Derjee.
- 131 Abraham, May 23 1777, June 22, Jacobus Eaimens, Rachel Bennet.
- 132 Abraham, Sept. 21 1777, Oct. 26, Haramaus Talama, Catrina Cornelse; Abraham Talama.
- 133 Albert, Oct. 10 1777, Nov. 9, Joost Debaen, Margritje Aljee; Albert Aljee, Maria Aljee.
- 134 Abraham, Apr. 27 1777, May 17, David Vanderbeck, Jackemintje Van Orden; Jacob Quackenbos, Antje Van Orden.
- 135 Arie, Jan. 23 1777, Feb. 23, Joost Miller, Pegre Blanck.
- 136 Abraham, Feb. 8 1778, Mar. 1, Resolveert Van Houten, Maria Talama; Resolveert Van Houten, Maria Van Houten.
- 137 Abraham, Feb. 15 1778, May 29, Philipus Servent, Sarah Onderdonck.
- 138 Annaetje, May 29 1778, June 28, Direk Van Houten, Marretje Semans.
- 139 Antje, April 27 1778, May 17, Casparis Meble, Lea Edward.
- 140 Annetje, June 22 1778, July 11, William Sickelse, Marretje Cuyper; Annetje Sickelse.
- 141 Abraham, Oct. 2 1778, Oct. 18, Resolveert Steve, Doortje Onderdonck.
- 142 Abraham, Oct. 8 1778, Nov. 15, John Stegg, Anake Stoutenburg.
- 143 Abraham, Nov. 24 1778, Dec. 26, Abraham Onderdonck, Ester Pelmar.
- 144 Aefje, Dec. 1 1777, Jan. 18, Adriaen Onderdonck, Neetje Snediker.
- 145 Annetje, Mar. 23 1778, Apr. 12, Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Talama.
- 146 Annaetje, Feb. 14 1779, Mar. 14, Peter Vonck, Mr. Vonck (1286).
- 147 Antje, May 25 1779, June 27, Joris Pelhamus, Elisabeth Titus.
- 148 Aefje, Sept. 20 1779, Oct. 28, Adriaen Onderdonck, Neeltje Snediker.
- 149 Aeltje, Sept. 11 1779, Oct. 31, Haramanis Snyder, Direkje Hopper.
- 150 Abraham, Feb. 7 1780, Mar. 5, Abraham Snyder, Maria Blauvelt.
- 151 Arianetje, Apr. 10 1780, Apr. 23, Isaac Jontston, Jannetje Louton (?).
- 152 Abraham, Mar. 24 1780, Apr. 24, Abraham Heering, Direkje Perdon; Abraham Ferdon, Rachel Ferdon.

- 153 Abraham, June 1 1780, Aug. 16, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Verveelen; Abraham Verveelen, Elisabeth Verveelen.
- 154 Antje, Sept. 7 1780, Sept. 24, Andris Van Orden, Elisabeth Town; Antje Van Orden.
- 155 Abraham, Sept. 28 1780, Oct. 8, John Talor, Lena Okie; Abraham Okie, Miria Vander Bilt.
- 156 Abraham, Aug. 19 1780, Dec. 24, Cornelis De Puw, Annetje Gerretse.
- 157 Aeltje, July 28 1780, Aug. 16, Johannes Felter, Geertje Ackerman.
- 158 Abigal, Apr. 12 1780, June 4, Jonatan Loundsberrie, Marretje Hopper.
- 159 Albert, Jan. 25 1781, Feb. 16, Casparis Westervelt, Neneie Cannel.
- 160 Abraham, Mar. 17 1781, Apr. 8, John Stegg, Sarah Terneur; Abraham Steve, Miria Steve.
- 161 Abraham, Apr. 6 1781, May 20, Abraham Storm, Aeltje Suediker.
- 162 Abraham, May 9 1781, June 17, Edo Ackerman, Rachel Seljer; Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Blauvelt.
- 163 Abraham, Aug. 8 1781, Aug. 25, Daniel Blauvelt, Jannetje Van Blerkum; Abraham Blauvelt, Dierkje Blauvelt.
- 164 Abraham, Sept. 9 1781, Oct. 7, Gerret Servent, Elisabeth Van Houten; Abraham Servent, Bregje Servent.
- 165 Addo, Oct. 31 1781, Feb. 8, John Coleman, Batseba Rider.
- 166 Andris, June 7 1781, July 7, Abraham Onderdonek, Ester Pelmer.
- 167 Antje, July 29 1781, Aug. 16, David Vanderbeeck, Jackemyntje Van Orden.
- 168 Annaetje, Oct. 25 1781, Dec. 2, Joris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Tytus.
- 169 Abraham, Nov. 14 1781, Dec. 13, Edward Jones, Elisabeth Jones.
- 170 Antje, Nov. 15 1781, Dec. 13, Petrus Oblines, Maria Brytsit.
- 171 Aeltje, Feb. 16 1782, Mar. 10, Jacob Van Oostrant Berrens, Susanna Town.
- 172 Annaetje, Feb. 14, 1782, April 14, Syllis Berber, Catrina Clyn.
- 173 Anne, Jan. 7 1782, Feb. 19, John Jerse, Annetje Blauvelt.
- 174 Aeltje, Oct. 6 1782, Nov. 2, Dierck Van Houten, Marretje Semans; Aeltje Semans.
- 175 Annaetje, Oct. 19 1782, Nov. 28, John Kieh (or Kirk), Annaetje —.
- 176 Abraham, Dec. 26 1782, Jan. 26, Stephanis Steve, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 177 Abraham, Feb. 6 1783, April 6, Abraham Remsen, Maria Voorsee.
- 178 Abraham, April 22 1783, May 11, Andris Onderdonek, Wilmyntje Stevesen.
- 179 Aeltje, April 25 1783, May 25, Aert Pelhemus, Aeltje Martyn.
- 180 Aertt, May 18 1783, June 8, Gerret Remsen, Catrina Remsen; Aertt Remsen, Elisabeth Remsen.
- 181 Annetje, June 4 1783, June 22, Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje De Klerck.
- 182 Abraham Meyer, June 12 1783, July 6, John Holsted, Sarah Meyer; Gritje Meyer.
- 183 Aeltje, Aug. 15 1783, Aug. 30, John Teler, Lena Ooeke.
- 184 Andru Jems (?), Sept. 27 1783, Oct. 12, John Semens, Maria Blauvelt; Andru Francis.
- 185 Abraham, Nov. 19 1783, Dec. 21, Abraham Snyder, Maria Blauvelt.
- 186 Arey, July 30 1784, Oct. 30, John Smith, Elisabeth Remsen.
- 187 Abbigel Pelve, Nov. 22 1784, Aug. 28, (no name), Marretje Pelhemus.
- 188 Abraham, Jan. 13 1784, Feb. 15, Roeleph Steve, Elisabeth Van Houten.
- 189 Abraham, Mar. 22 1784, April 15, Johannes Blauvelt, Gritje Smith.
- 190 Antje, April 22 1784, May 24, Jan Van Orden, Rachel Terneur.
- 191 Antje, April 30 1784, June 23, Piter Snuder (?), Sarah Pelhemus.
- 192 Abraham, May 16 1784, June 20, Stephanis Steve, Geertje Mennel.
- 193 Abraham, May 5 1784, June 20, Theunus Suediker, Elizabeth Cornelisse.
- 194 Anne, Nov. 9 1784, Nov. 28, Roeleph Onderdonek, Annaetje Lions.
- 195 Anne, Sept. 23 1784, Dec. 25, William Kimp, Maria Cannel.
- 196 Abraham, March 9 1785, March 28, Petrus Steve, Aida (?) Vanderbilt; Abraham Van Houten, Maria Van Houten.
- 197 Antje, April 30 1785, — 15, Philip DeMarest, Maria Oblines; Hendrick Oblines; Antje Oblines.
- 198 Abraham, June 21 1785, July 31, John DeRonde, Marta Gooltrap (?).
- 199 Aeltje, July 20 1785, Aug. 14, Arie Blauvelt, Aeltje Smith.
- 200 Abraham, Aug. 3 1785, Aug. 28, Cornelis Blauvelt, Margritje Blauvelt; Daniel Blauvelt, Breghe Smith.
- 201 Antje, Oct. 8 1785, Oct. 31, Donwo Talama, Maria Blauvelt.
- 202 Annaetje, Feb. 28 1786, April 3, Jacob Talama, Gritje Durje; Theunus Talama, Annaetje Talama.
- 203 Antje, March 21 1786, April 13, Peter Oblines, Maria Brytseyt; Hendrick Oblines, Antje Oblines.
- 204 Aeltje, April 16 1786, May 7, Jacob Banta, Rachel Smith.
- 205 Abraham, May 23 1786, July 2, Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Talama; Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Blauvelt.
- 206 Abraham, Nov. 4 1786, Dec. 3, Abraham Talama, Rachel Cornelisse.
- 207 Adriaen, April 5 1787, May 6, Andris Onderdonek, Maria Van Houten; Adriaen Onderdonek, Willimte Onderdonek.
- 208 Antje, April 10 1787, May 6, Jan Wever, Antje Burges.
- 209 Abraham, May 13 1787, July 1, Everet Hogenkamp, Maria Blauvelt; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 210 Anna Maria, May 6 1787, Sept. 9, Isaac Jons, Maria Witman.
- 211 Antje, Sept. 2 1787, Oct. 21, Tobeyes Louwer, Annaetje Hanse.
- 212 Abraham, Nov. 8 1787, Dec. 16, Petrus DePeuw, Sarah Eekesen; Abraham Servent, Breghe Servent.
- 213 Annaetje, Feb. 7 1788, Feb. 28, Aert Remsen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 214 Aeltje, Feb. 7 1788, March 3, Johannes Pelhemus, Maria Ryckman; Aert Pelhemus, Aeltje Pelhemus.
- 215 Abraham, March 4 1788, March 23, Johannes House, Maria Servent; Abraham Servent, Bregje Servent.
- 216 Albert, Feb. 24 1788, Mar. 25, Petrus Derjee, Iseltje (?) or Neeltje Demarest.
- 217 Abraham, Apr. 21 1788, May 19, Joseph Semens, Annetje Meyer.
- 218 Adriaen, June 22 1788, July 13, Rein Onderdonk, Helena Blauvelt; Adriaen Onderdonek, Williammynt Onderdonek.
- 219 Abraham, Aug. 3 1788, Aug. 18, Abraham Steve, Breghe Vanderbilt.
- 220 Abenezzer, Aug. 25 1788, Nov. 16, Jacob Wood, Nense Maren.
- 221 Annaetje, Sept. 14 1789, Oct. 4, Theodoris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Henderiekse.
- 222 Abraham, Sept. 22 1789, Oct. 11, Isaac Blauvelt, Sarah Joutston; Abraham Blauvelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 223 Aart, Apr. 7 1790, May 1, Aert Remsen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 224 Abraham, Apr. 30 1790, May 13, Abraham Gerretse, Januette Semmens.
- 225 Abraham Brouwer, May 24 1790, June 27, Steve Stevese, Jentje Brouwer; Abraham Brouwer, Rebecca Brouwer.
- 226 Annaetje, May 17 1790, June 27, Rein Onderdonk, Helena Blauvelt; Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje Blauvelt.
- 227 Aeltje, Aug. 17 1790, Sept. 19, Robbert Trout, Eyda Gerretse.
- 228 Annaetje, Nov. 15 1790, Dec. 23, William Siskelse, Elisabeth Siskelse; Piter Perrie, Annetje Perrie.
- 229 Antje, Mar. 25 1791, May 8, Abraham Pelhemus, Annetje De Vris.
- 230 Abraham, May 7 1791, June 2, Abraham Servent, Gritje Van Houten; Abraham Servent, Breghe Servent.
- 231 Abraham, May 28 1791, July 3, Abraham Puw, Marretje Klerck.
- 232 After, May 27 1791, July 30, Jaems Paul, Margritje Paul.
- 233 Annaetje, June 25 1791, July 30, Theunus Van Houten, Januette Jerse; John Jerse, Annetje Jerse.
- 234 Anne, June 25 1791, July 30, Jacob Wood, Nense Merten.
- 235 Aert, July 30 1791, Aug. 12, Theodoris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Hendriese; Aert Pelhemus, Aeltje Pelhemus.
- 236 Abraham, Sept. 9 1791, Sept. 25, Joris Meyer, Elisabeth Steve.
- 237 Aeltje, Aug. 29 1791, Sept. 25, William Felter, Aeltje Van Dulzen.
- 238 Abraham, Oct. 15 1791, Nov. 12, Jan Eekesen, Maria Vanderbilt.
- 239 Albert Oblinis, Oct. 13 1791, Nov. 20, Philip Demarest, Maria Oblinis; Albert Oblinis.
- 240 Arie, Nov. 3 1791, Dec. 4, Andrias Smith, Elisabeth Neeltje.
- 241 Albert, Jan. 19 1792, Feb. 19, Philip Ryckman, Rebecca Nagek; Johannes Pelhemus, Polle Pelhemus.
- 242 Abraham, Feb. 19 1792, March 4, Donwe Vanderbilt, Maria Steve.
- 243 Aeltje, April 2 1792, April 30, Peter De Wint Smith, Debora Pelhemus; Aert Pelhemus, Debe Pelhemus.
- 244 Abraham Brouwer, March 15 1792, April 30, Gerret Suedeker, Elisabeth Thow.
- 245 Archibiel, Aug. 21 1792, Nov. 23, John Coleman, Borselel Ryder.
- 246 Andrias, Oct. 11 1792, Dec. 2, John Van Orden, Tryntje Eekesen.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAME BEGIN WITH B FROM FOLIO 25.

- 247 Barent, Feb. 11 1753, March 9, Poulus Vandervoort, Maria Springstien.
 248 Barent, Feb. 28 1757, March 23, David Duyser, Fytje Cranck-beyt; Haramanis Kiselae, Rachel Kiselae.
 249 Benjemen, April 26 1759, May 13, Daniel Gero, Elizabeth House; Johannes Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
 250 Breghe, Aug. 12 1761, Aug. 16, Arie Smitt, Maria De Klerck; Abraham Servent, Breghe Servent.
 251 Breghe, July 28 1764, Sept. 16, Petrus Depuw, Annetje Van Dalsen; Theunus Talama, Breghe Talama.
 252 Breghe, April 13 1765, May 19, Jacobus Vander Bilt, Breghe Talama.
 253 Breghe, Nov. 30, 1765, Dec. 8, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Vervelen; Jacobus Vander Bilt, Breghe Vander Bilt.
 254 Breghe, Oct. 19 1766, Oct. 25, Isaac Kool, Catrina Servent; Abraham Servent, Breghe Servent.
 255 Benjemen, April 3 1768, July 17, Daniel Knep, Susannah Hout.
 256 Breghe, Oct. 6 1769, Nov. 2, Johannes Vander Bilt, Marretje Bogert; Jacobus Vanderbilt, Breghe Vanderbilt.
 257 Barent, March 30 1771, April 1, Hendrick Oolines, Antje Lydecker; Andris Van Orden, Jannetje Van Orden.
 258 Breghe, Nov. 16 1771, Dec. 9, Jacobus Terneur, Dina Louw; Jacobus Terneur, Sarah Seljer.
 259 Breghe, Aug. 1 1771, Aug. 3, Gerret Smith, Catlyntje Stevesen; Williamyntje Steve.
 260 Benjemen, March 30, 1772, May 10, Abraham Theuw, Rachel Knep.
 261 Benjemen, Dec. 8 1772, Jan. 3, Jennis Ansen, Margritt Wood.
 262 Benjemen, Jan. 9 1774, Jan. 23, Abraham Theuw, Rachel Knep.
 263 Barbara, Nov. 12 1774, Jan. 2, John Pelmer, Rachel Hoffer.
 264 Benjemen, Aug. 24 1777, Sept. 14, Johannes Degrauw, Leaa Degrauw; Johannes Devris, Tryntje Devris.
 265 Benjemen, Sept. 7 1778, Oct. 2, Abraham Pelhemus, Jannetje Devries.
 266 Breghe, Dec. 12 1780, Dec. 31, Gerret Remsen, Catrina Remsen.
 267 Benjemen, July 30 1780, Aug. 17, Ebenezer Wood, Margritt Hoffer.
 268 Breghe, Mar. 16 1780, Apr. 10, Haramanis Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden; Abraham Servent, Breghe Servent.
 269 Barnardus, Sept. 1 1782, Sept. 22, Jacobus Vervelen, Elisabeth Eekesen; Barnardus Verveelen, Marretje Vervelen.
 270 Breghe, Sept. 14 1782, Oct. 12, Doawe Vanderbilt, Mariar Steve.
 271 Benjemen, Feb. 19 1787, May 6, Matthe Beuse, Neuse Laurens.
 272 Breghe, July 22 1788, Aug. 7, Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Talama.
 273 Billie, Oct. 4 1788, Nov. 30, Samuel Jemens, Rachel de Vris.
 274 Breghe, Jan. 14 1790, Feb. 7, Joseph Gerretse, Breghe Vanderbilt.
 275 Berberi, June 22 1790, July 25, Abraham Snyder, Maria Blauvelt.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH C FROM FOLIO 31 ALSO ON FOLIO 153.

- 276 Catharina, Aug. 1 1750, —, Harmanus Giescler, Rachel Hofman; Catharina Miller.
 277 Christiana, Aug. 13 1750, —, Poulus Gieselaer, Lea Hofman; Johannes Snyder, Christiana Snyder.
 278 Catharina, Jan. 23 1751, Mar. 3, Johan Smaling, Geertruy Miller; Fritof Smaling.
 279 Catharina, Dec. 22 1751, Jan. 2 1752, Johannes Snyder, Christiana Hofman; Pieter Van Norden, Geertruy Van Norden.
 280 Claartje, Feb. 11 1753, Mar. 4, Hendrick Stevese, Jenneke Nagel; Resolvort Nagel, Claartje Lydecker.
 281 Carina, Aug. 12 1753, Sept. 30, Isaac Blauvelt, Catlyntje Heering; Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Heeringh.
 282 Catrina, May 11 1754, May 26, Joseph Paull, Heuma Town.
 283 Catrina, May 18 1754, June 4, Marcus Meyer, Williamyntje Crom; Catrina Crom.
 284 Catrina, July 30 1754, Aug. 11, Jan De Baen, Catlyntje Haringh; Cornelius Haringh, Catrina Hogenkamp.
 285 Catrina, Jan. 9 1754, Jan. 26, Theunus Van Houten, Babbeke Nagel; Roeloph Van Houten, Catrina Nagel.
 286 Conraet, March 24 1755, April 13, Hendrick Tacke, Lena Meyer; Johannes Houser, Froumich Houter.
 287 Claes, Mar. 27 1755, May 4, Cornelis Cuyper, Elizabeth Seman; Neeltje Cuyper.

+This Rachel Hoffer is known to be a mistake for Sarah Hopper. See 377, 551, 848, 885, 930, 1321, 1534, 1567.

- 288 Cristina, June 20 1755, July 10, Johannes Snyder, Catrina Trumper; Cristina Hofman, Hendrick Snyder.
 289 Cornelis, Jan. 3 1756, Feb. 23, Dirck Eekesen, Rachel Seman.
 290 Cornelis, Feb. 8 1756, Feb. 29, Matthe Hopper, Aeltje Cuyper; Cornelis Cuyper, Lena Cuyper.
 291 Christien, Mar. 1 1756, Mar. 21, Christien Hous, Elizabeth, Horsborn; Johannes Cuyper, Sarah Cuyper.
 292 Cornelis, June 29 1756, July 4, Nicklaes Steve, Sara Cuyper; Lambert Cuyper, Aeltje Crom.
 293 Cornelis, July 17 1756, July 25, Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Pullen; Cornelis Blauvelt, Gritje Rycke.
 294 Catrina, June 29 1756, Sept. 26, Hendrick Snyder, Karba Snyder; Johannes Snyder, Catrina Trumper.
 295 Cornelis, June 6 1757, June 30, Dirck Vander Bilt, Gritje Hogelaur.
 296 Catrina, Sept. 19 1757, Oct. 20, Abraham Remsen, Geertje Blauvelt; Haramanis Van Huysen, Sara Van Huysen.
 297 Catrina, May 17 1758, June 18, Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje Springstien; Theunus De Klerck, Catrina De Klerck.
 298 Catrina, May 5 1759, May 27, Abraham Blauvelt, Castina Eekesen; Lucas Stevesen, Catrina Steve.
 299 Catrina, — 1757 (1), Dec. 19, John Town, Susanna Weaver.
 300 Catrina, Jan. 14 1760, Jan. 25, Petrus Stevese, Aeltje Crom; Nicklaes Stevese, Sara Steve.
 301 Cornelis, Mar. 16 1760, Mar. 30, Joseph Cuyper, Antje Voorsee; Cornelis Voorsee.
 302 Catlyntje, July 10 1760, Aug. 3, Roeloph Stevese, Meusje Cennich; Lammert Smidt, Catlyntje Smidt.
 303 Cristina, Nov. 7 1760, Feb. 8, Jurie Giescler, Rachel Huysman.
 304 Cornelis, Jan. 15 1761, Jan. 18, Abraham Blauvelt, Stina Eekesen (316); Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
 305 Cornelis, Dec. 20 1760, Jan. 26 1761, William Cambel, Geertje Stevese; Steve Stevese, Elisabeth Stevese.
 306 Cornelis, July 27 1761, Aug. 15, Abraham Pauw, Rachel Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
 307 Cornelius, Dec. 1 1763, Dec. 23, Cornelis Eekesen, Lena Cuyper.
 308 Catrina, Sept. 21 1763, Oct. 20, John Menel, Geertje Weaver; Thomas Margen, Catrina Margen.
 309 Catrina, May 12 1764, July 15, Cornelis Palden, Elizabeth Vandervoort.
 310 Cornelis, Aug. 5 1765, Sept. 15, Cornelis Cuyper, Elisabeth Seman.
 311 Catrina, Feb. 12 1766, March 2, Jennis Seaeer, Maria Smith; William Cambel, Geertje Cambel.
 312 Catlyntje, Aug. 16 1766, Aug. 24, Gerret Smith, Catlyntje Stevese; Catlyntje Cuyper.
 313 Catlyntje, Aug. 26 1766, Dec. 25, Lambert Smith, Annaetje Hopper.
 314 Catrina, March 25 1767, June 11, Piter Ridt, Maria Crom.
 315 Catrina, Oct. 21 1767, Dec. 20, Jennis Seaeer, Maria Smith; Hendrick Steve, Jenneke Steve.
 316 Cristina, April 25 1768, May 7, Abraham Blauvelt (304), Cristina Eekesen; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
 317 Catrina, Nov. 23 1768, Dec. 11, Thomas Murgin, Maria Post; Dirck Vander Bilt, Gritje Vander Bilt.
 318 Catrina, Sept. 14 1768, Sept. 18, Gerret Smith, Catlyntje Stevese; Lucas Stevese, Catrina Stevese.
 319 Cornelis, April 12 1769, May 18, John Gerretse, Catrina Voorsee.
 320 Cornelis, May 22 1769, June 11, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt; Cornelis Henjou, Sarah Henjou.
 321 Catrina, July 23 1769, Sept. 3, Abraham Deronde, Catrina Liequior; Jacod DeRonde, Maria DeRonde.
 322 Cornelis, Aug. 7 1769, Sept. 24, Theunus Cuyper, Geertje Gerretse; Antje Cuyper.
 323 Cornelis, June 23 1770, July 15, Jonathan Loutsberrie, Marretje Hopper; Poulus Hopper, Aeltje Voorsee.
 324 Cornelis, April 16 1772, May 10, Cornelis Palden, Elisabeth Vandervoort.
 325 Catrina, March 30 1772, May 10, Jennis Seaeer, Maria Smith.
 326 Cornelis, April 26 1772, May 18, Adrien Onderdonk, Willem Eekesen; Elde Eekesen, Sarah Eekesen.
 327 Cornelis, June 29 1773, July 19, John Stagg, Sarah Terneur.
 328 Catrina, Jan. 13 1773, Feb. 14, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt.
 329 Cristina, July 16 1773, Aug. 10, Elde Eekesen, Sarah Remsen; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
 330 Christina, June 9 1773, July 11, Joseph Seamuons, Maria Trumper.
 331 Cornelis, April 7 1773, May 19, Jacobus De Klerck, Margritt Talama.

- 332 Catrina, May 11 1774, June 19, Haramanis Blauvelt, Maria Lequer; Abraham De Ronde, Catrina De Ronde.
- 333 Catrina, April 11 1775, May 7, Claes Van Houten, Catrina Blauvelt; Roeloph Van Houten, Catrina Van Houten.
- 334 Cleretjje, April 2 1775, May 7, John Rider, Catrina Ryker.
- 335 Cornelis, June 12 1775, June 25, Joseph Blauvelt, Johanna De Marest; Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Blauvelt.
- 336 Catrina, June 10 1775, Oct. 29, Daniel Merrel, Willimytje De Klerck.
- 337 Catrina, Jan. 29 (1), 1776 (2), —, John Brook, Henna Paul.
- 338 Cornelis, Jan. 23 1776, March 3, Steve Cammell, Catrina Blauvelt; Lucas Cammell, Jannetje Cammell.
- 339 Catlyntje, Feb. 27 1776, April 1, Petrus Smith.
- 340 Catrina, Mar. 29 1776, April 8, Joseph Semens, Claertje Van Houten; Roeloph Van Houten, Catrine Van Houten.
- 341 Catrina, July 25 1776, Aug. 15, Thomas Eckesen, Marretje Steve; Catrina Stevensen.
- 342 Cornelis, Aug. 14 1776, Sept. 8, Jan Eckesen, Geertje Vanderbilt.
- 343 Catrina, Oct. 5 1776, Oct. 21, Stevanes Steve, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 344 Catrina, Jan. 27 1777, Feb. 23, Claes Van Houten, Pitertje Blauvelt.
- 345 Catrina, Sept. 2 1776, May 1, Jan Gerretse, Catrina Voorese; Lambert Cuyper, Annetje Cuyper.
- 346 Catlyntje, Oct. 7 1777, Nov. 9, Petrus Demarest, Fytje Bogert; Sibe (?) Banta, Catlyntje Banta.
- 347 Claes, Oct. 6 1778, Nov. 1, Claes Van Houten, Pitertje Blauvelt.
- 348 Catrina, Oct. 6 1778, April 5, Walter Kuer, Catrina Mennel.
- 349 Cobus, Dec. 6 1778, Dec. 26, Roeloph Onderdonck, Annaetje Lions.
- 350 Cornelia, March 10 1778, Dec. 26, Jacobus Springstien, Cornelia Voorese; Stevanes Voorese, Elizabeth Voorese.
- 351 Catrina, Jan. 12 1779, Feb. 14, Claes Van Houten, Maria Slot.
- 352 Catrina, April 3 1779, April 18, Albert Steve, Gritje Van Houten.
- 353 Christina, — 1779, May 30, Jan Smith, Jemima De Windt.
- 354 Casparis, May 9 1779, May 30, George Miller, Pegre Blanch.
- 355 Catrina, May 27 1779, June 27, Stephanus Steve, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 356 Cornelis, Oct. 2 1779, Oct. 28, Johannes De Grauw, Lea De Vris.
- 357 Catrina, Sept. 1 1779, Oct. 31, John Coleman, Brisslie Rider.
- 358 Catlyntje, Sept. 8 1779, Sept. 19, John Smith, Elisabeth Smith.
- 359 Cristientje, July 25 1779, Aug. 22, Rindert House, Gritje Trumper.
- 360 Cornelis, Jan. 14 1780, Mar. 5, Cornelis Paulden, Elisabeth Van Der Voort.
- 361 Catrina, Apr. 20 1780, July 2, Jeans Paull, Margrit Felter.
- 362 Catrina, June 11 1780, July 2, Dirk Van Houten, Marretje Hopper.
- 363 Catrina, Sept. 17 1780, Sept. 24, Roeloph Steve, Elisabeth Van Houten; Claes Van Houten, Catrina Van Houten.
- 364 Cristien, Dec. 22 1780, Jan. 14, John Town, Maria Wood.
- 365 Catrina, Dec. 20 1780, Jan. 28, Philip Gisclear, Sarah Wilson; Marritje Klerck.
- 366 Casparis, Mar. 1 1781, Mar. 25, Casparis Mebie, Lea Edward.
- 367 Catrina, Nov. 11 1781, Dec. 13, Abraham Gerretse, Jannetje Gerretse.
- 368 Catrina, Apr. 23 1782, May 20, Haramanis Talama, Catrina Cornelisse.
- 369 Catrina, Apr. 24 1782, May 20, Jacobus De Marest, Gritje Terneur.
- 370 Cornelis, Nov. 19 1782, Dec. 8, Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Nagel.
- 371 Cornelius, Nov. 19 1784, Apr. 18, Benjemen Secaer, Dosse (?) Van Horen.
- 372 Cornelis, Oct. 23 1784, Nov. 21, Joseph Semans, Claertje Van Houten.
- 373 Catrina, Dec. 10 1784, July 17, Abraham Conkelen, Maria Emmett.
- 374 Catrina, Jan. 14 1784 (3), Feb. 15, Isaac Vervelen, Marretje Moro.
- 375 Catrina, Nov. 18 1784, Dec. 12, Abraham Talama, Rachel Cornelisse.
- 376 Catlyntje, Dec. 26 1784, Jan. 9, Martynes Hogenkamp, Fytje Christie; William Christy, Catlyntje Christy.
- 377 Catrina, Oct. 8 1784, Jan. 9, John Pehner, Sara Hoffer.
- 378 Catrina, Apr. 22 1785, May 9, Gerret Smith, Aeltje Van Houten.
- 379 Catrina, Oct. 15 1785, Nov. 6, Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Talama; Stephanus Steve, Catrina Steve.
- 380 Cornelis, Jan. 31 1786, Feb. 19, Albert Steve, Catrina Van Houten.
- 381 Cornelis, Dec. 8 1786, Mar. 6, Frederikus Smith, Antje Wanemaker.
- 382 Cornelis, Feb. 16 1786, Mar. 6, Aert Remsen, Elisabeth Eckesen.
- 383 Chistie, May 29 1786, July 30, Jeans Paul, Gritje Felter.
- 384 Cornelis, May 21 1786, June 6, Cornelis Vervelen, Elisabeth Eckesen; Cornelis Vervelen, Maria Vervelen.
- 385 —, Nov. 3 1786, Dec. 2, William Sickelse, Marretje Cuyper; Annetje Cuyper.
- 386 Catharine, Nov. 28 1786, Dec. 31, Jan Meyer, Catrina Van Houten.
- 387 —, Dec. 6 1787, Dec. 25, Theunus Van Houten, Jannetje Jerse.
- 388 —, Jan. 2 1787 (1), Jan. 21, Cornelis Puw, Annaetje Gerretse.
- 389 —, Jan. 27 1787, Feb. 18, Johannes Vanderbilt, Annetje Vanderbilt; Jan Meyer, Catrina Meyer.
- 390 Catrina, Mar. 3 1787, May 6, Mychel Cornelise, Rachel Beerinoor.
- 391 Catrina, Mar. 17 1787, May 17, Andris Van Orden, Elisabeth Town.
- 392 Catrina, June 29 1787, Sept. 9, James Roos, Elisabeth Clyne.
- 393 Cornelius, Sept. 7 1787, Sept. 21, Joost Miller, Pegre Blanch.
- 394 Catrina, Sept. 12 1787, Sept. 30, Johannes Vorseur, Rebecca Wood.
- 395 Cornelis, Aug. 28 1787, Oct. 18, Ebunaser Wood, Geertje Meyer.
- 396 Cornelis, Feb. 3 1788, Feb. 25, Dirk Vanderbilt, Sarah Henjon; Cornelis Henjon, Sarah Hennion.
- 397 Catrina, Feb. 25 1788, Mar. 9, Isaac Cole, Catrina Servent.
- 398 Catrina, May 19 1788, June 8, Johannes Van Houten, Rachel Cox; Gritje Van Houten.
- 399 Catrina, Aug. 27 1788, Sept. 21, Albert Campel, Catrina Van Houten; Steve Campel, Catrina Campel.
- 400 Catrina, Aug. 30 1788, Sept. 29, Abraham Blauvelt, Anna Maria Van Housen.
- 401 Cornelis, Oct. 2 1788, Oct. 19, Steve Cambel, Catrina Blauvelt; Albert Cambel, Catrina Cambel.
- 402 Catie, Aug. 25 1788, Oct. 19, Abraham Pelheurus, Annaetje Devis.
- 403 Carel, Nov. 8 1788, Nov. 30, Abraham Cole, Tryntje Cole.
- 404 Catrina, Mar. 19 1789, April 13, Petrus Van Orden, Hester Brouwer; Andris Van Orden, Catrina Van Orden.
- 405 Catrina, Mar. 15 1789, May 10, Theunus Suediker, Elisabeth Cornelise.
- 406 Cristina, June 1 1789, July 5, Cornelis Blauvelt, Gritje Blauvelt; Jan Derije, Rachel Derije.
- 407 Cornelis, Nov. 12 1789, Dec. 13, Abraham Gerretse, Elisabeth Depuw.
- 408 Catrina, Dec. 18 1789, Jan. 17, John Martyn, Maria Steve; Catrina Steve.
- 409 Catrina, July 11 1790, Aug. 10, Daniel Blauvelt, Rachel Cole.
- 410 Catrina, Aug. 15 1790, Sept. 24, Tobyes Louwere, Antje Hause.
- 411 Catrina, Aug. 27 1790, Dec. 25, William Kinip, Maria Cummel; Albert Cummel, Catrine Cummel.
- 412 Cornelis, Aug. 1 1791, Sept. 24, Isaac Blauvelt, Maria Henneon.
- 413 Cornelis, Aug. 18 1791, Oct. 22, Albert Cumbel, Catrina Van Houten.
- 414 Cornelis, June 3 1782, July 1, Andris Cole, Annaetje Storm.
- 415 Catie, July 7 1792, July 29, Jacob De Klerck, Aeltje Meyer.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH D FROM FOLIO 39.

(1) This must mean that Catrina Brook was born or baptized Jan. 29, 1776 (not 1775). It cannot be determined whether the date refers to birth or baptism.

(2) This is also the heading 1770 for the dates that follow.

- 425 Douwe, Jan. 3 1769, Jan. 6, Theunis Talama, Annetje Vanderbilt; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 426 Dirck, June 8 1760, July 10, Dirck Vander Bilt, Gritje Hogelant; Dirck Vander Bilt, Sara Vander Bilt.
- 427 Dirckje, Sept. 18 1761, Oct. 18, Neelae Stevese, Sara Cuyper; Lambert Cuyper, Maria Stevese.
- 428 Daniel, May 21 1761, June 26, Johannes De Grauw, Rachel Van Houten; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 429 Douwe, June 16 1763, June 26, Harna Talama, Elizabeth Blauvelt; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 430 Daniel, Nov. 3 1764, Dec. 9, Jerimiah Martyn, Rachel Barce.
- 431 Daniel, Nov. 25 1764, Dec. 9, Haraunis Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 432 Doneken, Feb. 10 1765, April 14, Johu McKnyt, Margrit McKnyt.
- 433 Daniel, Aug. 17 1766, Feb. 5, Jonatan Junius, Maria Smith.
- 434 Daniel, Oct. 6 1767, Oct. 26, Jacobus De Klerck, Antje Van Oorstrant; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 435 Dirckje, Oct. 16 1767, Nov. 8, Lambert Cuyper, Antje Voorsee; Nicklaes Stevese, Sarah Stevese.
- 436 Douwe, March 23 1768, April 11, Johannes Terneur, Sarah Talama; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 437 Daniel, Feb. 20 1769, April 2, Stevese Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 438 Daniel, Nov. 30 1769, Dec. 17, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 439 Douwe, Aug. 27 1770, Sept. 13, Douwe Talama, Maria Blauvelt; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 440 David, April 27 1770, July 15, Johannes Lam, Antje Vander Voort; Davet Vander Voort.
- 441 Daniel, June 9 1770, June 24, Isaak Post, Brechje De Klerck; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 442 David, Feb. 17 1770, March 11, Johannes Felten, Geertje Ackerman.
- 443 David, June 12 1771, Sept. 8, Jacob Secar, Margrit Cockeleit; Daniel Cockeleit, Maria Cockeleit.
- 444 David, Nov. 14 1771, Jan. 12, Isaac Duytser, Geertje Gisselaer.
- 445 Douwe, March 22 1772, April 10, Jan Talama, Maria Derjee; Douwe Talama, Annetje Talama.
- 446 Debora, Dec. 20 1773, Jan. 23, Aert Pelhemus, Aefje Martyn; Daniel Martyn, Debora Martyn.
- 447 David, Jan. 19 1773, March 15, Jacob Secar, Pegze Cockeleit.
- 448 Daniel, May 11 1773, May 19, Thomas Blauvelt, Aetje De Klerck; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 449 Dirck, July 18 1774, Aug. 8, Stephanes Smith, Marretje Van Houten; Dirck Van Houten, Marretje Van Houten.
- 450 Douwe, Sept. 20 1775, Oct. 8, Douwe Talama, Maria Blauvelt.
- 451 Dirck, July 16 1776, July 28, Roeloph Van Houten, Sarah Eucke; Dirck Van Houten, Marretje Van Houten.
- 452 David Edwaerd, Dec. 25 1776, Jan. 12, Jan Derjee, Rachel Edwaerd; David Edwaerd, Lea Edwaerd.
- 453 Daniel, Oct. 21 1776, Dec. 15, John Smith, Gritje De Grauw.
- 454 David, Feb. 14 1776, —, David Pey, Maria Martyn.
- 455 Daniel, Dec. 2 1779, Feb. 2, Daniel Voorsee, Maria Talama; Jerimiah Williams.
- 456 David, October 5 1777, September 26, Isaac Kool, Katrina Servent.
- 457 Dina, Oct. 2 1778, Oct. 28, Lucas Cammel, Jannitje Terneur; Michel Terneur, Lea Terneur.
- 458 Douwe, Dec. 25 1778, Jan. 17, Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Talama; Douwe Talama, Maria Talama.
- 459 Daniel, Feb. 13 1779, Mar. 11, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck.
- 460 Daniel, Oct. 20 1779, Nov. 14, Daniel De Klerck, Margritje Talama; Daniel De Klerck, Sarah De Klerck.
- 461 Daniel, Aug. 5 1779, Oct. 31, Peter Reed, Maria Cron.
- 462 Daniel, Aug. 1 1780, Dec. 24, Benjamin Gero, Maria Aljee.
- 463 Daniel, Apr. 5 1781, Apr. 29, Lucas De Grauw, Rebecca Smith.
- 464 Daniel, Oct. 19 1781, Nov. 4, Aert Pelhemus, Aefje Martine; Daniel Martine, Aefje Martine.
- 465 Daniel, Dec. 16 1782, Jan. 12, Joseph Blauvelt, Johanne Dearest; Daniel Dearest, Sarah Dearest.
- 466 David, Nov. 22 1782, Jan. 12, Abraham Cole, Tiryntje Duitrie.
- 467 Daniel, June 2 1783, June 22, John Secar, Henne Jones.
- 468 David, May 25 1783, June 22, Casparis Westerwelt, Nensene Cembel; David Cembel, Antje Cembel.
- 469 David, Aug. 12 1783, Sept. 28, David Eckesen, Rachel Conkeljen; Mattheus Ricken, Annetje Ricken.
- 470 Douwe, Oct. 27 1783, Nov. 22, Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Talama; Douwe Talama, Maria Talama.
- 471 David, May 13 1784, June 20, Abraham Smith, Marretje Bogert.
- 472 Daniel, June 17 1784, July 29, Daniel Onderdonck, Maria Conkeljen.
- 473 David Pey, Sept. 16 (?) 1784, Nov. 28, Andrias Frances, Sarah Pey; David Pey, Catlyntje Pey.
- 474 Daniel, Jan. 16 1785, Feb. 9, Daniel Cockelet, Maria Stevese.
- 475 Daniel, May 23 1785, July 11, Johannes De Grauw, Lea De Vris.
- 476 Daniel, June 20 (?) 1785, July 17, David Eckesen, Rachel Conkeljen.
- 477 Douwe, Sept. 19 1786, Oct. 17, Douwe Talama, Susanno Felter.
- 478 Dirck, Oct. 3 1786, Nov. 4, Cornelis Vanderbilt, Catrina Vredenburg; Dirck Vanderbilt, Gritje Vanderbilt.
- 479 Dirck, Aug. 29 1788, Sept. 21, Jan Eckesen, Maria Vanderbilt.
- 480 Daniel Theuw, Oct. 19 1788, Jan. 4, Jaens Paufl, Gritje Felter.
- 481 Dirck, Mar. 9 1789, Apr. 5, Hendrick Van Orden, Hillette Vanderbilt; Dirck Vanderbilt, Jannetje Vanderbilt.
- 482 Davede, May 23 1789, June 21, Jan Van Orden, Rachel Terneur.
- 483 Doortje, June 22 1789, July 25, John Kiehs (?) Annetje Semens.
- 484 Daniel, July 24 1789, Aug. 21, Aert Pelhemus, Aefje Martyn.
- 485 Daniel Thew, May 5 1789, Aug. 29, Isaac Odell, Phebe Deen.
- 486 Daniel, Jan. 6 1791, May 8, Benjamin Kneep, Henne Kneep.
- 487 Daniel, Sept. 17 1791, Nov. 20, Merten Shaa, Rebecca Martyn.
- 488 Daniel, Mar. 22 1792, Apr. 21, Petrus Felter, Elisabeth Broder.
- 489 Daniel, Oct. 18 1792, Nov. 20, Lammert Smith, Elisabeth Jons.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH E FROM FOLIO 45.

- 490 Elisabet, Oct. 6 1750, Nov. 4, Johannes Huyser. —; Felix Olbrug, Barber Hopper.
- 491 Elisabet, June 20 1751, Aug. 4, Petrus Vander Voort, Sarah Snedeker.
- 492 Elisabet, Aug. 23 1751, —, David Springstien, Rachel W. —; Florus Cron, Maria Cron.
- 493 Elisabeth, Feb. 16 1753, Mar. 10, (No name) Barbra Meyer; Hendrick Tineke, Lena Meyer.
- 494 Elisabeth, Mar. 11 1754, June 26, Haraunus Trumper, Elisabeth Felten.
- 495 Elisabeth, Sept. 19 1754, Oct. 13, Jacob Blauvelt, Maria Heeringh.
- 496 Elisabeth, Mar. 7 1755, Mar. 27, Abraham Ackerman, Aeltje Meyer; Thomas Eckesen, Elisabeth Meyer.
- 497 Elisabeth, May 19 1755, June 22, Johannes Snedeker, Aefje Martyn; Daniel Martyn, Debora Ryke.
- 498 Elisabeth, Dec. 10 1755, Dec. 23, Abraham Puw, Rachel Blauvelt; Petrus Puw, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 499 Elisabeth, Apr. 8 1756, Apr. 25, Thomas Eckesen, Elisabeth Meyer; Johannes Meyer, Maria Vanderbilt.
- 500 Elisabeth, May 31 1757, July 5, Daniel Gero, Elisabeth Housse; Ryndert House, Gritje House.
- 501 Elisabeth, July 2 1757, July 24, Poulus Hoppe, Maria House; Jacob Hopper, Claesje Hopper.
- 502 Elisabeth, Aug. 13 1757, Sept. 25, Elias Secar, Henne Campbell.
- 503 Edwaerd, Oct. 26 1758, Jan. 22, Patrick Coine, Elisabeth Waldrone.
- 504 Elisabeth, Aug. 6 1758, Jan. 22, John Holsted, Marie Parrelman.
- 505 Elisabeth, July 7 1758, July 9, William Felten, Susanna Barree; Elisabeth Felten.
- 506 Elisabeth, May 22 1758, July 30, John Perker, Debora Kneep.
- 507 Elisabeth, Oct. 4 1758, Oct. 9, Abraham Stevese, Sara Oblues; Lucas Stevese, Catrina Stevese.
- 508 Ester, Sept. 18 1758, Nov. 10, John Secar, Maria Gero; John Secar, Jannetje Gero.
- 509 Elisabeth, Jan. 10 1759, Feb. 10, Adriaen Onderdonk, William Eckesen; Thomas Eckesen, Elisabeth Eckesen.
- 510 Elisabeth, Apr. 20 1761, May 21, Poulus Hopper, Elisabeth Hous; Daniel Gero, Elisabeth Gero.
- 511 Elisabeth, May 18 1761, June 14, Theunis Remsen, Annetje Martyn; Lambert Smith, Elisabeth Smith.
- 512 Eeme — Emma (?), Dec. 9 1762, Feb. 14, John Gerretse, Catrina Voorsee; Cornelis Voorsee, Aeltje Voorsee.
- 513 Elisabeth, Feb. 11 1762, Mar. 7, Neelae Stevese, Annetje De Klerck; William Sickelse, Elisabeth Sickelse.
- 514 Elisabeth, Oct. 12 1762, Nov. 7, Elde Eckesen, Sara Remsen; Thomas Eckesen, Elisabeth Eckesen.

- 515 Elizabeth, Aug. 25 1762, Jan. 23, William Coe, Henne Seaman.
- 516 Elizabeth, July 18 1763, Aug. 28, John Town, Sasanna Wever.
- 517 Elizabeth, Feb. 6 1764, Feb. 27, Gerret Meyer, Lammetje Remsen; Lammert Smitt, Elisabeth Smitt.
- 518 Elizabeth, Sept. 3 1764, Oct. 7, Jan Eekesen, Geertje Vander Bilt; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 519 Elizabeth, Sept. 15 1764, Oct. 28, Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje Sprungstien.
- 520 Elizabeth, Oct. 22 1764, Dec. 25, James Spook, Mary Smith.
- 521 Elizabeth, Apr. 14 1765, May 19, Abraham Steve, Sarah Oblins; Theunus Van Houten, Rebecca Van Houten.
- 522 Elizabeth, Apr. 22 1767, May 7, Stephanus Steve, Catrina Blauvelt; Steve Steve, Elisabeth Steve.
- 523 Elizabeth, Aug. 7 1767, Aug. 24, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vander Bilt; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 524 Elizabeth, Dec. 6 1767, Dec. 20, Gerritt Palden, Neeltje Vandervoort.
- 525 Elizabeth, Apr. 3 1768, July 17, John Smith, Elisabeth Remse.
- 526 Eemine (Emma?), Mar. 3 1769, April 2, Roeloph Voorese, Maria Steve; Cornelis Voorese, Aeltje Voorese.
- 527 Elizabeth, Feb. 4 1770, Apr. 1, Cornelis Kayper, Elisabeth Seamans.
- 528 Elizabeth, June 8 1770, June 24, Abraham Servent, Breghtje Smith; Jan Perrie, Elisabeth Perrie.
- 529 Elizabeth, July 10 1770, July 29, Johannes De Vris, Thyrntje Gerou.
- 530 Elizabeth, Dec. 16 1771, Jan. 9, Abraham Eekesen, Dircje Westervelt; Jan Meyer, Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 531 Elizabeth, Sept. 12 1771, Sept. 29, Thomas Eekesen, Marretje Stevesen; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 532 Elizabeth, Apr. 16 1772, May 10, Cornelis Palden, Elisabeth Vandervoort.
- 533 Elsje, July 20 1774, Aug. 21, Cornelis Paulden, Elisabeth Vandervoort.
- 534 Elizabeth, Sept. 16 1774, Nov. 13, Theunus Cuyper, Geertje Gerretsen.
- 535 Elizabeth, Jan. 9 1774 (b), Feb. 16, Claes Van Houten, Pitertje Blauvelt.
- 536 Elizabeth, Nov. 15 1775, Dec. 10, Isaac Cole, Catrina Servent.
- 537 Elizabeth, Mar. 1 1776, —, Fridericus Smith, Antje Wannemaker; Hendrick Wannemaker, Elisabeth Wannemaker.
- 538 Elizabeth, Jan. 8 1776, Feb. 23, Johannes Felten, Geertje Ackerman.
- 539 Elizabeth, Feb. 22 1776, Mar. 21, John Jerse, Annetje Blauvelt; Steve Voorese, Elisabeth Voorese.
- 540 Elizabeth, Jan. 1 1777, Mar. 1, Thomas Warner, Maghdalena Van Wick.
- 541 Elizabeth, Feb. 23 1777, Mar. 28, Joris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Titus.
- 542 Elizabeth, Feb. 5 1777, Mar. 31, Johannes Hose (House), Sarah Moor; John Moor, Elisabeth Moor.
- 543 Elizabeth, Dec. 14 1777, Jan. 18, Abraham Storm, Maria Steve; Odle Terneur, Elisabeth Terneur.
- 544 Elizabeth, Dec. 25 1777, Jan. 18, Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Demarest; Jacobus Van Orden, Maria Van Orden.
- 545 Edwaerd, July 14 1778, Aug. 23, Thomas Kimp, Elisabeth Ackerman; William Kimp.
- 546 Elizabeth, Feb. 17 1778, Mar. 1, Aert Remsen, Elisabeth Eekesen; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
- 547 Edo, Feb. 21 1778, Mar. 1, Johannes Felten, Gritje Ackerman; Edo Ackerman.
- 548 Elizabeth, Apr. 23 1779, May 31, David Eekesen, Rachel Conkelen.
- 549 Ebenezer, July 31 1779, Aug. 22, John Town, Maria Wood.
- 550 Elizabeth, Dec. 3 1779, Dec. 25, Stephanus Steve, Geertje Mennel.
- 551 Elizabeth, Nov. 28 1779, Dec. 25, John Pelmer, Sarah Hoffer.
- 552 Elizabeth, Mar. 1 1780, Jan. 23, William Kimp, Maria Steve.
- 553 Elizabeth, July 16 1780, Aug. 16, William De Grauw, Annaetje Gern.
- 554 Elizabeth, June 30 1781, Aug. 12, Abraham Cole, Tryntje Duterle.
- 555 Elizabeth, Nvv. 24 1781, Feb. 6, John Leecraft, Catrina Leecraft.
- 556 Elizabeth, Oct. 16 1773, Feb. 11 1781, David Maris, Cristina Mufener.
- 557 Elizabeth, Dec. 18 1781, Jan. 27 1782, Adriaen Onderdonck, Neeltje Suediker; John Theuw, Elisabeth Theuw.
- 558 Elizabeth, Jan. 15 1782, Feb. 10, Shepherd Derjee, Sille (?) Cole.
- 559 Elizabeth, Sept. 4 1782, Aug. 6, Resolveert Van Houten, Elisabeth Hogenkamp; Jan Hogenkamp, Elisabeth Hogenkamp.
- 560 Eido, Apr. 11 1783, Apr. 27, Jan Meyer, Catrina Van Houten; Daniel Meyer, Jannetje Meyer.
- 561 Elizabeth, May 14 1783, June 22, John Town, Maria Wood.
- 562 Elizabeth, Mar. 29 1784, Apr. 15, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Secaer.
- 563 Elizabeth, Mar. 2 1784, Apr. 19, Abraham Heeringh, Dircje Ferdon.
- 564 Elizabeth, Oct. 24 1784, —, Joseph Lareus, Phebe Holsted.
- 565 Elizabeth, Nov. 5 1784, Nov. 28, Petrus Van Orden, Hester Brouwer; Jannetje Vanderbilt.
- 566 Elizabeth, Sept. 1 1784, Nov. 28, Abraham Theu, Rachel Knepp.
- 567 Elizabeth, Dec. 8 1784, Jan. 9, Jonathan Pelmar, Elisabeth Wood.
- 568 Elizabeth, May 18 1785, June 19, Theunus Talama, Gritje Blauvelt; Gerrit Oblins, Vrontje Oblins.
- 569 Elizabeth—Elizabeth Ann (?), July 28 1785, Aug. 28, Gorge Doules, Anna Doales.
- 570 Elizabeth, Sept. 5 1785, Oct. 31, Thomas Blauvelt, Antje De Klerck; Jan Lydecker, Annetje Lydecker.
- 571 Elizabeth, Dec. 23 1785, Feb. 5, Hendrick Wood, Elisabeth Suediker.
- 572 Elizabeth, Mar. 12 1786, Apr. 16, Ebenezer Wood, Geertje Meyer.
- 573 Elizabeth, Mar. 2 1787, June 10, Cornelis Degrauw, Lea Demarest.
- 574 Elizabeth, July 3 1787, July 29, Jacob Rochorn, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 575 Elizabeth, Sept. 28 1787, Oct. 18, John Reinsen, Aeltje Steve.
- 576 Elizabeth, Oct. 2 1787, Oct. 30, Johannes Talama, Sara Siekelse; Harma Talama, Maria Talama.
- 577 Elizabeth, Dec. 4 1787, Dec. 25, Daniel Meyer, Jannetje Van Houten.
- 578 Elizabeth, Feb. 24 1788, Mar. 23, Myndert Hogenkamp, Vrontje Demarest; Jan Hogenkamp, Elisabeth Hogenkamp.
- 579 Elizabeth, May 22 1788, June 23, Joris Meyer, Elisabeth Steve.
- 580 Elizabeth, Nov. 15 1788, Jan. 18, Andris Van Orden, Elisabeth Town.
- 581 Elizabeth, Jan. 27 1789, Feb. 22, Petrus Westervelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 582 Elizabeth, Feb. 22 1790, Mar. 21, Abraham Lydecker, Rebecca Talama; Theunus Talama, Gritje Talama.
- 583 Elizabeth, Mar. 19 1790 (?), May 2, John Coleman, Bethseba Ryder.
- 584 Enos or Emos—Amos (?), July 6 1791, July 30, Roeloph Onderdonck, Annaetje Onderdonck.
- 585 Ebenezer, July 18 1791, Aug. 28, Abraham Cole, Rebecca Wood.
- 586 Elizabeth, Oct. 29 1791, Nov. 13, Jan Martyn, Maria Steve.
- 587 Elizabeth, Jan. 28 1792, Apr. 1, Jan Eekesen, Gritje Meyer.
- 588 Elsje, Sept. 17 1792, Nvv. 4, Petrus Talaman, Pegge Cabbe.

CHILD WHOSE NAME BEGINS WITH F, FOLIO 53.

- 589 Feebe, Jan. 23 1772, May 28, Joseph Larence, Febe (?) Holsted.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH G, FROM FOLIO 57.

- 590 Geertruy, Mar. 18 1751, —, Johannes Meyer, Maria Vander Bilt; Ide Meyer, Jannetje Meyer.
- 591 Geertruy, Sept. 8 1751, —, Lucas Stevens, Catharina Van Houten; William C. Geertruy Kemple.
- 592 Geertje, Mar. 21 1755, Apr. 13, John Persell, Neeltje Vandervoort; Poulus Vandervoort, Maria Springstien.
- 593 Gerret, Jan. 10 1756, Feb. 8, Abraham Servent, Breghtje Smith; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje Smitt.
- 594 Geertje, July 18 1756, July 25, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vandervilt; Edl Meyer, Janetje Maris.

(1) As this date stands (Jan. 9, Feb. 16), it seems to belong to 1774. But I happen to know from family records that the child "Elizabeth Van Houten" (afterward the wife of Johannes Kool, born 27th August 1770, whose baptism is also on this book) was born Jan. 9 1775. And this confusion of dates frequently occurs in this record. The baptisms could not have been entered as they were performed, but must have collected from scattering papers afterward.

- 595 Gysbert, July 5 1756, July 18, John Feun, Aeltje Cuyper.
 596 Gysbert, Dec. 15 1757, Jan. 16, Theunus Cuyper, Geertje Gerretse.
 597 Gerret, Oct. 6 1757, Oct. 27, Arie Smitt, Maria De Klerck; Abraham Servent, Breehje Servent.
 598 Geesje, Jan. 17 1758, Feb. 12, Theodorus Pelhemus, Gritje Remsen; Thomas Outwater, Antje Outwater.
 599 Geertje, July 5 1758, July 31, Jacob Pelhemus, Lammetje Remsen.
 600 Gerret, Oct. 10 1758, Dec. 3, John Thew, Aeltje Cuyper; Abraham Snedeker, Aeltje Snedeker.
 601 Geertje, Dec. 29 1758, Feb. 10, John Town, Susanna Weever.
 602 Geertje, Feb. 14 1759, Feb. 25, John Meu, Geertje Weever.
 603 Gerret, Mar. 27 1760, Mar. 30, Hendrick Obblins, Aentje Lydecker; Gerret Lydecker, Lena Lydecker.
 604 Gerret, Feb. 14 1761, March 1, John Piterse Smitt, Tbruytje De Klerck; Lammert Smitt, Catlyntje Smitt.
 605 Gerret, Nov. 27 1761, Mar. 1, Piter Vander Voort, Sara Snedeker.
 606 Geertje, Aug. 17 1762, Oct. 17, Gerret Meyer, Lammetje Remsen; Johannes Meyer, Maria Meyer.
 607 Geertje, Apr. 25 1763, May 29, Dirk Springstien, Margritje Jeunius.
 608 Gerret, Apr. 1 1764, May 6, Johannes Snediker, Aefje Martyn.
 609 Gerret, Nov. 13 1764, Dec. 9, Philippes Servent, Maria Onderdonk.
 610 Geertje, July 8 1765, July 14, Necklaes Steve, Sarah Cuyper; William Cammel, Geertje Cammel.
 611 Geertje, Nov. 1 1765, Dec. 8, Dirk Vander Bilt, Gritje Hogelandt; Andris Onderdonk, Wilmyntje Onderdonk.
 612 Gritje, Dec. 8 1766, Feb. 5, Haramanis Blauvelt, Maria Liequeler.
 613 Geertje, Jan. 2 1767, Jan. 18, Steve Cammel, Catrina Blauvelt; William Cammel, Geertje Cammel.
 614 Geertje, May 4 1768, June 5, Isaac Meyer, Maria Beyerd; Jacob Meyer, Lena Meyer.
 615 Geertje, May 16 1769, May 29, Ede Eckeson, Sarah Remsen; Abraham Remsen, Geertje Remsen.
 616 Geertje, May 21 1770, Aug. 13, (No name), Margritje Van Orden; John Brooks, Ann Brooks.
 617 Geesje, Nov. 15 1770, Dec. 18, Joseph De Klerck, Cornelia Ammerman.
 618 Geertje, Mar. 16 1771, May 12, Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje Springstien; Thomas Killie, Catrina Burches.
 619 Geertje, Apr. 21 1771, May 26, Gerret Paulden, Neeltje Vandervoort.
 620 Geertje, Jan. 23 1772, Feb. 23, Albert Cambel, Catrina Van Houten; William Cambel, Geertje Cambel.
 621 Gerret, Jan. 30 1773, Aug. 1, Dirk Vanderbilt, Gritje Hogelandt.
 622 Gritje, May 15 1773, June 7, Johannes De Vris, Thyrntje Gero.
 623 Geertje, July 2 1773, Aug. 8, Jerretse Gerretse, Catrina Voorse.
 624 Gerret, July 2 1775, Aug. 6, Abraham Eckeson, Dirkje Westervelt; Gerret Westervelt, Maria Westervelt.
 625 Gritje, Sept. 1 1775, Sept. 17, Abraham Storm, Maria Steve; Albert Steve, Gritje Steve.
 626 Gerret, Mar. 9 1776, Apr. 1, Adriaen Onderdonk, Wilmyntje Eckeson.
 627 Gerret, June 17 1776, July 18, Stephanus Smith, Marretje Van Houten.
 628 Geertje, Sept. 6 1776, Sept. 29, Andris Onderdonk, Wilmyntje Steve; Catrina Steve.
 629 Gerret, Oct. 7 1776, Dec. 22, Hendrick Traphagen, Duertje Hopper; Gerret Meyer, Maria Meyer.
 630 Gritje, Nov. 20 1776, Dec. 29, Abraham Smith, Marretje Robert; James Edward, Gritje Edward.
 631 Geertje, Jan. 17 1778, Feb. 28, William Cammel, Catrina Van Houten; William Cammel, Geertje Cammel.
 632 Gritje, Jan. 15, 1777, Aug. 10, Hendrik Bos, Rachel De Grauw.
 633 Gerret, Aug. 24 1777, Sept. 14, Daniel Westervelt, Catrina Westervelt; Gerret Westervelt, Catrina Westervelt.
 634 Gerret, Jan. 9 1778, Mar. 1, Jan Tineke, Marretje Van Houten.
 635 Gritje, Mar. 9 1778, Mar. 15, Joseph Semans, Chertje Van Houten; Albert Steve, Gritje Steve.
 636 Gerret, Sept. 7 1778, Jan. 31, Stephanus Smith, Marretje Van Houten; Catlyntje —.
 637 Geertje, Mar. 18 1779, Apr. 18, Thomas Killie, (no name).
 638 Gorge, Jan. 28 1779, Feb. 28, George Brickle, Anne Heyerd.
 639 Geertje, Nov. 23 1779, Dec. 25, Aert Remsen, Elisabeth Eckeson; Petrus Blauvelt, Hillette Blauvelt.
 640 Gerret, Oct. 5 1780, Oct. 29, Petrus Smith, Catrina Burches.
 641 Gerret, June 18 1780, July 30, Albert Onderdonk, Maria Ackerman; Jacob Onderdonk, Annetje Onderdonk.
 642 Gerret, May 16 1780, July 2, Gerret Paulden, Neeltje Vandervoort.
 643 Geertje, Jan. 20 1780, Feb. 23, Petrus Snyder, Sarah Pelhemus.
 644 Geertje, Jan. 1 1781, Jan. 27, Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Talamas; Petrus Blauvelt, Gritje Blauvelt.
 645 Geertje, Mar. 18 1781, Apr. 8, Jan Vanderbilt, Maria Meunel.
 646 Gerret, Jan. 30 1781, Feb. 18, Jan Meyer, Catrina Van Houten; Johannes Vanderbilt, Annetje Vanderbilt.
 647 Gritje, Dec. 4 1781, Feb. 10, Jacob Waldron, Catrina Lam.
 648 Gerret, Jan. 27 1782, May 5, Theunus Snediker, Elizabeth Cornelise.
 649 Geertje, Mar. 8 1782, Mar. 24, Steve Steve, Geertje Mencl.
 650 Gritje, Mar. 26 1783, Apr. 26, Fredericus Smith, Antje Wanneaker.
 651 Gerret, June 13 1783, June 22, Abraham Pelhemus, Margritje Lidecker.
 652 Geertje, June 15 1783, July 20, Jacob Van Oostrant Berrens (794), Susanna Town.
 653 Gerret, July 12 1783, Aug. 3, Cornelis Depuw, Annaetje Gerretse; Abraham Gerretse, Elisabeth Gerretse.
 654 Gritje, July 20 1783, Aug. 30, Jacobus Meyer, Maria Steve.
 655 Geertje, Aug. 2 1783, Aug. 30, Andris Van Orden, Elisabeth Town.
 656 Geertje, Aug. 24 1783, Sept. 14, John Smith, Catlyntje Steve.
 657 Geertje, Feb. 3 1784, Apr. 18, Lucas Cambel, Jannetje Terneur; William Cambel, Geertje Cambel.
 658 Gerret, May 21 1784, June 20, Aert Remsen, Elisabeth Eckeson; Gerret Obblins, Noutje Obblins.
 659 Gritje, Sept. 27 1784, Nov. 6, Johannes Felter, Geertje Ackerman.
 660 Gerret, Dec. 11 1784, Jan. 2, Daniel Meyer, Jannetje Van Houten.
 661 Gritje, Apr. 16 1786, May 7, Hendrick Servent, Geertje Meyer; Jacobus Meyer, Catrina Meyer.
 662 Geesje, May 13 1786, June 6, Aert Pelhemus, Aefje Martyn.
 663 Geertje, Apr. 13 1786, June 6, Theunus Cuyper, Piteretje Blauvelt.
 664 Gerret, Aug. 25 1786, Sept. 24, Adiraen Onderdonk, Neeltje Snediker.
 665 Gerret, Aug. 27 1786, Sept. 24, Joseph Gerretse, Bregheje Vanderbilt; Abraham Gerretse, Elisabeth Gerretse.
 666 Gerret, Oct. 1 1786, Nov. 1, Necklaes Williamse, Elisabeth Meyer; Gerret Meyer, Lammetje Meyer.
 667 Gerret, Apr. 12 1787, May 6, Abraham Gerretse, Elisabeth Puw.
 668 Gritje, Aug. 5 1787, Aug. 26, Aert Amerman, Gritje Van Houten.
 669 Geertje, Aug. 8 1787, Sept. 9, William Steve, Catrina Men.
 670 Gushert, Oct. 8 1787, Nov. 4, Philip Gieslaer, Sara Wilson.
 671 Geertje, Sept. 27 1787, Feb. 25, Samuel Springstien, Maria Brown.
 672 Gerret, July 9 1788, July 27, Thomas Onderdonk, Sara Van Houten.
 673 Gerret Snediker, Aug. 13 1788, Nov. 16, (no name), Aeltje Meyer (496); Gerret Meyer, Lammetje Meyer.
 674 Geertje, Mar. 11 1789, Apr. 2, Douwe Terneur, Annaetje Smitt.
 675 Gritje, Mar. 1 1789, Apr. 14, Johannes Puw, Marretje Klerck.
 676 1 Gerret, 2 Gritje, July 4 1789, July 30, Johannes Vanderbilt, Annetje Van Houten; Maria Blauvelt, Jannetje Blauvelt.
 677 Gerret, Sept. 10 1789, Oct. 4, Jacob Ruckherd, Elizabeth Blauvelt.
 678 Gritje, Mar. 6 1790, Mar. 21, Claes Van Houten, Catrina Blauvelt; Albert Steve, Gritje Steve.
 679 Gerret, Mar. 27 1790, May 2, Adiraen Onderdonk, Neeltje Snediker.
 680 Geertje, Sept. 8 1791, Sept. 24, Abraham Felter, Maria Blauvelt.
 681 Gritje, July 19 1791, Sept. 24, Johannes Wyt, Bregheje Puw.
 682 Gertruy, Sept. 20 1791, Oct. 22, Hendrick Van Houten, Hillette Eckeson; Jan Eckeson, Maria Eckeson.
 683 Gritje, Sept. 28 1791, Nov. 20, Jan Lequer, Marretje Eckeson.
 684 Gerret, Apr. 22 1791, Nov. 20, Albert Teeler, Jannetje Eckeson.
 685 Gritje, Jan. 7 1792, Jan. 29, Jan Van Orden, Rachel Terneur.
 686 Gerret, Feb. 18 1792, Mar. 4, Daniel Burges, Maria Servent; Gerret Servent, Elisabeth Servent.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH H FROM FOLIO 63.

- 687 Hendrick, May 27 1752, June 14, Theodorus Pelhemus, Gritje Remsen.

- 688 Haramanis, Apr. 9 1753, Apr. 15, Theunus Talama, Gritje Debaen; Haramanis Talama, Rabeca Sneider.
- 689 Haramanis, Oct. 19 1754, Nov. 21, Floris Krom, Maria Kool; Edle Meyer, Jannitje Maris.
- 690 Hendrick, July 30 1755, Sept. 24, David Duytser, Gritje Crane; Nicklaes Stevesen, Sara Cuyper.
- 691 Hennery, Nov. 20 1756, Mar. 21, Hennery Holsted, Willemmyntje Eeker.
- 692 Hillitje, May 2 1757, May 15, Johannes Meyer, Maria Vanderbilt.
- 693 Hillitje, Sept. 10 1757, Oct. 20, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Brechje Talama; Jacobus Vanderbilt, Sara Vanderbilt.
- 694 Haramanis, June 14 1758, June 18, Jacob Roos, Annetje Cille; Hendrick Snyder, Barbra Snyder.
- 695 Henry, May 15 1761, Nov. 8, Nathaniel Beermore, Catrina Felten.
- 696 Henne, Dec. 15 1761, Jan. 1, Salamon Weeren, Ariaentje Sneider; Johu Thuw, Aeltje Cuyper.
- 697 Hilletje, Jan. 16 1762, Feb. 11, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vanderbilt; Johannes Meyer, Maria Meyer.
- 698 Hillitje, Sept. 29 1763, Oct. 20, Direk Vanderbilt, Jannetje Remsen; Jacob Vanderbilt, Sara Vanderbilt.
- 699 Haramanis, Feb. 14 1765, Apr. 1, Abraham Blauvelt, Cristina Eekesen; Haramanis Van Huysen, Sara Van Huysen.
- 700 Hilletje, Nov. 23 1766, Dec. 25, Johannes Vanderbilt, Marretje Bogert; Johannes Meyer, Maria Meyer.
- 701 Hendrick, Nov. 19 1766, Feb. 5, Abraham Deronde, Catrina Liquier.
- 702 Hilletje, Nov. 17 1768, Dec. 11, Jan Eekesen, Geertje Vanderbilt.
- 703 Hendrick, Oct. 4 1769, Nov. 12, Jacobus Terneur, Dina Louw; Gritje Terneur.
- 704 Hilletje, July 26 1770, Aug. 13, Theunus Talama, Annetje Vanderbilt.
- 705 Helena, March 12 1771, April 1, Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje De Klerck; Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Blauvelt.
- 706 Hendrick, June 11 1771, June 15, Abraham Stevesen, Sarah Oblinis; Hendrick Oblinis, Antje Oblinis.
- 707 Herkelus, March 11 1773, May 19, (no name), Catrina Reyken (34).
- 708 Harina, Oct. 16 1773, Nov. 14, Theunus Talama, Annetje Vanderbilt; Harina Talama, Elisabeth Talama.
- 709 Helena, Sept. 27 1775, Oct. 29, Harina Talama, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Blauvelt.
- 710 Henne, June 29 1776, Feb. 2, Johu Broock, Henne Paull; Henna Paull.
- 711 Helena, Feb. 23 1776, March 24, Jan Tincke, Marretje Van Houten.
- 712 Helena, June 17 1776, July 7, Gerret Talama, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 713 Hendrick, May 5 1776, July 7, Abraham Snyder, Maria Blauvelt.
- 714 Henna, Oct. 16 1776, Nov. 7, Abraham Theuw, Rachel Knepp.
- 715 Holsted, Aug. 7 1777, Oct. 5, Joseph Houdt, Elisabeth Holsted.
- 716 Hendrick, Sept. 7 1777, Nov. 9, Petrus Snyder, Sarah Pelhemus.
- 717 Haramanis, Aug. 17 1777, Sept. 21, Haramanis Talama, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 718 Henna, May 28 1778, July 12, Petrus Felter, Elisabeth Brade.
- 719 Henne, April 6 1778, July 12, Jeanus Pauwll, Gritje Felter.
- 720 Hendrick, April 27 1778, June 28, Hendrick Briggs, Elisabeth DeGruu; Gorge Briggs, Catrina Briggs.
- 721 Hennery, April 29 1779, May 30, Jeanus Knepp, Jean Knepp.
- 722 Henry, June 4 1779, June 27, Jacobus Meyer, Maria Steve; Hendrick Steve, Jenneco Steve.
- 723 Hilletje, June 1 1779, June 27, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Van Houten.
- 724 Henry, Jan. 15 1779, Feb. 28, William Pooll, Jeellie Blauvelt.
- 725 Haramanis, Sept. 12 1779, Oct. 13, Harina Talama, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 726 Hendrick, May 13 1780, June 4, Conrad Tniku (Ten Eyck), Maria Van Houten.
- 727 Henry, Jan. 19 1781, March 11, John Hogelant, Susanna Person; Henry De Wint, Jemmie De Wint.
- 728 Hendrick, May 7 1782, Apr. 16, Petrus Snyder, Sarah Pelhemus.
- 729 Haramanis, Mar. 19 1782, May 5, Abraham Talama, Rachel Cornelise; Theunus Talama, Elsie Talama.
- 730 Henna, Jan. 13 1782, Sept. 8, Elias Gornee, Debora Coe.
- 731 Hendrick, Dec. 3 1782, Dec. 22, Theodoris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Hendrickse.
- 732 Haramanis, Sept. 10 1782, Jan. 12, Johannes Felter, Geertje Ackerman.
- 733 Henry, Sept. 20 1782, Jan. 12, Henry Beermore, Elisabeth ofman.
- 734 Holsted, June 11 1781, Jan. 12 1783, Nathaniel Townsend, Sarah Holsted.
- 735 Hendrick, Jan. 6 1783, Jan. 26, Stephanus Voorese, Chertje Steve; Hendrick Steve, Jenke Steve.
- 736 Hendrick, Mar. 20 1784, May 24, Adriaen Onderdonck, Neeltje Sneider.
- 737 Haramanis, May 26 1781, June 20, Jacobus De Klerck, Antje Van Oostrant; Haramanis Blauvelt, Gritje Blauvelt.
- 738 Hester Maria, Oct. 18 1781, Jan. 9, John Conkelen, Jenny Fredenburgh; Daniel Onderdonck, Maria Onderdonck.
- 739 Henna, Oct. 25 1781, Sept. 9, Jaens Ross, Elisabeth Clynne.
- 740 Hendrick, Jan. 6 1786, Jan. 22, Abraham Brouwer, Rabeca Stevesen; Hendrick Steve, Jennike Steve.
- 741 Hendrick, Feb. 24 1786, Apr. 3, John Smith, Catlyntje Steve.
- 742 Hendrick, Oct. 15 1786, Nov. 19, Abraham Blauvelt, Paltie (is it Polly?) Seaeer; Hendrick Onderdonck, Rabeca (?) Onderdonck.
- 743 Hilletje, Aug. 11 1787, Sept. 21, Nathaniel Smith, Maria House.
- 744 Hendrick, Dec. 16 1787, Jan. 6, Petrus Oblinis, Maria Britshitt; Hendrick Oblinis, Antje Oblinis.
- 745 Henry, Mar. 2 1788, Jan. 18, Henry Wood, Elizabeth Sneider.
- 746 Hendrick, Jan. 19 1789, Feb. 8, Resolvert Steve, Jannetje Van Orden; Hendrick Steve, Jenneco Steve.
- 747 Hendrick, Aug. 10 1789, Aug. 30, John Hutten, Elisabeth Sickelsen; Hendrick Terneur, Marretje Terneur.
- 748 Haramanis, Mar. 14 1791, Apr. 16, Petrus Westervelt, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 749 Haramanis, Sept. 9 1792, Nov. 4, John Blauvelt, Raebel Cole.
- CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH I AND J FROM FOLIO 67
- 750 Janatie, Oct. 1 1753, —, Jan Voorheese, Maria Springsteen; Maritje Vander Voort.
- 751 Johannes, June 29 1759, —, Hendrick Thike, Helene Meyer; Felix Albrug, Barber Hooper.
- 752 Jacobus, Aug. 15 1759, —, Jacobus Springsteen, Maeltelt Hofte (?); Arien Miller, Geertruy Miller.
- 753 Johannes, May 14 1759, July 16, Lourens Canklin, Maria Van Delemas (?); Hendrik Onderdonk, Rachel Onderdonk.
- 754 Johannes Bensen, (b), March 1 1751, Johannes Crom, Lena Bensen; Matthiessen Bensen, Janatie Bensen.
- 755 Johannes Jurry, (b), June 12 —, Johannes Trumper, Maritje Felte.
- 756 Jacobus, July 4 1751, Aug. 9, Andries Onderdonk, Willemmyntje Onderdonk; Jacobus Vanderbilt, Sara Onderdonk.
- 757 Joost, December 3 1751, —, Jan Vorhuys, Maria Spin - steen.
- 758 Isaac, May 22 1753, June 17, Jan Men, Maria Wever.
- 759 John, Sept. 25 1753, Oct. 7, Jan Fuw, Aeltje Cuyper.
- 760 Jacob, Aug. 23 1753, Oct. 7, Gysbert Wilson, Sara Springstien; Abraham Blauvelt, Jannitje Springstien.
- 761 Jacobus, Mar. 11 1754, Mar. 31, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vanderbilt; Jacobus Vanderbilt, Hilletje Vanderbilt.
- 762 John, Feb. 13 1754, Mar. 31, Piter Saby, Catrin Toon.
- 763 John, May 23 1754, June 24, John Town, Sockie Wever.
- 764 Jacobus, June 6 1754, June 30, Jan Porrie, Elizabeth De Klerck; Jacob De Klerck, Marritje Blauvelt.
- 765 Jurrie, Aug. 15 1754, Oct. 13, Jurrie, Gisselaer, Ragel Huysman.
- 766 Jan, Nov. 16 1754, Nov. 21, Daniel Martin, Debora Ryke; Jan Ryke, Geertje Mesen.
- 767 Jacob, Jan. 17 1755, Feb. 16, William Sickelse, Elisabeth Cuyper.
- 768 Johannes (2), July 30 (3), 1745, Aug. 22, Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Elizabeth De Baen.
- 769 Isaac, Feb. 2 1755, April 13, Theunus Cuyper, Geertje Certe (Gerritse).
- 770 Johannes, Dec. 27 1755, Jan. 18, Jacob Hoppe, Catrina Felten; Johannes Hogenkamp, Catlyntje Hogenkamp.
- 771 Johannes, June 29 1756, July 4, Thomas Wilson, Neeltje Krom; Johannes Krom.
- 772 Johannes, Dec. 31 1757, Jan. 16, Johannes Hous, Sara Miller.
- 773 Jurie, Oct. 31 1757, Mar. 29, Jurie Hoffman, Catrina Hofman.

(1) I can not tell whether in these two cases the names represent two children, or are simply double names. Perhaps No. 751 is a double name and No. 755 is a pair of twins. I have placed the names here in the same vertical relation in which they stand in the original.

(2) The record states that this child was baptized at Schraalenbergh.

(3) I suppose this to mean—born July 30, 1745, baptized Aug. 22, 1755.

- 774 Jacob, Mar. 23 1757, Apr. 7, Jacob Blaauvelt, Maria Heeringh; Isaac Blaauvelt, Catlyntje Blaauvelt.
- 775 Johannes, Mar. 19 1757, Apr. 10, Marte Meyer, Jannetje Van Sieckel; Lambert Smitt, Catlyntje Smitt.
- 776 Jacamynthe, Mar. 24 1757, Apr. 24, John Reyer, Susanna Reyer; Piter Gerretse, Jacamynthe Gerretse.
- 777 Jacobus, Oct. 14 1757, Oct. 27, Johannes Vanderbilt, Marretje Bogert; Sara Vander Bilt.
- 778 Johannes, Oct. 22 1757, Nov. 6, Abraham Ackerman, Aeltje Ackerman; Johannes Meyer, Maria Vanderbilt.
- 779 Jannetje, June 17 1758, June 18, Jacobus Terneur, Dina Louw; Hendrick Terneur, Gritje Terneur.
- 780 Jobannes, July 2 1758, July 30, Jurie Hoffman, Catrina Hoffman; Hendrick Snyder, Christina Snyder.
- 781 John, Nov. 25 1757, Aug. 20, David Secuer, Rebecca Holstad.
- 782 Johannes, Dec. 12 1757, Jan. 14, Johannes Snyder, Catrina Trumper; Johannes Felten, Elisabeth Felten.
- 783 Johannes, Mar. 5 1759, Mar. 25, Johannes De Vris, Thyrntje Gero.
- 784 Jacob, Mar. 12 1759, May 27, John Pearsall, Neeltje Vander voort.
- 785 Johannes, June 14 1759, Aug. 12, Rindert House, Gritje Trumper; Johannes House, Sara House.
- 786 Jobannes, Sept. 25 1759, Oct. 4, William Felten, Susanna Barre.
- 787 Jacob, Nov. 27 1759, Dec. 16, Haramanis Springstien, Claesje Hopper; Marritje Hoppe.
- 788 Jacob, May 17 1760, June 22, Haramanis Trumper, Elisabeth Felten; Jacob Hopper.
- 789 Jacobus, July 22 1760, Aug. 17, Jacob Roos, Henne Killie; Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje De Klerck.
- 790 Jaccamyna, Oct. 23 1760, Oct. 26, Johannes Terneur, Maria Talama; Jacobus Terneur, Jaccamina Terneur.
- 791 John, Nov. 30 1760, Jan. 18, John Then, Aeltje Cuyper.
- 792 John, Feb. 9 1761, Mar. 1, Jonathan Lounsberrie, Marritje Hopper; Nicklaes Stevese, Sara Stevese.
- 793 Johannes, May 12 1761, July 5, John Meunel, Geertje Weyer; Johannes De Vris, Thyrntje De Vris.
- 794 Jacob Van Oostrant, May 3 1760, —, Thomas Barends [652], Aeltje Van Oostrant; Moses Van Oostrant; Abigail Van Oostrant.
- 795 Joseph, Jan. 14 1762, Feb. 14, Cornelius Cuyper, Elisabeth Seaman.
- 796 John, Mar. 8 1762, Mar. 24, Jerinna Martin, Rachel Baree; Daniel Martin, Debora Martin.
- 797 John, May 27 1762, Aug. 15, John McKie, Cornelea Voese; John Voese, Maria Voese.
- 798 Johannes, June 23 1762, Aug. 15, Leendert Isama, Catrina Cuyper; Johannes Cuyper, Nannie Cuyper.
- 799 Johannes, July 11 1762, Aug. 15, Petrus Puw, Annetje Vandalsem; Jan Van Dalsen, Dirckje Van Dalsen.
- 800 Jacob, Nov. 7 1762, Dec. 19, Theunus Talama, Annetje Vander Bilt; Jacob Vander Bilt, Sara Vander Bilt.
- 801 Jan, Jan. 30 1763, Mar. 6, Piter Vandervoort, Sarah Snediker.
- 802 Ida, Mar. 12 1763, Mar. 24, Johannes Vanderbilt, Marretje Bogert; Abraham Meyer, Gritje Meyer.
- 803 Jan, Aug. 2 1763, Aug. 28, Abraham Deronde, Catrina Liquier; Jan Lequier, Jannetje Lequier.
- 804 Jacobus, Nov. 27 1763, Dec. 23, Isack Blaauvelt, Geertje Blaauvelt; Jacobus Blaauvelt, Geertje Blaauvelt.
- 805 Jacobus, Dec. 26 1763, Jan. 16, Benjemen Slot, Sarah Demarest.
- 806 Jan, Dec. 23 1763, Feb. 19, Gabriel Vandervoort, Margrit Coe; Cornelis Paelden, Elizabeth Paelden.
- 807 John, Apr. 18 1764, May 6, Daniel Smith, Nencie Smith.
- 808 Jannetje, Apr. 26 1764, June 10, Haramanis Blaauvelt, Maria Lequier; Jan Lequier, Jannetje Lequier.
- 809 Johannes, Nov. 6 1763, Aug. 5 1764, Johannes Jurrie Parlen-du, Susanna Gornec; William Felten, Cristim Felten.
- 810 John, July 4 1764, Aug. 5, Walteurs Kuer, Catrina Meulel (Menne); John Meunel, Geertje Menel.
- 811 Jonathan, Aug. 28 1764, Sept. 16, Jonathan Jeumens, Maria Smitt.
- 812 John, July 10 1764, Sept. 16, Theunus Cuyper, Geertje Gerretse.
- 813 Joseph, Sept. 15 1764, Oct. 7, Leendert Eysaman, Catrina Cuyper; Gerret Van Kleef, Wilmyntje Cuyper.
- 814 Johannes, Oct. 1 1764, Oct. 7, Johannes Vander Bilt, Marretje Bogert; Johannes Blaauvelt, Catrina Blaauvelt.
- 815 Johannes, Oct. 4 1764, Oct. 27, Jan Stott, Thamar Lounsberrie; Johannes Stott, Stentje Stott.
- 816 Jan, Nov. 8 1764, Dec. 9, Jacobus Terneur, Dina Louw.
- 817 Jan, Mar. 9 1765, May 13, Gilliaen Liequier, Arhentje Springstien; Jan Liequier, Jannetje Liequier.
- 818 Joseph, Mar. 2 1765, Apr. 1, Gerret Van Kleef, Wilmyntje Meyer.
- 819 Jacob, Mar. 25 1765, June 2, Dirck Springstien, Marretje Springstien (697).
- 820 Johannes, July 21 1765, Aug. 4, Jacob Meyer, Lena Bant (Banta); Johannes Meyer, Maria Meyer.
- 821 Johannes, Sept. 13 1765, Oct. 6, Horna Talama, Elisabeth Blaauvelt; Johannes Blaauvelt, Lena Blaauvelt.
- 822 Jacob, Oct. 15 1765, Nov. 17, Joris Pellemus, Elisabeth Tisser; Horna Talama, Rebecca Talama.
- 823 Jan, Dec. 5 1765, Dec. 26, Haramanis Blaauvelt, Rachel Van Orden.
- 824 Johanna, June 18 1766, July 13, Isack Blaauvelt, Geertje Blaauvelt.
- 825 Jacob, July 4 1766, July 21, Jan Eekesen, Geertje Vander Bilt; Jacob Vander Bilt, Sara Vander Bilt.
- 826 Isack, Aug. 24 1765, July 28, Jerimia Martin, Rachel Barce.
- 827 Jeams, Sept. 9 1765, Oct. 25, Jeams Spoke, Mari Smith.
- 828 Jacobus, Dec. 16 1766, Feb. 8, Cornelis Kuyper, Elisabeth Seaman.
- 829 Jennie, Mar. 20 1767, Apr. 12, Uyldrick Brouwer, Neusje Cammell; William Cammell, Elisabeth Cammell.
- 830 Joris, May 14 1767, June 14, Gerret Meyer, Lammetje Remsen.
- 831 Jacob, Sept. 14 1767, Oct. 26, Joseph De Klerck, Cornelia Aemerman; Abraham Reusen, Geertje Reusen.
- 832 Jan, Aug. 23 1767, Oct. 18, Jan Lent, Maria Gerretse.
- 833 Jacob, Jan. 28 1768, Feb. 21, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Breghe Talama.
- 834 Jacob, Mar. 17 1768, Apr. 11, Cornelis Eekesen, Lena Cuyper.
- 835 Jannetje, May 16 1768, June 11, Jacobus Blaauvelt, Gerretje Smith.
- 836 Jeams, May 13 1768, July 17, David Pey, Marij Mertine.
- 837 Jannetje, Aug. 7 1768, Aug. 28, Joris Reusen, Cornelia Blaauvelt; Jannetje Blaauvelt.
- 838 Jacobus, Nov. 5 1768, Nov. 17, Walteris Van Orden, Antje Banta; Jacobus Van Orden, Maria Blaauvelt.
- 839 Jannetje, June 1 1768, June 26, Andris Van Orden, Jannetje Oblines.
- 840 Jacob, Dec. 26, 1768, Jan. 15, [no name], Annetje Springstien [129].
- 841 Isack, Jan. 25 1769, Feb. 4, Jacob Blaauvelt, Maria Talama; Isack Blaauvelt, Catlyntje Blaauvelt.
- 842 Isack, July 2 1769, July 23, Harma Talama, Elisabeth Blaauvelt.
- 843 Johannes, May 13 1769, July 2, Jacob Eekesen, Elisabeth Lyons.
- 844 Jannetje, May 5 1769, May 21, Jacobus Blaauvelt, Geertje Verveelen; Daniel Verveelen, Jannetje Verveelen.
- 845 Jannetje, March 27 1764, April 2, Abraham Steve, Sarah Oblines; Andris Van Orden, Jannetje Van Orden.
- 846 Johannes, Jan. 24 1769, Feb. 23, Joseph De Klerck, Cornelia Aemerman.
- 847 Jannetje, Nov. 27 1769, Dec. 17, John Jersey, Annetje Blaauvelt; Elisabeth Blaauvelt.
- 848 John, Sept. 13 1769, Oct. 15, John Palmer, Sarah Hopper.
- 849 Johannes, July 26 1769, Sept. 24, Haramanis Blaauvelt, Maria Liequier; Abraham Blaauvelt, Jannetje Blaauvelt.
- 850 John, Dec. 4 1769, Dec. 27, Jeams Secuer, Maria Smith.
- 851 Johannes, March 1 1770, April 1, Jacob Kool, Elisabeth Pelmar.
- 852 Jacobus, May 14 1770, June 24, Jacobus Blaauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 853 Jeremiah, May 30 1770, July 1, Jonathan Junens, Maria Smith.
- 854 Jannetje, June 22 1770, July 15, Claes Van Houten, Pitertje Blaauvelt; Gerret Van Houten, Jannetje Van Houten.
- 855 Johannes, Aug. 27 1770, Sept. 11, Isack Kool, Catrina Servent; Abraham Servent, Breghe Servent.
- 856 Johannes, Sept. 9 1770, Sept. 24, Isack Meyer, Maria Beyerd; Maria Beyerd.
- 857 John, Dec. 17 1769, Jan. 21, Thomas Moran, Maria Post.
- 858 Johannes, Feb. 22 1770, March 11, Cornelis Voese, Aeltje Cuyper; Jan Voese, Maria Voese.
- 859 Jencke, Jan. 23 1770, Feb. 18, Dirck Van Houten, Marretje Seaman; Catrina Van Houten.
- 860 Joseph, April 16 1770, May 24, John Brooks, Ann Paul.

- 861 Johannes, Sept. 11 1770, Oct. 7, Jacobus Vander Bilt, Breghe Talama; Johannes Vander Bilt, Marretje Vander Bilt.
- 862 Jannetje, Nov. 22 1770, Dec. 9, Rynier Quackenbos, Sarah Durjee.
- 863 Joseph, Jan. 20 1770, April 1, Joseph Seaman, Maria Trumper.
- 864 Johannes, Feb. 18 1771, April 1, Resolveert Van Houten, Maria Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Margritje Blauvelt.
- 865 Jacob, March 7 1771, April 28, Daniel Voorsee, Maria Talama; Jacob Meyer, Lena Meyer.
- 866 Johannes, Aug. 30 1771, Sept. 29, Cornelis De Grauw, Lena Demarest; Johannes De Grauw, Rachel De Grauw.
- 867 Jan, Sept. 12 1771, Oct. 7, Jan Gerretse, Catrina Voorsee.
- 868 Isaac, Sept. 24 1771, Oct. 20, Johannes Reusen, Rebecca Secaer.
- 869 Jesse, Sept. 13 1771, Nov. 17, Jacob Eckesen, Elisabeth Leyen - Lyon [903].
- 870 Johannes, Nov. 27 1771, Dec. 22, Aert Remsen, Geertje Meyer; Johannes Meyer, Maria Meyer.
- 871 Jacob, Jan. 24 1772, Feb. 23, Nicklaes Sickelse, Annetje De Klerck; Jacobus De Klerck, Gritje De Klerck.
- 872 Johannes, Feb. 2 1772, Feb. 23, Johannes Felten, Geertje Ackerman.
- 873 Isaak, Mar. 30 1772, Apr. 27, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Vervelen; Isaak Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt.
- 874 Johannes, Mar. 28 1772, Apr. 27, Isaak Post, Breghe De Klerck.
- 875 Jacob, Apr. 10 1772, June 8, Theunus Kuyper, Geertje Gerretse.
- 876 Isaak, June 26 1772, July 6, Douwe Talama, Maria Blauvelt; Isaak Blauvelt, Catlyntje Blauvelt.
- 877 Jannetje, June 4 1772, July 19, Abraham Deronda, Catrina Liqueur.
- 878 Jacobus, June 7 1772, Aug. 10, John Thuw, Elisabeth Blauvelt; Jacobus Van Orden, Maria Van Orden.
- 879 Jacob, Aug. 13 1772, Sept. 20, Isaack Kool, Catrina Servent.
- 880 Johannes, Nov. 8 1772, Dec. 13, Johannes Mennet, Geertje Wever; Johannes Vander Bilt, Marretje Vander Bilt.
- 881 Joris, Nov. 29 1772, Jan. 24, Abraham Onderdonck, Femmetje Onderdonck.
- 882 Jacob, Oct. 19 1772, Feb. 17, William Miller, Antje Vandervoort.
- 883 John, Nov. 21 1772, Jan. 24, Peter Ried, Maria Krom.
- 884 Jonas, Feb. 15 1773, Mar. 21, Stephen Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 885 Joseph, Jan. 4 1773, Mar. 21, John Palmer, Sarah Hopper.
- 886 Jacob, Feb. 17 1773, Mar. 21, John Brooks [no name] [860].
- 887 Jonathan, May 4 1773, May 31, Jonathan Lounsherrie, Marretje Hopper.
- 888 Johannes, May 16 1773, July 11, Abraham Pelhemus, Annatje De Vris; Johannes De Vris, Thyrntje De Vris.
- 889 Jannetje, July 9 1773, July 16, Joris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Titus.
- 890 Jan, Aug. 11 1773, Sept. 12, Necklaes Steve, Sarah Kuyper; Jan Voorsee, Maria Voorsee.
- 891 Joost, Sept. 15 1773, Oct. 3, Jan De Baen, Claesje Quackenbos.
- 892 Isaac, Sept. 12 1773, Oct. 24, Isaac Secor, Maria Semens.
- 893 Johannes, Oct. 13 1773, Nov. 14, Adriacn Onderdonck, Wilmyntje Eckesen.*
- 894 Jacob, Nov. 12 1773, Dec. 25, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 895 John, Aug. 25 1773, Dec. 2, Petrus Felter, Elisabeth Brede; Isaac Meu, Maria Meu.
- 896 Jacob, Dec. 25 1773, Feb. 21, Joseph Seauens, Maria Trumper; Direk Van Houten, Marretje Van Houten.
- 897 Johannes, Oct. 13 1773, Nov. 14, Adriacn Onderdonck, Wilhamtje Eckesen.*
- 898 Jannetje, Mar. 14 1774, April 11, Jacob Blauvelt, Annetje Van Houten; Gerret Van Houten Jannetje Van Houten.
- 899 Jacobus, Mar. 12 1774, April 10, Isaac Post, Breghe De Klerck; Jacobus De Klerck, Antje De Klerck.
- 900 Jeremiah, Mar. 28 1774, May 1, Jeremiah Martyn, Rachel Baree.
- 901 Jeams, Mar. 26 1774, May 1, Jeams Secaer, Rachel Teler.
- 902 Joris, April 17 1774, May 22, John Smith, Elisabeth Smith.
- 903 Jacob, April 26 1774, May 23, Jacob Eckesen, Elisabeth Lion [869].
- 904 Jacobus, May 8 1774, May 29, Jacobus DeKlerck, Antje Van Oostrant; Jacobus De Klerck, Gritje De Klerck.
- 905 Johannes, July 10 1774, Aug. 21, Necklaes Cuyper, Neeltje Cuyper.
- 906 Jacobus, July 27 1774, Sept. 11, Jeams Secaer, Maria Smith; Petrus Smith, Catrina Smith.
- 907 Johannes, Sept. 16 1774, Oct. 2, Jan Eckesen, Geertje Vander Bilt; Johannes Vanderbilt, Marretje Vanderbilt.
- 908 Jacob, Nov. 26 1774, Dec. 26, Dirk Vanderbilt, Jannetje Remsen; Johannes Vanderbilt, Marretje Vanderbilt.
- 909 Isaac, Nov. 10 1774, June 2, Walter Cure, Catrina Meunel.
- 910 Jannetje, Dec. 4 1774, Jan. 8, Gerret Westervelt, Jannetje Day; Daniel Voorsee, Maria Voorsee.
- 911 Isaac, Jan. 15 1774, Sept. 30, Isaac Sherwood.
- 912 Johannes, Jan. 25 1775, Feb. 16, Direk Van Houten, Marretje Semans; Johannes Onderdonk, Gritje Onderdonk.
- 913 Jan, April 17 1775, —, Jan Talama, Maria Derjee.
- 914 John, April 24 1775, May 17, Stephen Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 915 Jannetje, May 28 1775, June 20, Jan Meyer, Marretje Van Houten.
- 916 Joris, June 11 1775, June 25, Joris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Titus.
- 917 Isaac, July 30 1775, Aug. 28, Frederick Post, Annaetje Quackenbos; Isaac Post, Breghe Post.
- 918 Jaems, July 18 1775, Sept. 17, Jeams Thaeen, Beatrice Anderson.
- 919 Jannetje, Sept. 29 1775, Oct. 20, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Secaer; Direk Vander Bilt, Jannetje Vanderbilt.
- 920 Jacob, Oct. 26 1775, Nov. 19, Resolveert Van Houten, Maria Talama; Theunus Talama, Maria Talama.
- 921 Joseph, Dec. 23 1775, Feb. 26, Edward Jones, Elisabeth Jones.
- 922 Johannes, Oct. 15 1775, Nov. 7, Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje De Klerck; Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Blauvelt.
- 923 Johannes, Oct. 5 1775, Nov. 7, Jan Smith, (no name).
- 924 Jonathan, Aug. 19 1775, Sept. 23, Jacob Cole, Elisabeth Pelmer.
- 925 Isaac, June 4 1775, July 16, Claes Van Houten, Catrina Blauvelt; Douwe Talama, Maria Talama.
- 926 Johannes, Jan. 23 1776, Apr. 21, Jan Bell, Geertje Reuse; John Roock (?) [890], Catrina —.
- 927 Joseph, Mar. 22 1776, Apr. 8, (no name), Judith Craeffoot.
- 928 Jeams, May 8 1776, June 16, Jeams Stewart, Luentje Korong (Coning); Direk Wannemaker, Elisabeth Wannemaker.
- 929 Johannes, Jan. 23 1776, Feb. 11, Steve Cammell, Catrina Blauvelt.
- 930 Jonathan, Dec. 28 1776, Feb. 25, John Palmer, Sarah Hopper.
- 931 Jeremiah, Jan. 12 1776, Feb. 2, Daniel Voorsee, Maria Talama.
- 932 John — trin (?) (1), Dec. 29 1776, Mar. 1, Michel Brooks, Anne McKuen (?).
- 933 Joseph, June 24 1777, May 3, Joseph Ifaston, Sarah Warner.
- 934 Isaac, Oct. 10 1777, Mar. 23, Isaac Duytser, Geertje Giselae.
- 935 Joseph, Oct. 2 1777, Jan. 25, Joseph Lourevlon (Lourens), Phebe Holsted.
- 936 Johannes, Dec. 15 1777, Jan. 18, Fredericus Smith, Antje Wannemaker; Johannes Smith, Claesje Smith.
- 937 John, July 6 1777, Nov. 9, Gersem Hof, Maria Wood.
- 938 Jacobus, Oct. 5 1777, Nov. 9, Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Mabie; Antje Klyn.
- 939 Jacob Stynes, June 30 1777, Aug. 10, Jacob Heerden, Rachel Stynes, Jacob Heerden, Elisabeth Heerden.
- 940 Johannes, June 22 1777, Oct. 30, Jan Smith, Jemine De Wint; John De Windt, Elisabeth De Windt.
- 941 Jacobus, June 11 1777, June 30, Hendrick Servent, Geertje Meyer, Jacob Servent, Gritje Servent.
- 942 Joseph, Mar. 17 1777, Mar. 31, Albert Steve, Gritje Van Houten; Joseph Semens, Claetje Semens.
- 943 Johannes, Feb. 19 1777, Mar. 16, David Brouwer, Maria Hoogh.
- 944 Jeams, Oct. 1 1777, Feb. 23, Theunus Cuyper, Geertje Gerretse; Jeams Christy, Elisabeth Christy.
- 945 Jacobus, Jan. 12 1777, Feb. 2, Cornelis De Grauw, Lea Demarest.
- 946 Jan, Sept. 24 1777, Apr. 12, Gerret Paulden, Neeltje Vandervoort.
- 947 John, Nov. 5 1777, Nov. 23, William William, Catrina Jones.
- 948 Johannes, Feb. 25 1778, Mar. 15, Jan Vanderbilt, Maria Meu; Geertje Meu.
- 949 John, Apr. 6 1778, Apr. 21, Albert Cammel, Catrine Van Houten; Steve Cammel, Catrina Cammel.
- 950 Josua, Apr. 1 1778, Apr. 22, Isaac Secaer, Maria Semens.
- 951 Jacobus, June 26 1778, July 12, John Stegg, Sara Terneur; Odie Terneur, Sarah Terneur.
- 952 Jacobus, June 26 1778, July 12, Casparis Westervelt, Nence Cammel.
- 953 Jan, July 8 1778, Aug. 9, Jan Meyer, Catrina Van Houten.
- 954 Joseph, July 6 1778, Aug. 9, Abeuzer Wood, Margritje Hopper.
- 955 John, July 18 1778, Aug. 23, Abraham Ryken, Elisabeth Vervelen; Jacobus Vervelen, Sarah Vervelen.
- 956 John, Apr. 24 1778, Sept. 20, Edwaerd Jons [Jones], Elisabeth Jons.

* This 893 and 897 must be the same repeated.

(1) This word looks like Catrin or perhaps Botrin. "Trin" is very plain.

- 957 John Borsjes [Borges], Oct. 6 1778, Nov. 1, Petrus Smith, Catrina Borches [Borges].
- 958 Jannetje, Oct. 16 1778, Nov. 12, Dirk Vanderbilt, Jannetje Rensen.
- 959 Jacobus, Nov. 29 1778, Jan. 3, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 960 Jannetje, Dec. 31 1778, Feb. 14, Petrus Westervelt, Elisabeth Brouwer; Jacob Brouwer, Jannetje Brouwer.
- 961 Johannes, Apr. 4 1779, May 30, Fredericus Smith, Aentje Wannenaker; Johannes Smith, Claesje Smith.
- 962 Johannes, Apr. 2 1779, May 2, Harmanus Talama, Catrina Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Margrietje Blauvelt.
- 963 Jan, Feb. 22 1779, Mar. 24, Jan Rensen, Aeltje Steve; Odel Terneur, Elisabeth Terneur.
- 964 Jonas, Sept. 23 [?] 1779, June 18, Joseph Laurens, Phebe Holsted.
- 965 Joseph, Dec. 19 1779, Dec. 25, Joseph Hout, Elisabeth Hout.
- 966 John, Dec. 10 1779, Dec. 28, Thomas Kimp, Elisabeth Ackerman.
- 967 Isaac, Nov. 3 1779, Dec. 25, Isaac Cule, Catrina Servent; Isaac Blauvelt, Bregtje Servent.
- 968 John, Oct. 25 1779, Oct. 28, John Brook, Anne Paull.
- 969 Johannes Van Hooren, May 13 1779, Sept. 19, Benjamin Seacer, Dorje Van Hooren [Doortje Van Horne].
- 970 Jacobus, Mar. 9 1779, Mar. 26, Jacob Vermiljer, Maria Diekman; Isaac Vermiljer.
- 971 John, Sept. 3 1780, Feb. 11, John Sommers, Catrina Heerding [938].
- 972 Justus, Dec. 1 1780, Dec. 24, Roeloph Onderdonck, Annaetje Lion.
- 973 Johannes, Nov. 10 1780, Nov. 19, Petrus Blauvelt, Hilletje Meyer; Johannes Blauvelt, Aunetje Blauvelt.
- 974 Jacob, Aug. 26 1781, Nov. 5, Thomas Bant [Banta], Antje Bant; Jacob Meyer, Lena Meyer.
- 975 Jacob, Apr. 14 1780, June 4, Jaens Emmens, [no name].
- 976 Jeans, Mar. 25 1780, Apr. 23, Jeans Sherp, Anne Leyon [Lyon] [995].
- 977 Jannetje, Feb. 28 1780, Apr. 23, Andris Van Orden, Marretje Van Blerckom.
- 978 Johannes, Dec. 13 1780, Dec. 31, Johannes Blauvelt, Gritje Smith; Harma Talama, Elisabeth Talama.
- 979 John, Dec. 23 1780, Feb. 10, John Waldron, Elisabeth Lam.
- 980 John Williams, Sept. 16 1781, Mar. 26, John Semens, Maria Blauvelt; John Semens, Catrina Semens.
- 981 Jacob, July 19 1781, Aug. 16, Daniel Onderdonck, Maria Conkel; Jacob Onderdonck, Antje Onderdonck.
- 982 Johannes, Aug. 4 1781, Aug. 12, Steven Vooren, Claertje Stevener; Jan Vooren, Maria Vooren.
- 983 Johannes, May 25 1781, June 7, John Smith, Gritje Degrauw; Johannes Degrauw, Rachel Degrauw.
- 984 Johannes, Apr. 7 1781, May 6, David Eekesen, Rachel Eekesen [469]; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 985 Jacob, Apr. 27 1781, May 6, Claes Van Houten, Catrina Blauvelt; Maria Blauvelt.
- 986 Jacobus, Feb. 6 1781, Mar. 11, Isaac Joens, Phebe Smith.
- 987 Isaac, Feb. 11 1781, Mar. 11, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 988 Johannes Smediker, Mar. 1 1781, May 12, Henry Wood, Elisabeth Smediker.
- 989 John, July 9 1781, Nov. 4, Necklaes Cox, Jean Cox.
- 990 Jnsua, Sept. 11 1781, Oct. 21, Isaac Seacer, Maria Semens.
- 991 John, Jan. 3 1782, Feb. 10, Williams Williams, Catrina Jones.
- 992 John, Mar. 13 1782, Apr. 14, Andris Van Orden, Elisabeth Toun.
- 993 Johannes, Apr. 15 1782, May 5, Jan Tincke, Marretje Van Houten.
- 994 Isaac, May 11 1782, June 2, Stephen Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 995 John, Dec. 24 1781 [1], July 14, John Sherp, Anne Lne [956].
- 996 John, Nov. 9 1781, Aug. 12, Joseph Lawrence, Phebe Holstad.
- 997 Jannetje, Jan. 27 1782, Feb. 24, Jan Meyer, Jannetje Van Houten.
- 998 John, Oct. 23 1781, Sept. 8, Abraham Conkelin, Palle [Polly?] Emmet.
- 999 Johannes, Aug. 20 1782, Sept. 22, Isaac Jontston, Jannetje Boerom.
- 1000 John, Oct. 31 1782, Nov. 17, Philip Gischler, Sarah Wilson.
- 1001 Jacob, Dec. 3 1782, Nov. 22, Besolveert Van Houten, Maria Talama; Jacob Onderdonck, Aunetje Onderdonck.
- 1002 Jan, Dec. 23 1782, Jan. 12, Abraham Eekesen, Dirckje Westervelt; Jan Eekesen.
- 1003 Johannes, Jan. 13 1783, Jan. 26, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Jaekemytje Terneur; Johannes Vanderbilt, Aunetje Vanderbilt.
- 1004 John, July 26 1782 Feb. 9, Ponus Hopper, Hester Dobs.
- 1005 John, Feb. 7 1783, Mar. 8, Cornelis Vanderbilt, Catrina Vredenburg, Riebert Hake [?], Maria Hake [?].
- 1006 John, Feb. 24 1783, Apr. 6, Ebenezer Wood, Maria Hobert.
- 1007 Jacobus, Apr. 17 1783, May 11, Rhudert Hopper, Hilletje Vanderbilt.
- 1008 Isaac, Mar. 11 1783, May 11, Theunus Cuyper, Pitertje Blauvelt.
- 1009 John, May 17 1783, June 22, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 1010 Jacobus, June 25 1783, July 20, Odel Terneur, Elisabeth Steve.
- 1011 Jacobus, July 13 1783, Aug. 3, Phileppus Demarest, Maria Ohlines; Jacobus Demarest, Maria Demarest.
- 1012 John, June 29 1783, Aug. 3, John Coleman, Bathseba Riker.
- 1013 John Pennier, Aug. 3 1783, Aug. 30, Abraham Oockce, Elisabeth Pennier.
- 1014 Joris, Aug. 4 1783, Aug. 31, Joris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Titus.
- 1015 John, Aug. 8 1783, Sept. 14, Abraham Storm, Aeltje Smediker.
- 1016 Jacob, Sept. 5 1783, Sept. 28, Conract Tincke, Maria Van Houten; Jacob Tincke, Sarah Tincke.
- 1017 Joseph, June 4 1783, Oct. 25, Stephanus Smith, Marretje Van Houten.
- 1018 Jan, Oct. 16 1783, Nov. 9, Jan Talama, Frinckje Mebe [Mabie].
- 1019 John, Nov. 14 1783, Dec. 21, Robert Ryder, Jannetje Curnelise.
- 1020 Jeans, Nov. 25 1783, Dec. 21, William Noble, Margrit Holter.
- 1021 Jannetje, Dec. 25 1783, Jan. 14, Aric Smith, Geertje Onderdonck.
- 1022 Joseph, Aug. 8 1789 [1], Oct. 8, Jorge Baker, Henne Pene.
- 1023 Johannes, Jan. 19 1784, Feb. 15, Petrus Ohlines, Maria Brytsyt.
- 1024 Jan, Jan. 20 1784, Feb. 15, Claes Van Houten, Catrina Blauvelt; Jan Van Houten.
- 1025 John, Feb. 16 1784, April 15, Jacob Wood, Nence Mertcu.
- 1026 Jacob, April 6 1784, April 18, Albert Steve, Gritje Van Houten; Claes Van Houten, Catrina Van Houten.
- 1027 Johannes, Feb. 21 1784, April 18, Abraham Van Houten, Maria Vander Bilt; Johannes Vanderbilt, Aunetje Vanderbilt.
- 1028 Johannes, Mar. 7 1784, April 16, William Steve, Catrina Mennel.
- 1029 Joris, June 7 1784, June 20, John Rensen, Aeltje Steve.
- 1030 Johannes, July 19 1774, July 29, Johannes House, Maria Servent.
- 1031 Jacob, June 10 1784, July 29, Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Talama.
- 1032 Jacob, Aug. 4 1784, Aug. 22, Johannes Vanderbilt, Aunetje Van Houten.
- 1033 John, Oct. 8 1784, Feb. 9, Jonas Teler, Ariaentje Eekesen.
- 1034 Jannetje, Jan. 19 1785, Feb. 9, Jan Meyer, Catrina Van Houten.
- 1035 Jacobus, Feb. 28 1785, Mar. 20, Jacobus De Klerck, Gritje Talama; Antje De Klerck.
- 1036 Jerimia, Mar. 26 1785, April 21, Necklaes Williams, Elizabeth Meyer; Jerimia Williams, Sarah Williams.
- 1037 Joseph, May 8 1785, May 30, Dirk Van Houten, Marretje Semens.
- 1038 Jacobus, April 24 1785, June 4, Jacobus Onderdonck, Rachel Pelmer.
- 1039 Johannes, June 3 1785, June 19, John Stegg, Sarah Terneur.
- 1040 Jacob, June 23 1785, July 17, Hendrick Deroude, Hilletje Van Oostrant; Jacob Deroude, Maria Deroude.
- 1041 Johannes, July 9 1785, Aug. 14, Riejunier [Hyndler] Quackebus, Maria Fesent [Forsent?].
- 1042 Jacobus, Sept. 23 1785, Nov. 14, Stephanus Smith, Marretje Van Houten.
- 1043 Jabez, Jan. 2 1786, Jan. 22, Ebenezer Wood, Mayritje Wood.
- 1044 John, Jan. 22 1787, Feb. 19, Isaac Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt.
- 1045 Jaens, Feb. 9 1786, March 5, Petrus Smith, Catrina Borches [Borges].
- 1046 Isaac, Feb. 23 1786, Mar. 19, Aert Amerman; Gritje Van Houten.

[1] The dates from 995 to 1004 inclusive are very puzzling. I suppose 995 means—"Born 24 December 1781, baptized July 14 1782," and 1004 means—"Born Nov. 9 1781—baptized Aug. 12 1782." But again No. 999 may be reversed as is the case with several of these dates to my knowledge, and then it might read—"Born Aug. 12 1782—baptized Nov. 9 1782."

[1] Here is 1789 thrown in between 1783 and 1784. If it be correct and not a slip of the pen, it proves to be true a suspicion which has grown upon me in the study of this record everywhere, that the baptisms were suffered to accumulate upon scraps of paper, and oftentimes entered upon the record from these scraps without due reference to chronological succession. No other theory can account for the confusion of dates.

- 1047 Johannes, May 24 1790, July 2, Johannes Blauvelt, Cathrina Talamon.
- 1048 Johannes, June 8 1790, July 2, Theodorica Polhemus, Elisabeth Hendrickse.
- 1049 Jannetje, July 5 1790, July 29, Stephanus Voorsee, Claertje Steye; Hendrick Steye, Jannetje Steye.
- 1050 Joseph, June 24 1790, July 19, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 1051 Isaac, Aug. 7 1790, Aug. 27, Stephanus Steye, Geertje Men.
- 1052 Johannes, Aug. 5 1790, Sept. 10, Guyckes (Larus) Degrauw, Rebecca Smith.
- 1053 John, Sept. 18 1790, Oct. 8, Casparis Westervelt, Neneh Cummel.
- 1054 Isaac, Oct. 10 1790, Nov. 1, Abraham Cole, Rebecca Wood.
- 1055 John, Sept. 15 1790, Nov. 19, Samuel Jumeus, Rachel Jumeus.
- 1056 Johannes, Oct. 11 1790, Nov. 10, Daniel Degrauw, Breggie Blauvelt.
- 1057 Johannes, Dec. 20 1790, Jan. 21, Petrus Blauvelt, Hillette Meyer.
- 1058 Jacobus, Dec. 12 1790, Feb. 4, Lucas Cummel, Jannetje Ternour; Louwrens Ternour, Jannetje Ternour.
- 1059 Jacob, Jan. 1 1791, Jan. 25, Johannes Meyer, Eva Vredenburg; Lena Meyer.
- 1060 Jannetje, Jan. 18 1791, Feb. 4, Johannes Pauw, Marretje Klerck.
- 1061 Jannetje, Jan. 22 1791, Feb. 18, Jan Blauvelt, Cathrina Blauvelt; Jannetje Blauvelt.
- 1062 Joseph, Mar. 13 1791, June 10, Hendrick Schoot, Rachel De Grauw.
- 1063 Isaac, June 25 1791, July 25, David Puy, Catharine Cuyper.
- 1064 John, July 7 1791, July 24, John Kiek, Annetje Semmens.
- 1065 Jan, Sept. 3 1791, Nov. 1, Haremanis Talamon, Cathrina Cornelise.
- 1066 Johannes, Oct. 4 1791, Nov. 1, Abraham Gerretse, Jannetje Semus.
- 1067 Isaac, Oct. 19 1791, Dec. 16, Jan De Grauw, Len De Vries.
- 1068 John, Nov. 28 1791, Dec. 25, Jan Hendrickse, Maria Holste.
- 1069 Jerintha, Dec. 6 1791, Jan. 6, Matlyn Armstrong, Rachel Marlyn.
- 1070 Jacobus, Jan. 27 1792, Feb. 25, Abraham Klerck, Phoebe Trout.
- 1071 Jannetje, Feb. 22 1792, Mar. 2 (9), Theodorica Polhemus, Elisabeth Hendrickse.
- 1072 Jennie, May 15 1792, May 25, Abraham Brouwer, Rebecca Stevesen; Steye Stevesen, Jennie Stevesen.
- 1073 Isaac Martyn, Apr. 21 1792, June 1, (No name), Gritje Vanderbilt; Dirk Vanderbilt, Geertje Vanderbilt.
- 1074 Jeritice, June 8 1792, July 12, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Soosa.
- 1075 Jennie, July 21 1792, Aug. 10, William Klerck, Maria Cummel; Lucas Cummel, Jennie Cummel.
- 1076 Johannes, Sept. 2 1792, Sept. 21, Andrias Cole, Annetje Storm.
- 1077 Jacob, Oct. 12 1792, Nov. 16, Isaac Blauvelt, Marretje Oude-donck; Jacob Thicke, Sarah Thicke.
- 1078 Jacobe, Dec. 1 1792, Jan. 18, William Felter, Gilette Polhemus.
- 1079 Jesse Luwes, Feb. 13 1793, Nov. 16 1792, (No name), Johanna Brus.
- 1080 Isaac, Feb. 2 1793, Mar. 2, Jan Meyer, Cathrina Van Houten.
- 1081 John, Mar. 1 1793, Apr. 2, Louwrens Ternour, Antje Cox.
- 1082 Jacob, June 19 1793, July 5, Isaac Blauvelt, Antje Henneman; Jacobus Van Orden, Maria Van Orden.
- 1083 Jannetje, July 24 1793, Aug. 10, Cornelis Vervolgen, Antje Van Orden.
- 1084 Jacob, Aug. 14 1793, Aug. 30, Jan Van Houten, Antje Blauvelt; Jacobus Van Orden, Maria Van Orden.
- 1085 John, Sept. 6 1793, Oct. 23, Mertyn Blau, Rachel Mertyn.
- 1086 Johannes, Nov. 11 1793, Nov. 20, Abraham Combel, Maria Vanderbilt; Steye Cummel, Cathrina Combel.
- 1087 Jacob, Oct. 6 1793, Nov. 20, George Wilman, Elisabeth Ledentack.
- 1088 Johannes, Dec. 1 1793, Dec. 26, Joost Miller, Peggie Blanch.
- 1089 Jerintha, Dec. 14 1793, Jan. 1, John Martyn, Maria Steye.
- 1090 Johannes, Jan. 13 1794, Feb. 1, Carol Bena (Bensen), Hillette Vanderbilt; Johannes Vander Bilt, Annetje Vander Bilt.
- 1091 Joana, Feb. 7 1794, Mar. 21, Christop (Caleb) Brus (Brush), Lena Van Tessel; Joana Brus.
- 1092 Jacobus, Feb. 19 1794, Mar. 21, Bouwe Vanderbilt, Maria Steye.
- 1093 Jan, Feb. 2 1794, Mar. 21, Bouwe Vanderbilt, Sarah Henneman; Maria Vanderbilt.
- 1094 Johannes, Mar. 21 1794, Apr. 18, Johannes Meyer, Maria Steye; Johannes Vanderbilt, Annetje Vanderbilt.
- 1095 John, Apr. 3 1794, May 2, Lucas Combel, Jannetje Ternour; Marretje Ternour.
- 1096 Isaac, Apr. 10 1794, May 3, Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje De Klerck.
- 1097 Jan, Aug. 27 1794, Sept. 27, Besouvoert Van Houten, Elisabeth Hogenkamp; Jan Thicke, Marretje Thicke.
- 1098 Joseph, Sept. 1 1794, Oct. 3, Joris Van Oostrom, Jannetje Van Heerde; Stephanus Smith, Marretje Smith.
- 1099 Jan, Oct. 24 1794, Nov. 11, Jan Lydecker, Annetje Talamon.
- 1100 Johannes, Sept. 18 1794, Oct. 4, Johannes Polhemus, Maria Lydecker or Dyckman.
- 1101 Jorio (?) Jan, 25 1794, Feb. 6, Hendrik Deronde, Hillette Van Oostrom.
- 1102 Johannes, Apr. 5 1794, Apr. 25, Johannes Ackerman, Elisabeth Mebe.
- 1103 Jan, May 23 1794, June 10, Jacob Eekesen, Maria Van Houten; Jan Eekesen, Maria Eekesen.
- 1104 Johannes, June 2 1794, July 3, John Magle, Sarah Vanderbilt.
- 1105 Jacobus, June 17 1794, July 3, Jacobus Hennest, Maria Westervelt.
- 1106 John, June 5 1794, July 3, Abraham Storm, Achille Smidder.
- 1107 Jacobus, June 5 1794, July 20, Dirk Swan Ewout, Geesje Polhemus.
- 1108 Jacob, July 31 1794, Aug. 23, Mayvanes Steye, Geertje Men.
- 1109 John, Aug. 13 1794, Sept. 29, Johannes Meyer, Eva Vredenburg.
- 1110 Johannes, Oct. 10 1794, Nov. 12, Jan Christe, Annetje Blinckehof.
- 1111 John, Nov. 10 1794, Dec. 26, John Town, Maria Wood.
- 1112 John, Nov. 22 1794, Jan. 8, Gerrit Smith, Deborah Blauvelt; John Hutsen, Geertje Hutsen.
- 1113 Johannes, Dec. 23 1794, Jan. 16, William Degrauw, Annetje Geron.
- 1114 Jacob, Dec. 20 1794, Feb. 5, John De Grauw, Len De Vries.
- 1115 Johannes, Nov. 11 1794, Feb. 5, John Shoen, Gritje Bensen.
- 1116 Isaac, Jan. 25 1795, Feb. 14, Johannes Vanderbilt, Annetje Van Houten.
- 1117 John, Jan. 27 1795, Feb. 19, Abraham Talamon, Rachel Cornelise.
- 1118 Johannes, Feb. 20 1795, Apr. 1, Hendrick Van Orden, Hillette Vanderbilt; Johannes Vandalsen.
- 1119 Jacobus, Mar. 11 1795, Mar. 25, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Soosa.
- 1120 John, July 11 1795, July 29, John Mennel, Cathrina Snyder.
- 1121 Jacob, July 12 1795, Aug. 20, Thomas Eekesen, Maria Pieterse; Jacob Eekesen, Annetje Eekesen.
- 1122 Jan Perdon, Aug. 13 1795, Sept. 2, Abraham Heering, Hiltrikje Perdon (Perdon).
- 1123 Jacob, June 21 1795, Aug. 17, Jacob House, Sarah Blauvelt.
- 1124 Joseph, Sept. 20 1795, Oct. 20, John Kiek, Annetje Pease.
- 1125 Joseph, Oct. 8 1795, Oct. 29, Johannes Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden; Jan Talamon, Johanna Talamon.
- 1126 Joris, Oct. 16 1795, Nov. 20, Doris Bensen, Neeltje Meekman.
- 1127 Joana, Sept. 7 1795, Dec. 2, Joana Boos, Elisabeth Boos.
- 1128 John, Aug. 23 1795, Dec. 2, Jacob Lyon, Marretje Ecker.
- 1129 Jacobus, Nov. 9 1795, Dec. 10, Daniel Blauvelt, Gritje Huys.
- CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH L FROM FOLIO 95.
- 1130 Lucas, Mar. 14 1751, —, William Campel, Geertje Stevenson; Lucas Stevenson, Catharina Stevenson.
- 1131 Lucas, Feb. 18 1751, Apr. 5, Janus Nielen, Para Gilman; Lambert Smith, Jannetje Smith.
- 1132 Lucas, Feb. 11 1752, Mar. 9, Petrus Stevesen, Antje From; Lucas Stevenson, Cathrina Van Houten.
- 1133 Len, Aug. 10 1752, Sept. 26, Johannes De Vries, Thyrathie Gey.
- 1134 Lambert, Apr. 17 1752, May 15, Andria Onderdonck, Wilmytje Van Houten.
- 1135 Lambertus, May 26 1752, June 18, Matthei Hopper, Achille Cuyper; Lambert Cuyper, Rachel Gieseler.
- 1136 Len, Aug. 12 1752, Sept. 14, Jacob Berquato, Maria Onderdonck; Jacob Leend, Len Leend.
- 1137 Lena, Jan. 16 1753, Feb. 14, Elias Cuyper, Wilmytje Meyer.
- 1138 Lena, Nov. 25 1753, Dec. 19, Hendrick Thicke, Lena Meyer.
- 1139 Lambert, May 17 1753, June 14, Aris Smith, Geertje Onderdonck.
- 1140 Lambert, Sept. 25 1753, Oct. 2, Stephanus Smith, Marretje Van Houten; Lambert Smith, Annetje Smith.
- 1141 Lambert, Dec. 24 1753, Jan. 21, Jan Smith, Elisabeth Fromsen; Aris Smith, Geertje Smith.
- 1142 Lena, Oct. 1 1753, Oct. 28, Walteria Kuer, Cathrina Mennel; Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Blauvelt.
- 1143 Lambert, Oct. 5 1754, Nov. 17, John Smith, Elisabeth Bensen.

- 1144 Lea, Aug. 6 1771, Sept. 8, Haraunus Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden; Wouteris Van Orden, Antje Van Orden.
 1145 Lena, Apr. 15 1771, May 12, Resolveert Van Houten, Elisabeth Hogenkamp.
 1146 Lucas, Feb. 4 1771, 1773 [1], Gerret Smith, Catlyntje Steves; Lucas Steve, Catrina Steve.
 1147 Lannetjie, May 25 1771, July 12, Walter Ouer, Catrina Meunel.
 1148 Lena, Mar. 9 1771, Apr. 16, Hendrick Tineke [Tinke], Annaetjie Cocks; Hendrick Tineke [Tinke], Lena Tineke.
 1149 Luckas, Aug. 8 1774, Sept. 8, Thomas Eekesen, Marretje Steve; Lucas Stevesen, Catrina Stevesen.
 1150 Lena, June 3 1779, Sept. 19, Simon Snyder, Margrit Crouscup.
 1151 Levy, Oct. 7 1779, July 31, Thomas Biessel, Elisabeth Becker.
 1152 Lena, Jan. 8 1781, Jan. 28, Jan Tineke, Marretje Van Houten.
 1153 Lena, Nov. 3 1782, Nov. 17, Joost Miller, Pegge Crauck.
 1154 Lena, Apr. 2 1783, Apr. 20, John Stegg, Sarah Odle.
 1155 Lannetjie, Jan. 3 1783, Feb. 9, William Felten, Getje Pelhemus; Jacob Pelhemus, Lannetjie Pelhemus.
 1156 Lena, Apr. 24 1785, May 15, Johannes Meyer, Eva Vredenburg; Jacob Meyer, Lena Meyer.
 1157 Lidia, Oct. 8 1785, Dec. 26, John Coleman, Bathseba Rider.
 1158 Lena, Dec. 15 1781, Jan. 22, Couraet Tineke, Maria Van Houten.
 1159 Lidia, Nov. 10 1786, Nov. 19, Abraham Pelhemus, Mayritje Lydecker; Lidia Lydecker.
 1160 Letses, Sept. 18 1796, Dec. 31, Thomas Kemp, Elisabeth Ackerman.
 1161 Luckas, Aug. 11 1796, Aug. 26, Andrias Onderdonk, Willemmyntje Steve.
 1162 Lannert, June 5 1788, June 29, Petrus Smith, Catrina Burses.
 1163 Lena, Jan. 7 1789, Feb. 8, Daniel Blauvelt, Direkje Blauvelt; Maria Blauvelt.
 1164 Lea, Nov. 12 1789, Nov. 29, Petrus Oblines, Maria Brytsyt.

Just here, on Folio 95, at the close of the children whose names begin with L, occurs the following entry. I try to put it here exactly as it is upon the original book.

1763.	Isaac Sherwood.	[Johanna.]
30 September.	Rebecca Sherwood.	[Abiah.]
1774-1764.		
30 September 1766, 23 November,		[Marta.]
30 September 1768, 23 November,		[Elisabeth.]
1771, 23 November,		[Rebecca.]
15 January 1774, 23 November,		[Isaac.]

—There is a little clue to the meaning of this singular passage in the record. One of these children comes in regularly in the past pages. See Caption No. 911. There Isaac Sherwood [wife not given] has a son "Isaac" baptized. It appears there that he was born Jan. 15 1774, and baptized Sept. 30 1774.

On the ground of this clue, I venture the following conjecture as to the meaning of the above entry viz.:

It was found, certainly 15 years after the baptism of these six children [from 1774-1789] that their names had not been entered upon the record. Some illiterate person at that late day made this entry. The children were all baptized at once—Sept. 30 1774. What the "23 November," four times repeated, means, I cannot imagine. It is altogether improbable that at least four of them, all in different years, should have been born upon the 23d of November. But I reduce the case to the following form, and number the whole six by one number [1165], so that it can be referred to in the index:

- 1165 Johanna, born 1763, baptized Sept. 30 1774, Isaac Sherwood, Rebecca Sherwood.
 Abiah, born 1764, baptized Sept. 30 1774, Isaac Sherwood, Rebecca Sherwood.
 Marta, born 1766, baptized Sept. 30 1774, Isaac Sherwood, Rebecca Sherwood.
 Elizabeth, born 1768, baptized Sept. 30 1774, Isaac Sherwood, Rebecca Sherwood.
 Rebecca, born 1771, baptized Sept. 30 1774, Isaac Sherwood, Rebecca Sherwood.
 Isaac, entered before [see No. 911], born Jan. 15 1774, baptized Sept. 30 1774, Isaac Sherwood, Rebecca Sherwood.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH M FROM FOLIO 97.

- 1166 Maria, Mar. 23 1750, Apr. 22, Isaac Blauvelt, Catlyntje Hering; Jan Hering, Keesje Hering.
 1167 Marritje, Oct. 15 1750, —, Johannes Huyser, Sarah Wiler; Poulus Hopper, Maritje Hopper.
 1168 Maritje, Nov. 2 1759, —, Joseph [see 29], Annaetjie Hopper.
 1169 Maria, Jan. 22 1751, Feb. 10, Hendrik Onderdonk, Rachel Springsteen; Marlin Vander Voort.

- 1170 Margrietje, Mar. 3 1751, Feb. 18, Nicholas Stevesen, Sara Cuyper; Cornelis Eekesen, Lena Eekesen.
 1171 Maria, Sept. 6 1751, Sept. 23, Johannes De Vries, Catrina Jeroo; John Seeca, Maria Seeca.
 1172 Margrietje, Nov. 3 1751, Dec. 1, Lambert Smit, Jannetje Smit; Theodorus Pelhemus, Margrietje Pelhemus.
 1173 Maria, Jan. 14 1752, Feb. 16, Arie Miller, Geertruy Springsteen.
 1174 Mattheus, Feb. 7 1752, —, Nicholas Vander Voort, Abigail Holstad.
 1175 Margrietje, [1] 21 1752, Mar. 8, Abraham Ackerman, Antje Meyer; Loawrens Ackerman, Margrietje Vander Blit.
 1176 Maria, Jan. 5 1752, Apr. 9, Johannes Roos, Maria Denick; Hendrick Denick, Gersche Denick.
 1177 Murette, Nov. 1 1753, Dec. 2, Jacob Hopper, Castina Felten; Poulus Hopper, Maria Felten.
 1178 Maria, Dec. 25 1753, Jan. 21, Poulus Vander Voort, Maria Springsteen.
 1179 Maria, Oct. 5 1754, Oct. 13, William Cembel, Geertje Steves; Lambert Smit, Catlyntje Steves.
 1180 Maria, Mar. 10 1755, Mar. 20, Merte Meyer, Jannetje Van Siekel; Luckas Stevesen, Catrina Van Houten.
 1181 Maria, Jan. 20 1755, Apr. 13, Jonas Wood, Lena Eruels; John Seeca, Maria Gero.
 1182 Maria, Jan. 4 1755, June 22, Hendrick Steves, Jenneke Nagel; Steve Stevesen, Elisabeth Nagel.
 1183 Margritje, July 12 1755, Aug. 3, Arie Smit, Maria De Klerck; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje Smit.
 1184 Maria, July 5 1756, July 18, Abraham Blauvelt, Jannetje De Klerck; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
 1185 Maria, Dec. 9 1756, Jan. 1, John Mea, Geertruy Weever; William Felten, Maria Weyer.
 1186 Margritje Elizabeth, Jan. 30 1757, Feb. 6, Benjamin Linden, Margritje Linden; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje Smit.
 1187 Maritje, Feb. 2 1757, Feb. 6, Jacobus Slott, Sara Cuyper; Pieter Boekhout, Aeltje Boekhout.
 1188 Maria, Mar. 3 1757, Mar. 29, Johannes Snyder, Catrina Triumper.
 1189 Margrietje, Apr. 10 1757, May 15, Fredericus Jurie, Marta Wood; Johannes Jarie, Marta Jurie.
 1190 Maria, Feb. 1 1757, May 15, Cornelis Voorsen, Kine Voorsen; Jan Voorsen, Maria Voorese.
 1191 Maritje, June 3 [?] 1751, June 3 1757, Sahamon Jernmaus, Neeltje Springstien; Jacob Springstien.
 1192 Merce, June 12 1757, Oct. 20, Hendrick Denyk, Maria Conkel.
 1193 Matthe, Oct. 10 1757, Jan. 22, Daniel Coe, Sarah Parrelman.
 1194 Machel, Oct. 11 1757, Jan. 22, Machel Vander Voort, Marta Seaman.
 1195 Margritje, Nov. 30 1757, Dec. 29, Petrus Stevesen, Aeltje Croin.
 1196 Maria, Jan. 10 1757, Feb. 12, Abraham Servent, Breehje Smit.
 1197 Maria, Dec. 29 1757, Feb. 12, Poulus Vander Voort, Maria Springstien.
 1198 Marritje, May 31 1757, June 5, Abraham Cuyper, Sarah Blauvelt; Hendrick Ternent, Marritje Cuyper.
 1199 Maria, Mar. 9 1757, Mar. 23, William Cembel, Geertje Steves; Lambert Smit, Catlyntje Smit.
 1200 Marritje, Aug. 29 1757, Oct. 1, Gilbert Wilsen, Sara Springstien; Lena Springstien.
 1201 Maria, April 27 1759, May 13, Hendrick Ternent, Gritje Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
 1202 Michel, Sept. 22 1759, Oct. 5, Jurie Wiler, Moerie Tenrie; Abraham Blauvelt, Cristina Blauvelt.
 1203 Maria, Nov. 26 1759, Dec. 16, Johannes Vanderbilt, Marretje Bogert; Isaac Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
 1204 Marie, Oct. 11 1759, Nov. 26, Jaems Colle, Elizabeth Mequier; Emo Locwood.
 1205 Maria, Dec. 28 1759, Jan. 6, Jacob Hanse, Leena Coningh; Arie Smit, Maria Smit.
 1206 Mattheus, Mar. 5 1760, Mar. 30, Poulus Hopper, Maritje Hous; Jonathan Lounsberrrie, Marritje Lounsberrrie.
 1207 Margritje, Apr. 21 1760, May 4, Abraham Servent, Breehje Smit; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
 1208 Margritje, Apr. 9 1763, May 4, Jacob Eekesen, Susanna Servent; Isaac Perrie, Margritje Perrie.
 1209 Margritje, May 29 1760, June 1, Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje Springstien; Abraham Reinsen, Geertje Reinsen.

[1] No further entry here.

[1] This must mean that the child was born in 1773 and baptized Feb. 4 1774.

- 1210 Maria, Apr. 21 1760, Aug. 17, Floris Crom, Jannetje Springstien.
- 1211 Marretje, Aug. 9 1760, Sept. 14, Rem Onderdonek, Antjo Titesse; Sara Onderdonek.
- 1212 Maria, Oct. 4 1760, Oct. 26, Jacobus Terneur, Dina Louw.
- 1213 Marretje, Apr. 5 1761, Apr. 24, Direk Springstien, Marretje Jeumens; Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje De Klerck.
- 1214 Marrotje, Nov. 17 1761, Dec. 13, Joris Pelhemus, Elizabeth Titesse.
- 1215 Magdalena, Dec. 5 1761, Jan. 1, Jacobus Hanse, Luntje Konling; Jacob Koning, Neunie Koning.
- 1216 Marretje, Aug. 1 1762, Sept. 5, Jacobus Terneur, Dina Louw; Jacob De Klerck, Marretje De Klerck.
- 1217 Maria, Nov. 22 1762, Dec. 19, Hendrick Obliuis, Aentje Leydecker; Johannes Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1218 Maria, May 24 1762, Jan. 23, Elie Secaer, Anne Cammel [127].
- 1219 Maria, Mar. 22 1763, Mar. 24, Abraham Steve, Sara Obliuis; Hendrick Steve, Jeunieke Steve.
- 1220 Maria, Mar. 22 1763, Apr. 10, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Vervele; Jan Ariaense, Maria Vervele.
- 1221 Maria, Mar. 20 1763, Apr. 10, Abraham Servent, Breghtje Smith; Jacob Eckesen, Susanna Eckesen.
- 1222 Margritje, Apr. 5 1763, May 1, Joris Remsen, Cornelia Blauvelt; Theunus Talama, Gritje Talama.
- 1223 Marretje, May 22 1763, June 26, Johannes De Graeuw, Rachel Van Horen; Hendrick Terneur, Marretje Terneur.
- 1224 Marretje, Sept. 18 1763, Oct. 20, Harmanis Springstien; Claesje Hoper; Jonathan Lounsberrrie, Marretje Lounsberrrie.
- 1225 Michel, Oct. 2 1764, Oct. 20, Hendrick Terneur, Gritje Blauvelt; Michel Terneur, Sarah Seljer.
- 1226 Marretje, July 11 1764, Aug. 5, Necklaes Sickelse, Annetje De Klerck.
- 1227 Mensje, Sept. 29 1765, Jan. 20, Elie Secaer, Ennie Cambel [1218].
- 1228 Margritje, Feb. 9 1765, Apr. 1, Cornelis Vooreesen, Aeltje Cuyper.
- 1229 Marretje, Feb. 7 1765, Mar. 8, Carpenter Chille, Annetje Springstien.
- 1230 Margritje, Sept. 8 1765, Oct. 6, Abraham Servent, Breghtje Smith; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 1231 Margritje, Nov. 1 1765, Dec. 8, Direk Vander Bilt, Gritje Hogelant; Daniel Martyn, Debora Martyn.
- 1232 Margritje, Dec. 9 1765, Dec. 26, Direk Vander Bilt, Jannetje Remsen.
- 1233 Marretje, Dec. 29 1765, Jan. 21, Adriaen Onderdonek, Wilhamtje —, [see 20].
- 1234 Margritje, Feb. 9 1766, Mar. 2, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Secaer; Joris Remsen, Cornelia Remsen.
- 1235 Maria, Oct. 11 1766, Nov. 3, Arie Smith, Maria De Klerck.
- 1236 Magdalena, Sept. 28 1766, Nov. 3, John Secaer, Annetje Krom.
- 1237 Maria, Feb. 27 1767, Apr. 12, Gillian Liquier, Ariaentje Springstien; Jan Voorese, Maria Voorese.
- 1238 Maria, Jan. 11 1767, [Born in 1765], Piter Reed, Maria Crom.
- 1239 Margritje, Sept. 26 1767, Oct. 18, Harmanes Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 1240 Maria, Sept. 29 1768, Oct. 30, Jacob Deronde, Maria Onderdonk; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1241 Maria, Oct. 5 1768, Oct. 30, Direk Van der Bilt, Jannetje Remsen; Theunus Talama, Maria Talama.
- 1242 Martha, Oct. 5 1768, Nov. 5, Jonitan Jeumens, Maria Smith.
- 1243 Maria, Jan. 18 1769, Feb. 23, Stephanes Steve, Catrina Blauvelt; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1244 Maria, Nov. 19 1769, Apr. 23, Hendrick Denike, Lena Meyer.
- 1245 Maria, Apr. 30 1769, May 21, Cornelius Paulden, Elisabeth Van der Voort.
- 1246 Maria, Feb. 13 1769, June 11, Poulus Van der Voort, Maria Coukelen.
- 1247 Maria, Aug. 8 1769, Aug. 21, Abraham Meyer, Margritje Van der Bilt; Johannes Meyer, Maria Meyer.
- 1248 Maria, Sept. 28 1769, Oct. 15, David Smith, Cornelia Blench; Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena Blauvelt.
- 1249 Maria, Jan. 1 1770, Jan. 21, Resolveert Van Houten, Elisabeth Hogenkamp; Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Van Houten.
- 1250 Margrit, Feb. 26 1770, Apr. 1, Pieter Reed, Maria Krom.
- 1251 Margrit, bapt. Apr. 23 1770, born — 1767, John Suffren, Maria Meyer.
- 1252 Maria, Feb. 8 1771, Apr. 1, Thomas Morgen, Maria Post.
- 1253 Maria, June 26 1771, July 6, Albert Steve, Gritje Van Houten; Steve Stevesen, Aeltje Stevesen.
- 1254 Maria, Aug. 29 1771, Feb. 2, Jan Van der Voort, Elisabeth Pettot.
- 1255 Moses, Mar. 28 1771, Feb. 2, Moses Conkelen, Geertje Bock.
- 1256 Maria, May 23 1772, June 8, Stephanes Voorese, Maria Blauvelt; Jan Voorese, Maria Voorese.
- 1257 Margritje, Aug. 11 1772, Sept. 20, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vander Bilt.
- 1258 Maria, June 28 1772, Aug. 10, John Holsted, Maria Smith.
- 1259 Maria, Sept. 18 1772, Oct. 11, Jacob Blauvelt, Annetje Van Houten; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1260 Matthie, Nov. 7 1772, Nov. 21, Poulus Hopper, Easter Dols; Jonathan Lounsberrrie, Marretje Lounsberrrie.
- 1261 Maria, Dec. 3 1772, Jan. 24, Abraham Eckese, Elsie Hendrickse; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1262 Maria, Mar. 25 1773, Apr. 13, Chas Van Houten, Pitertje Blauvelt; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1263 Maria, Oct. 13 1773, Nov. 11, Abraham Onderdonk, Easter Pelmer.
- 1264 Margritta, Nov. 11 1773, Dec. 13, Resolveert Van Houten, Elisabeth Hogenkamp; Johannes Onderdonek, Margritta Onderdonek.
- 1265 Maria, Dec. 24 1773, Jan. 2, Jan Smith, Jemima De Windt; Hendrick Blauvelt, Lena Blauvelt.
- 1266 Marta, Oct. 3 1773, Nov. 14, Joseph Laurens, Phebe Holsted.
- 1267 Maria, Mar. 4 1774, Mar. 27, Philip Servent, Sara Onderdonek.
- 1268 Maria, Apr. 5 1774, May 1, John Jerse, Annetje Blauvelt; Maria Blauvelt.
- 1269 Margritje, Sept. 27 1774, Oct. 23, Jan Vander Bilt, Geertje Steve; Direk Vander Bilt, Gritje Vander Bilt.
- 1270 Margritje, Oct. 6 1774, Nov. 13, Cornelis Degrauw, Lea De Marest; William De Grauw, Margritje De Grauw.
- 1271 Marretje, Mar. 13 1775, Apr. 17, Hendrick Bos, Rachel De Grauw; Jerimia Voorese, Maria Voorese.
- 1272 Maria, April 11 1775, May 7, Chas Van Houten, Catrina Blauvelt; Catlyntje Blauvelt.
- 1273 Maria, Mar. 27 1775, May 7, Jacob Secaer, Margrit Secaer; [Corket], [443].
- 1274 Maria, Aug. 7 1775, Aug. 27, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 1275 Maria, July 27 1775, Aug. 27, Jacobus Springstien, Cornelia Voorese; Jan Voorese, Maria Voorese.
- 1276 Michel, Aug. 11 1775, Sept. 17, Harmanes Talama, Catrina Cornelise; Michel Cornelise, Catrina Cornelise.
- 1277 Maria, Nov. 15 1775, Dec. 25, Joseph Semans, Maria Trumper.
- 1278 Marretje, July 29 1775, Jan. 21, Ezra Sanford, Annetje Hopper.
- 1279 Margritje, Aug. 27 1775, Sept. 17, Jonatan Lounsberrrie, Marretje Hopper; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 1280 Maria, Feb. 6 1776, Feb. 22, Jeanes Secaer, Rachel Taler.
- 1281 Margritje, Feb. 28 1776, Apr. 1, Arie Smith, Geertje Onderdonek.
- 1282 Maria, July 10 1776, Aug. 15, Abraham Blauvelt, Annetje Talama; Petrus Blauvelt, Gritje Blauvelt.
- 1283 Maria, Oct. 28 1776, Nov. 17, Lucas Cammel, Jannetje Terneur.
- 1284 Marretje, Sept. 21 1776, Nov. 20 [See 483], Annetje Semans; Direk Van Houten, Marretje Van Houten.
- 1285 Maria, Oct. 27 1776, Nov. 20, John Remsen, Aeltje Steve; Abraham Storm, Maria Storm.
- 1286 Maria, Nov. 8 1776, Mar. 1 Peter Vorick, Catrina Vandusen.
- 1287 Margritje, Feb. 25 1777, Mar. 28, Hendrick Pelhemus, Sarah Coljer.
- 1288 Maria, Apr. 20 1777, May 15, Jacobus Vanorden, Maria Blauvelt; Johannes Blauvelt, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
- 1289 Margritje, July 18 1777, Aug. 3, Theunus Cuyper, Gritje Talama.
- 1290 Maria, Sept. 24 1777, Oct. 5, Jacobus De Klerck, Gritje Talama.
- 1291 Maria, Nov. 12 1777, Dec. 14, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Secaer.
- 1292 Maria, Nov. 29 1777, Dec. 26, Petrus De Puw, Sarah Eckesen.
- 1293 Margritje, Nov. 8 1777, Dec. 26, Jacobus De Klerck, Antje Van Oostrant; Daniel De Klerck, Margritje De Klerck.
- 1294 Maria, Dec. 10 1777, Feb. 15, John Taler, Lena Oock; Daniel Carle, Maria Carle.
- 1295 Maria, Dec. 25 1777, May 17, Jeanes Sharp, Anne Line.
- 1296 Marreyntje, Mar. 16 1778, Apr. 12, Jacob Maria, Aeltje Edward.
- 1297 Margritje, Nov. 12 1778, Nov. 29, Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje De Klerck.
- 1298 Margritje, Sept. 9 1778, Nov. 1, Aert Pelhemus, Aeltje Martyn.
- 1299 Maria, Dec. 12 1778, Jan. 3, Petrus Blauvelt, Hillitje Meyer; Petrus Blauvelt, Gritje Blauvelt.
- 1300 Maria, Sept. 30 1778, Jan. 17, John Sofferen, Maria Meyer.

- 1301 Maria, Dec. 24 1778, Apr. 18, Thomas Morve [?], Catrina Hol-
drum.
- 1302 Margritje, June 11 1779, June 27, Petrus De Puw, Sarah Eek-
esen; Jacobus De Klerck, Antje De Klerck.
- 1303 Marretje, June 18 1779, June 27, Johannes Van der Bilt, An-
netje Van Houten; Jan Hogenkamp, Elisabeth Hogen-
kamp.
- 1304 Maria, Sept. 10 1779, June 4, Stephen Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 1305 Maria, Aug. 12 1779, Oct. 28, Cornelis Degrauw, Lea De Ma-
ree.
- 1306 Maria, July 18 1779, Aug. 5, Steve Cammel, Catrina Blauvelt;
Maria Cammel.
- 1307 Maria Ryker, Feb. 1 1780, Mar. 11, John Legraft, Elisabeth
Huelten.
- 1308 Maria, Feb. 20 1780, Dec. 24, Robert Berwick, Maria Van der
Voort.
- 1309 Margritje, Nov. 9 1780, Dec. 3, Abraham Pelhemus, Margritje
Lydecker.
- 1310 Maria, Apr. 11 1780, June 4, Philippus Servent, Sarah On-
derdonck; Philippus Servent, Maria Servent.
- 1311 Moses, Dec. 2 1780, Dec. 24, Jacobus De Klerck, Anne Van
Oostrant.
- 1312 Michel, Aug. 31 1781, Oct. 7, Jacob Vermiljer, Maria Dyck-
man.
- 1313 Marretje, July 2 1781, Sept. 9, Benjamin Seaeer, Dorisse
Vanboren.
- 1314 Michel, May 31 1781, June 17, Edward Seljer, Elisabeth Cox;
Michel Seljer, Elisabeth Cox.
- 1315 Marretje, Oct. 23 1781, Nov. 18, Jacobus Springhstien, Maria
Degrauw.
- 1316 Maria, Jan. 16 1782, Feb. 10, Jan Hutten, Elisabeth Sickelse;
Jacob Quackenbos, Lea Christe.
- 1317 Maria, Jan. 19 1782, Feb. 10, Roeloph Steve, Elisabeth Van
Houten; Abraham Storm, Maria Storm.
- 1318 Maria, Feb. 2 1782, Feb. 24, William Steve, Catrina Meu.
- 1319 Maria, Feb. 24 1782, Mar. 24, Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Ta-
lama.
- 1320 Maria, Mar. 15 1782, Apr. 14, Abraham Onke, Elisabeth Ton-
nir.
- 1321 Maria, Feb. 17 1782, Apr. 11, John Pelmer, Sara Hopper.
- 1322 Maria, July 3 1782, July 28, Gerret Smith, Aeltje Van Hout-
ten; Haramanis Blauvelt, Breghtje Smith.
- 1323 Maria, July 15 1782, Aug. 11, Joseph Semens, Claertje Van
Houten; Resolveert Van Houten, Maria Van Houten.
- 1324 Maria, Aug. 4 1782, Aug. 12, Joseph Hont, Elisabeth Hont.
- 1325 Maria, Aug. 9 1782, Sept. 22, David Marce, Cristina Marcha.
- 1326 Maria, Nov. 10 1782, Dec. 8, Louwrens Terneur, Maria Storm;
Marritje Terneur.
- 1327 Maria, Nov. 2 1782, Jan. 1, Richard Hake, Maria Vredenburg;
Johannes Vredenburg, Maria Vredenburg.
- 1328 Maria, Oct. 23 1782, Feb. 9, Michel Borehes, Annaetje Hop-
per.
- 1329 Maria, Feb. 27 1783, Feb. 9, Isaac Cole, Catrina Servent;
Maria Servent.
- 1330 Maria, Mar. 20 1783, Apr. 20, Jan Blauvelt.
- 1331 Maria, Apr. 30 1783, July 6, Henry Wood, Elisabeth Snel-
eker.
- 1332 Marretje, Nov. 15 1783, Dec. 5, Andris Onderdonek, Maria
Van Houten; Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Van Houten.
- 1333 Maria, Dec. 19 1783, Jan. 4, Gerret Servent, Elisabeth Van
Houten; Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Van Houten.
- 1334 Maria, Dec. 20 1783, Jan. 18, William Degrauw, Annaetje
Gero.
- 1335 Michel, Oct. 8 1783, —, Walter Cure, Catrina Mennel.
- 1336 Margritje, Aug. 17 1784, Oct. 3, Rindert House, Febe Smith.
- 1337 Margritje, Nov. 6 1784, Dec. 12, Isaac Cole, Catrina Servent;
Gritje Servent.
- 1338 Margritje, Sept. 16 1784, Jan. 19, Petrus Talama, Pegge Con-
ren.
- 1339 Maria, Oct. 22 1784, Mar. 20, Joseph Goeseur, Jannetje Blau-
velt.
- 1340 Maria, Sept. 26 1784, Mar. 20, John Cotton, Annaetje Semans.
- 1341 Maria, Jan. 16 1785, Feb. 9, Daniel Coekelot, Maria Steve.
- 1342 Margritje, Jan. 5 1785, Feb. 9, Philip Rukman, Rebecca
Nachel; Jacob Nachel (Nagel), Margritje Nachel.
- 1343 Maria, Jan. 31 1785, Feb. 20, Tobeyes Louwere, Annetje
Hanse.
- 1344 Maria, June 12 1785, July 11, Johannes Pelhemus, Maria
Ryckman.
- 1345 Marretje, July 30 1785, Aug. 14, Isaac Blauvelt, Catrina Bell;
Dirckje Blauvelt.
- 1346 Mychel Cornelisse, Dec. 3 1785, Jan. 8, Robert Rider, Anne
Cornelise.
- 1347 Maria, Jan. 4 1786, Feb. 5, Rindert Hopper, Hilletje Vander-
bilt; Marretje Hopper.
- 1348 Maria, Jan. 13 1786, Feb. 6, Isaac Duyser, Geertje Duytser.
- 1349 Margritje, Jan. 25 1786, Feb. 18, Dirck Vanderbilt, Sarah
Henning; Dirck Vanderbilt, Gritje Vanderbilt.
- 1350 Maria, Jan. 21 1786, Feb. 5, Isaac Blauvelt, Marretje Onder-
donek; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1351 Maria, Jan. 4 1786, Mar. 5, Jonas Taler, Arianetje Ecker.
- 1352 Maria, Jan. 10 1786, Mar. 6, Benjamin Gero, Maria Aljee.
- 1353 Maria, Feb. 17 1786, Mar. 19, Abraham Eekesen, Dirckje Wes-
tervelt.
- 1354 Margritje, Mar. 30 1786, Apr. 16, Resolveert Van Houten,
Maria Talama.
- 1355 Maria Elisabeth, May 2 1786, Aug. 27, Jacob Wood, Nense
Merten.
- 1356 Maria, Aug. 29 1786, Oct. 8, Stephen Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 1357 Maria, Nov. 28 1786, Feb. 4, Gysbert Cuyper, Elisabeth Smit.
- 1358 Maria, Mar. 11 1787, Apr. 1, Philipus Demarest, Maria Ob-
liues; Jacobus Demarest, Maria Demarest.
- 1359 Maria, June 25 1787, July 23, Henry Pelmer, Heine Knepe.
- 1360 Marretje, July 22 1787, Aug. 12, Johannes Vanderbilt, Su-
sanna Martyn; Johannes Vanderbilt, Annetje Vander-
bilt.
- 1361 Maria, Aug. 7 1787, Aug. 26, Johannes Onderdonek, Mar-
retje Van Houten; Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Van-
houten.
- 1362 Maria, Nov. 13 1787, Dec. 16, Douwe Vanderbilt, Maria
Steve.
- 1363 Maria, Dec. 7 1787, Jan. 6, [1] Jonitan Jumens, Elisabeth [2]
Jones.
- 1364 Marretje, Mar. 23 1788, Apr. 10, Samuel Heckeseu [Ecke-
sen], Wilmyntje Onderdonek; Petrus Vanhouten, Mar-
retje Vanhouten.
- 1365 Maria, May 11 1788, July 13, Abraham Storm, Aeltje Snel-
eker.
- 1366 Maria, Aug. 20 1788, Sept. 29, Petrus Talama, Peggy Cab-
bron.
- 1367 Maria, Nov. 20 1788, Dec. 25, Roeloph Onderdonek, Annaetje
Leyens [Lyous].
- 1368 Margritje, Dec. 8 1788, Jan. 4, Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina
Talama; Thennus Kuypier, Margritje Kuypier.
- 1369 Maria, Nov. 13 1788, Jan. 18, Adriaen Onderdonek, Neeltje
Snediker.
- 1370 Martynus, Jan. 25 1790, Feb. 13, Everet Hogenkamp, Maria
Blauvelt.
- 1371 Margritje, Mar. 18 1790, May 1, Mychel Terneur, Geertje
Blauvelt; Hendrick Terneur, Annaetje Sickelse.
- 1372 Marretje, Apr. 28 1790, May 13, Petrus Steve, Ida Vanderbilt.
- 1373 Mychel, July 13 1790, Aug. 10, Harmanus Talama, Catrina
Cornelis.
- 1374 Margritje, Sept. 12 1790, Oct. 3, Johannes House, Maria Ser-
vent.
- 1375 Maria, Nov. 5 1790, Nov. 28, Petrus Smith, Catrina Bursjes
[Burgess].
- 1376 Maria, Oct. 28 1790, Nov. 21, Thomas Toers, Neeltje Toers.
- 1377 Maria, Dec. 27 1790, Jan. 9, Abraham Brouwer, Rebecca
Steve; Jacobus Meyer, Maria Meyer.
- 1378 Margritje, Feb. 23 1791, Apr. 16, Samuel Jumens, Rachel De
Vries; Tryntje Devris.
- 1379 Margritje, July 15 1791, July 30, Abraham Steve, Breghtje
Vanderbilt.
- 1380 Margritje, June 19 1791, July 30, Jacobus De Klerck, Mar-
gritje Talama.
- 1381 Maria, Oct. 5 1791, Oct. 22, Jan Van Houten, Annetje Blau-
velt.
- 1382 Maria, Oct. 18 1791, Nov. 7, Eldo Ackerman, Rachel Seljer.
- 1383 Maria, Sept. 13 1791, — [?], Cornelis Vanderbilt, Catrina
Vredenburg.
- 1384 Maria, Oct. 6 1791, Nov. 7, Johannes Blauvelt, Gritje Smith;
Syma Demarest, Breghtje Demarest.
- 1385 Marretje, Dec. 28 1791, Jan. 22, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Jaco-
myntje Terneur.
- 1386 Maria, Jan. 2 1792, Jan. 29, Everet Hogenkamp, Maria Blau-
velt; Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1387 Maria Blauvelt, Mar. 7 1792, Apr. 1, Johannes Vanhouten,
Helema Vanhouten.
- 1388 Maria, Feb. 27 1792, Apr. 1, Artter [Arthur] Paull, Kastyntje
Vanhouten.
- 1389 Maria, May 1 1792, May 27, Aert Reusen, Elisabeth Eekesen;
Jan Eekesen, Maria Eekesen.
- 1390 Mychel, July 3 1792, Aug. 10, Louwrens Terneur, Antje
Cox; Mychel Terneur, Lea Terneur.

[1] This name has almost faded away in the original, but it is
"Jonitau" beyond a doubt. See 43, 81, 83, and 122. The wife
is different in the places referred to, and this may not be the
same man. If it is, he had married a second time.

[2] This name is much blurred, but I believe it to be "Jones."

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH N, FROM FOLIO 117.

- 1391 Neeltje, Apr. 15 1750, Oct. 14, Poulus Vandervoort, Maria Springsteen; Jan Persel, Neeltje Persel.
- 1392 Neeltje, Dec. 3 1750, Jan. 2 1751, Jonas Wood, Neeltje Eerls; Johannes Hogenkamp, Cathalyntje Hogenkamp.
- 1393 Nanne, Oct. 23 1750, Nov. 18, D.— [Imperfect entry].
- 1394 Neeltje, Jan. 8 1753, Jan. 13, Johannes Suedeker, Aaltje Martyn; Harmon Talema, Rebecca Talema.
- 1395 Neeltje, Oct. 18 1753 [Birth or baptism?], Gerret Gerretse, Aeltje Seuman.
- 1396 Necklaes, May 17 1759, June 19, Necklaes Steve, Sara Cuyper; Luckus Stevese, Catryn Stevese.
- 1397 Necklaes, Jan. 1 1760, Jan. 15, Necklaes Steve, Sarah Cuyper; Hendrick Steve, Jennecke Stevese.
- 1398 Neeltje, June 4 1760, July 23, John Vandervoort, Elisabeth Pettet.
- 1399 Neeltje, Oct. 16 1770, Nov. 18, Steve Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 1400 Nencie, May 20 1775, June 25 [?], John Coleman, Bathseba Rider.
- 1401 Necklaes, Jan. 19 1776, Mar. 3, Daniel Cockelet, Maria Steve.
- 1402 Neeltje, Jan. 21 1776, Mar. 1, Gerret Paulden, Neeltje Vandervoort.
- 1403 Neeltje [or Neetje], Nov. 13 1776, Feb. 2, Cornelis Paulden, Elisabeth Vandervoort.
- 1404 Nathaniel, May 3 1779, Aug. 22, Isaac Smith, Phebe Jones [Is this Jones?].
- 1405 Necklaes, Aug. 22 1779, Sept. 19, Haramanis Talama, Catrina Cornelisse.
- 1406 Nencie, June 7 1782, July 1, Necklaes Hillman [?], Elisabeth Suniker [?]; Preutis Coen [Is this Boen?], Lena Coen.
- 1407 Neeltje, Sept. 17 1782, Oct. 6, John Stegg, Annaka Stoutenburg.
- 1408 Nencie, Oct. 4 1782, Nov. 2, David Rightout, Elisabeth Perrie; Roeleph Steve, Elisabeth Steve.
- 1409 Nello Hofman, Mar. 8 1783, May 12, Gabriel Hofman, Hanna Burk [Is this Curk?].
- 1410 Nensce, June 30 1783, Aug. 31, Jaems Pauwl, Margritje Felter.
- 1411 Nataniel, July 4 1783, Sept. 14, Isaac Smith, Febe Smith.
- 1412 Nensie, Dec. 9 1783, Jan. 18, Abraham Brouwer, Rebecca Steve; Uyldrick Brouwer, Nence Ironwer.
- 1413 Neeltje, Dec. 5 1784, Dec. 25, Abraham Gerretse, Elisabeth De Pauw; Joseph Gerretse, Eyd Gerretse.
- 1414 Nencie, Sept. 23 1784, Dec. 25, Samuel Springhsten, Maria Brouwn.
- 1415 Nathaniel, Sept. 19 1784, Jan. 9, Michel Cornelisse, Rachel Bernoor.
- 1416 Neeltje, Jan. 30 1784, Feb. 20, Theodoris Snediker, Aeltje Snediker; Adriaen Onderdonck, Neeltje Snediker.
- 1417 Nathaniel, Feb. 24 1785, May 15, Henry Baermore, Elisabeth Hofman.
- 1418 Nencie, Feb. 14 1787, Mar. 4, [1] Henjemen Willins, Breghe Cole.
- 1419 Nencie, Feb. 26 1790, May 23, Abraham Klerck, Phebe Trout; Sarah Klerck.
- 1420 Necklaes, June 27 1790, July 30, Cornelius Demarest, Elisabeth Servent.
- 1421 Nensce, Dec. 1 [?] 1791, Jan. 22, John Tyse, Rachel Demarest.
- 1422 Nensce, Nov. 30 1791, Mar. 12, [2] John Federick Hartwith, Bethse Federick.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH P, FROM FOLIO 125.

- 1423 Petrus, Jan. 14 1751 [Birth or baptism?], Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1424 Poulus, Apr. 19 1751 [Birth or baptism?], Michiel Vander Voort, [no name] [1794]; Poulus Vandervoort, Maria Vandervoort.
- 1425 Poulus, July 1 1751, July 7, Poulus Hopper, Maritie Huys; Poulus Hoppe, Maritie Hoppe.
- 1426 Petrus, Mar. 2 1752 [Birth or baptism?], Petrus Stevensen, Aaltje Cron.
- 1427 Petrus, Feb. 3 1752, Feb. 29, William Felter, Elisabeth Parlemau; Johannus Jurrie, Catharina Snyder.
- 1428 Philipus, May 11 1754, June 3, Abraham Servent, Breehje Smith; Philipus Servent, Mollie Onderdonck.
- 1429 Philip, Jan. 5 [?] 1754, Jan. 27, Poulus Gisaaler, Lea Hofman; Philip Mel, Maria Christen.

[1] This is a relative of my own. The name should be Benjamin Willis.

[2] I give these names as in the original. I suppose "Federick" to be for "Frederick" in the husband's name, "Bethse" for "Betsey" in the wife's name, and the last "Federick" to be wrong, the woman having probably been called "Betsey Frederick" from her husband's middle and most used name.

- 1430 Poulus, May 23 1757, July 14, John Paersel, Neeltje Vandervoort.
- 1431 Petrus, Dec. 10 1757, Dec. 18, Hendrick Oblinis, Antje Lydecker; Abraham Stevensen, Sara Stevensen.
- 1432 Poulus, Oct. 20 1758, Dec. 29, Jurie Gisaaler, Rachel Huysman; Poulus Hopper, Maria Hopper.
- 1433 Petrus, July 15 1758, July 30, Jacob Hoppe, Christina Felten; Haramanis Trumper, Elisabeth Trumper.
- 1434 Petrus, Aug. 18 1759, Sept. 16, David Duytser, Fytie Cranckheyt.
- 1435 Petrus, Dec. 21 1760, Dec. 26, Abraham Steve, Sara Oblinis; Petrus Oblinis, Sara Oblinis.
- 1436 Poulus, Sept. 16 1761, Sept. 27, Haramanis Springstein, Chiesje Hopper; Poulus Hoper, Maria Hoper.
- 1437 Petrus, Jan. 11 1763, May 15, John Paersel, Neeltje Vandervoort.
- 1438 Petrus, June 26 1764, Aug. 26, Josaja Watson, Maria Stevese; Petrus Stevese.
- 1439 Poulus, Oct. 6 1765, Mar. 2, David Vandervoort, Breghe Remsen.
- 1440 Phebe, Dec. 7 1767, Jan. 3, Jonathan Lounsberric, Marretje Hopper.
- 1441 Petrus, Nov. 15 1768, Dec. 11, Gerret Smith, Wyntje Lendt; Petrus Smith, Annetje Smith.
- 1442 Peter, Oct. 29 1768, Dec. 19, John Secaer, Annetje Krom.
- 1443 Petrus, Nov. 21 1768, Dec. 26, Claes Vanhouten, Maria Slott; Petrus Vanhouten, Marretje Vanhouten.
- 1444 Petrus, Dec. 29 1771, Feb. 2, Claes Vanhouten, Peterje Blauvelt; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1445 Petrus, May 22 1772, June 8, Daniel Kockelet, Maria Stevese.
- 1446 Petrus, Sept. 5 1772, Oct. 11, Petrus Steve, Neeltje Medenel.
- 1447 Petrus, Feb. 11 1774, Mar. 5, Daniel Voorese, Maria Talama.
- 1448 Petrus, April 15 1774, May 9, Daniel Cockelet, Maria Stevese.
- 1449 Petrus, Aug. 27 1774, Sept. 8, Stephanus Steve, Catrina Blauvelt; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1450 Petrus, Oct. 28 1774, Nov. 13, Johannes Blauvelt, Catrina Talama; Petrus Blauvelt, Maria Blauvelt.
- 1451 Piter, Nov. 18 1775, Dec. 25, Isaac Post, Breghe De Klerck.
- 1452 Petrus, Dec. 10 1777, Jan. 18, Resolvort Van Houten, Elisabeth Hogenkamp; Petrus Vanhouten, Marretje Vanhouten.
- 1453 Piter, Jan. 15 1777, Mar. 16, Peter Reed, Maria Krom.
- 1454 Pollie [Is this Polly?], Jan. 1 1777, Mar. 16, John Coleman, Bathseba Rider.
- 1455 Petrus, Aug. 12 1778, Aug. 23, Johannes Onderdonck, Gritje Vanhouten; Petrus Vanhouten, Marretje Vanhouten.
- 1456 Poulus, Feb. 1 1779, Mar. 14, Philippus Gisaaler; Catrina De Klerck.
- 1457 Pegge, Oct. 9 1779, Apr. 23, Necklaes Cox, Jean Bete [?].
- 1458 Petrus, July 19 1779, Sept. 19, Abraham Cole, Thyrutje Dootre [Duterie].
- 1459 Phebe, Dec. 23 1780, Jan. 14, Daniel Kockelet, Maria Steve.
- 1460 Piter, Oct. 8 1780, Oct. 29, John Stegg, Annaka Stoutenburg.
- 1461 Piter Alexander, Mar. 26 1781, June 11, Patrick Shaw, Ester Beck.
- 1462 Piter, May 12 1782, June 16, Johannes Cronter [?], Margritje Steve.
- 1463 Petrus, Apr. 18 1782, June 16, Harima Nice [?], Catrina Van Alen.
- 1464 Phebe, June 1 1781, Jan. 12 1773 [?], Nathaniel Townsen, Sarah Hoisted.
- 1465 Peter, Dec. 28 1783 [?], Jan. 26, Petrus Smith, Catrina Burches [Burgess].
- 1466 Petrus, Sept. 19 1784, Oct. 10, Petrus Blauvelt, Hilletje Meyer; Jackemintje Terneur.
- 1467 Piter, Dec. 14 1784, Jan. 9, Philip Gisaaler, Sarah Wilson.
- 1468 Petrus, May 20 1787 [1], Jan. 18, Hugh Gilles, Suckje Town.
- 1469 Petrus, Jan. 7 1785, Feb. 9, Andris Van Orden, Elisabeth Touw.
- 1470 Phebe, Jan. 25 1785, Mar. 20, John Coe, Susanna Waldrun.
- 1471 Piter, Mar. 24 1785, May 23, Isaac Secaer, Maria Semens.
- 1472 Petrus, Sept. 22 1785, Oct. 31, Hendrick Van Orden, Hilletje Vanderbilt.
- 1473 Petrus, July 31 1786, Sept. 10, Petrus Talama, Peggy Cobben.
- 1474 Petrus, Aug. 19 1786, Sept. 10, Gerret Servent, Elisabeth Vanhouten; Petrus Vanhouten, Marretje Vanhouten.
- 1475 Philippus, Oct. 17 1786, Nov. 1, Isaac Cole, Catrina Servent.
- 1476 Petrus, Dec. 26 1786, Jan. 21, Thomas Eekesen, Sarah Vanhouten; Petrus Vanhouten, Marretje Vanhouten.
- 1477 Phebe, Feb. 2 1787, Feb. 18, Rynhert House, Fenne [Fanny] Smith.

[1] This "1787" comes in between 1784 and 1785, I can not explain it.

- 1478 Petrus, Mar. 3 1737, Mar. 18, Jacobus De Klerck, Margritje Talama.
- 1479 Petrus, Mar. 19 1737, May 6, John Jorse, Annetje Blauvelt.
- 1480 Petrus, Feb. 29 1738, Mar. 23, Daniel Borsjes [Burgess], Gritje Servent.
- 1481 Petrus, Sept. 1 1738, Oct. 19, Stephanes Smith, Maria Van Houten.
- 1482 Petrus, Apr. 30 1739, May 31, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 1483 Petrus, Aug. 24 1739, Sept. 13, Syme Demarest, Breghtje Smith; Petrus Demarest, Fytje Demarest.
- 1484 Pegge, Jan. 18 1790, Feb. 14, Jaems R. Roos, Pegge Clyn.
- 1485 Philip, Mar. 27 1790, Apr. 18, Gerret Serveut, Elisabeth Vanhouten.
- 1486 Poulus, Aug. 1 1790, Aug. 22, Dirck Vanhouten, Marritje Semus.
- 1487 Petrus, July 29 1790, Aug. 22, Samuel Mettus, Rachel Jurekse.
- 1488 Petrus, Jan. 14 1791, Feb. 6 [?], Myndert Hogenkamp, Vrontje Demarest; Petrus Demarest, Fytje Demarest.
- 1489 Peggie, Apr. 25 1791, May 22, Henric Penner [Palmer], Henne [Hannuh] Penner.
- 1490 Piter, June 15 [?] 1791, July 39, William Felter, Geertje Felter.
- 1491 Poulus, Oct. 14 1791, Nov. 12, Ryndert Hopper, Dirckje Blauvelt.
- 1492 Petrus, Nov. 13 1791, Dec. 18, Matteus Demarest, Breghtje Hearingh; Petrus Demarest, Fytje Demarest.
- CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH R FROM FOLIOS 137-140.
Also two names on folio 186.
Also three names on folio 187.
- 1493 [1] Resolveert, Jan. 27 1732, Jan. 26, Steven Stevensen, Elisabeth Nagel; Resolveert Nagel, Claertje Nagel.
- 1494 Rebecca, Dec. 12 1732, Jan. 7 1733, Theodorus Snedeker, Dircke Vliet.
- 1495 Rynaert, Mar. 23 1734, Mar. 31, Poulus Hopper, Maria Hous; Rynaert Hous, Elisabeth Hous.
- 1496 Roeloph, Sept. 14 1734, Oct. 13, Roeloph Stevese, Mensje Cembel.
- 1497 Rynert, Oct. 15 1734, Dec. 3, Johannes Hous, Sara Wiler; Rynert Hous, Elizabeth Hous.
- 1498 Rensje, May 26 1735, July 13, Rem Remsen, Catlyntje Remsen.
- 1499 Rynhert, Jan. 2 1736, Jan. 18, Rynaert Hous, Gritje Trumper; Rynaert Hous, Elizabeth Hous.
- 1500 Rachel, May 26 1736, June 13, Jacob Roos, Henne Kille; Zebulon Wilson, Rachel Roos.
- 1501 Roeloph, July 11 1736, Aug. 14, Johannes Houser, Fronckela Houser; Andris Onderdonck, Sara Onderdonck.
- 1502 Resolveert, Mar. 7 1739, July 22, Patrick Ciue, Elisabeth Wardom.
- 1503 Rebecca, Feb. 7 1761, Mar. 1, Hendrick Stevese, Jencke Nagel; Theunus Vanhouten, Rebecca Vanhouten.
- 1504 Rebecca, Jan. 27 1762, Mar. 7, Johannes Snediker, Aefje Martij; Lambert Smitt, Elisabeth Smitt.
- 1505 Rachel, Nov. 5 1762, Dec. 19, Gerret Vanbomlen [?], Anne Loose.
- 1506 Rem, Sept. 12 1763, Oct. 20, Adriaen Onderdonck, Willempje Eckesen; Roeloph Onderdonck, Maria Onderdonck.
- 1507 Resolveert, Feb. 21 1767, Mar. 1, Hendrick Stevesen, Jencke Nagel; Roeloph Vanhouten, Catrina Vanhouten.
- 1508 Rachel, July 6 1767, Aug. 16, Johannes Devris, Thryntje Gerroo.
- 1509 Rachel, Oct. 17 1767, Nov. 8, Jacob Cool, Elisabeth Pelmer; Abraham Cool, Annetje Cool.
- 1510 Rachel, Nov. 16 1767, Dec. 20, Jerimiah Martyn, Rachel Barce.
- 1511 Rebecca, Oct. 9 1767, Dec. 20, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Seacaer.
- 1512 Rachel, Sept. 3 1768, Sept. 13, Isaac Kool, Catrina Servent; Abraham Kool, Annetje Kool.
- 1513 Roeloph, Jan. 10 1769, Jan. 15, Resolveert Vanhouten, Maria Blauvelt; Roeloph Vanhouten, Catrina Vanhouten.
- 1514 Rachel, Feb. 17 1770, Mar. 11, Haramanis Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden.
- 1515 Rachel, Feb. 2 1772, May 10, Jaems Seacaer, Rachel Taler.
- 1516 Rachel, Apr. 13 1772, May 10, Jerimiah Voorese, Maria De Grauw; Johannes De Grauw, Rachel De Grauw.
- 1517 Rebecca, May 23 1772, June 28, Claes Van Houten, Maria Slott; Theunus Vanhouten, Rebecca Vanhouten.
- 1518 Roeloph, Sept. 2 1773, Oct. 11, Albert Stevese, Gritje Van Houten; Roeloph Vanhouten, Catrina Vanhouten.
- 1519 Rachel, Dec. 26 1773, Jan. 23, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria De Klerck; Haramanis Blauvelt, Rachel Blauvelt.
- 1520 Rachel, June 25 1773, July 26, John Remsen, Aeltje Stevesen; Rem Remsen, Catlyntje Remsen.
- 1521 Rachel, Jan. 9 1774, Feb. 16, Claes Vanhouten, Maria Slott.
- 1522 Rebecca, Feb. 11 1774, Feb. 21, Abraham Blauvelt, Catrina Vanhouten; Theunus Vanhouten, Rebecca Vanhouten.
- 1523 Roeloph, Dec. 17 1774, Jan. 1 [?], Jan Remsen, Aeltje Stevese; Albert Stevese, Gritje Stevese.
- 1524 Rachel, Apr. 9 1775, May 26, Abraham Thenw, Rachel Knep.
- 1525 Robert, June 25 1775, July 2, Necklaes Sickelse, Annetje De Klerck.
- 1526 Rebecca, July 20 1776, Nov. 24, Thomas Ogelsve, Catrina Withfeel.
- 1527 Roeloph, Aug. 22 1776, Sept. 8, Roeloph Onderdonck, Annaetje Lions.
- 1528 Roeloph, July 16 1776, Aug. 17, Steve Stevesen, Marretje Snedeker; Albert Stevese, Gritje Stevese.
- 1529 Rachel, Aug. 5 1777, Aug. 31, Jacobus Blauvelt, Maria Smith.
- 1530 Rachel, Aug. 20 [?] 1777, Aug. 31, William De Grauw, Annaetje Gerroo; Johannes De Grauw, Rachel De Grauw.
- 1531 Rindert, Oct. 9 1778, Nov. 1, Rindert Hous, Fenne Smith.
- 1532 Roeloph, Apr. 23, 1779, May 2, Claes Vanhouten, Catrina Blauvelt; Resolveert Vanhouten, Maria Vanhouten.
- 1533 Roeloph, Jan. 13 1779, Jan. 31, Roeloph Stevese, Elisabeth Vanhouten; Roeloph Vanhouten, Catrina Vanhouten.
- 1534 Rachel, July 12 1779, Aug. 5, Lucas De Grauw, Rebecca Smith; Johannes De Grauw, Rachel De Grauw.
- 1535 Rachel, Feb. 14 [?] 1781, Mar. 25, Isaac Duytser, Geertje Giselaer.
- 1536 Roeloph, Mar. 20 1771, Apr. 22, Abraham Storm, Maria Stevese; Roeloph Stevese, Elisabeth Stevese.
- 1537 Rindert, Mar. 16 1781, Apr. 29, Nathaniel Smith, Gritje Hous.
- 1538 Rebecca, Aug. 22 1781, Sept. 9, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Seacaer.
- 1539 Rebecca, Sept. 2 1781, Sept. 23, John Seacaer, Henne Jones.
- 1540 Rebecca, Dec. 28 1781, Jan. 27, Adriaen Onderdonck, Neeltje Snediker.
- 1541 Rachel, July 23 1782, Aug. 11, Lodewyk Sunlker [?], Tryntje Devris; Johannes Devris, Trintje Devris.
- 1542 Rachel, Sept. 21 1782, Nov. 28, Jacobus Onderdonck, Rachel Pelmer.
- 1543 Rachel, Dec. 19 1782, Jan. 12, Johannes Pnw, Marritje Klerck; Elisabeth Klerck.
- 1544 Rachel, Aug. 14 1783, Sept. 14, Jaems Emmus, Rachel Emmus.
- 1545 Robert, May 20 1783, Sept. 28, Robert Ekeley, Margrit Ekeley.
- 1546 Rachel, Dec. 18 1783, April 18, Nicklaes Cox, Mrs. — Cox.
- 1547 Rebecca, May 2 1784, June 26, Abraham Onderdonck, Ester Pelmer.
- 1548 Rebecca, Feb. 26 1785, Mar. 20, Haramanis Talama, Catrina Corneilse.
- 1549 Resolveert Stevese, Sept. 22 1786, Nov. 5, [No name], Wyntje Oblins [1882]; Hendrick Oblins, Antje Oblins.
- 1550 Rachel, June 15 [?] 1780 [?], Sept. 13, Mychel Cornessie, Rachel Bernoor.
- 1551 Roeloph, Jan. 27 1787, Feb. 4, Jan Vanhouten, Annetje Blauvelt; Resolveert Vanhouten, Maria Vanhouten.
- 1552 Rachel, Mar. 22 1787, Apr. 2, Cornelis Blauvelt, Gritje Blauvelt.
- 1553 Rachel, Mar. 20 1787, Apr. 2, Daniel Blauvelt, Rachel Cole.
- 1554 Roeloph, Aug. 12 1787, Aug. 26, Dirck Vanhouten, Marretje Semmens.
- 1555 Rachel, Sept. 16 1787, Oct. 18, John Martyn, Maria Stevese.
- 1556 Rebecca, Oct. 15 1789, Mar. 30, John Pelmer, Sarah Robert.
- 1557 Robert, Mar. 9 1788 [Birth or baptism?], Robert Trout, Eyda Gerretse.
- 1558 Rachel, June 1 1788, June 23, Daniel Blauvelt, Rachel Cole.
- 1559 Rachel, Mar. 14 1789, Apr. 26, Piter Snyder, Sara Pelhemus.
- 1560 Rachel, Sept. 14 1789, Dec. 14, Isaac Jous, Maria Witman.
- 1561 Rachel, Feb. 7 1790, Apr. 5, Johannes Vanderbilt, Susanna Martyn.
- 1562 Rachel, Mar. 22 1792, April 21, Petrus Felter, Elisabeth Brede.

[1] I suppose the order of dates in this entry to be reversed, so that the 26th is the date of birth, and the 27th that of baptism.

[2] I think this is "1780" and that it belongs with the "5 November" of the preceding entry, and means that No. 1549 was born Nov. 5 1780. If the number is 1789, I can not explain it at all.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH S FROM FOLIO 141 TO FOLIO 146, INCLUSIVE.

Also 3 names on folio 191.

Also 3 names on folio 195.

- 1563 Stephanus, Mar. 3 1751 [Birth or baptism?], Nicolaes Stevensen, Sara Cuyper; Stephanus Stevensen, Elisabet Stevensen.
- 1564 Stephanus, Feb. 14 1751 [Birth or baptism?], Roelof Stevensen, Mensche Cample; Lucas Stevensen, Catharina Stevensen.
- 1565 Sara, Feb. 11 1753 [Birth or baptism?], Harmanus Gieselaar, Rachel Hofman; Harmanus Hofman, Sara Hofman.
- 1566 Sarah, Oct. 21 1753, Dec. 2, Nicolaes Stevesen, Sara Cuyper; Jan Cuyper, Sara Cuyper.
- 1567 Stephaus, Nov. 24 1751, Dec. 15, Abraham Stevese, Elizabeth Vanhouten; Steven Stevese, Elizabeth Nagel.
- 1568 Steve, Mar. 23 1757, Mar. 29, Hendrick Steve, Jenneke Nagel; Lucas Stevesen, Catrina Stevesen.
- 1569 Sarah, Apr. 28 1757, May 15, Johannes Cuyper, Sara Van Kleef; Johannes Blauvelt, Lena Blauvelt.
- 1570 Stephen, Mar. 23 1758, July 30, Stephen Gornee, Sarah Holsted.
- 1571 Sachria [?], Aug. 1 1758, Aug. 20, Christiaan House, Elizabeth Osborn.
- 1572 Samuel [ongedoopt], Aug. 31 1758, Oct. 19, Thomas Wilson, Neeltje Crom.
- 1573 Samuel, Jan. 26 1759, Feb. 25, Dirk Springstien, Marritje Jumens; Samuel Jumens, Geertje Jumens.
- 1574 Sarah, June 10 1759, Aug. 5, Rem Reusen, Catlyntje Reusen.
- 1575 Sara, Jan. 24 1760, Feb. 17, Jacobus Slott, Sara Cuyper; Jan Slott, Rachel Slott.
- 1576 Sara, Apr. 21 1760, June 1, Patrick Coine, Elizabeth Waldrom.
- 1577 Sara, Oct. 3 1760, Dec. 7, Hendrick Thicke, Lena Meyer.
- 1578 Susanna, Aug. 11 1761, Oct. 19, John Town, Susanna Wever.
- 1579 Susana, Nov. 14 1762, Dec. 19, William Felten, Susana Bare; Susana Bare.
- 1580 Samuel, Oct. 28 1762, Jan. 23, Samuel Coe, Grietje Blauvelt.
- 1581 Suekje, May 8 1763, May 29, Jerimias Martyn, Rachel Baree.
- 1582 Sara, July 13 1763, Aug. 28, Gilbert Wilson, Sara Springstien.
- 1583 Sarah, Dec. 31 1761, Aug. 4, [no name], Elizabeth Vorese; Cornelis Vorese, Aeltje Vorese.
- 1584 Styntje, July 28 1763, Aug. 25, Claes Van Houten, Maria Slott; Johannes Slott, Styntje Slott.
- 1585 Sarah, Aug. 30 1765, Sept. 15, Abraham Meyer, Gritje Vanderbilt; Isaac Meyer, Sarah Vanderbilt.
- 1586 Sarah, Dec. 7 1765, Jan. 21, John Manuel, Geertje Wever.
- 1587 Sarah, Feb. 3 1766, Mar. 2, Johannes Sickelse, Elisabeth De Klerck; William Sickelse, Elisabeth Sickelse.
- 1588 Sarah, Jan. 29 1766, Mar. 2, Jacobus Blauvelt, Geertje Smith.
- 1589 Sarah, Aug. 11 1766, Sept. 14, Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje Springstien.
- 1590 Sarah, Nov. 5 1766, Nov. 23, Jacobus Terneur, Dina Louw; Sarah Seljer.
- 1591 Sarah, Feb. 12 1767, Mar. 8, Leendert Eysma, Catrina Cuyper.
- 1592 Sarah, Nov. 17 1768, Dec. 11, Arie Smith, Geertje Onderdonek; Abraham Onderdonek, Antje Onderdonek.
- 1593 Sarah, Jan. 1 1769, Jan. 15, Neeklaes Steve, Sara Cuyper; Cornelis Vorese, Aeltje Vorese.
- 1594 Sarah, Dec. 11 1768, Mar. 12 [“this child is baptized the”] 1769, Andris Onderdonek, Elisabeth Rider; Jacob Onderdonek, Annetje Onderdonek.
- 1595 Sarah, July 16 1770, Aug. 15, Neeklaes Cuyper, Neeltje Cuyper.
- 1596 Sarah, Sept. 11 1770, Oct. 7, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Breghtje Talama; Johannes Terneur, Sarah Terneur.
- 15-7 Sarah, Jan. 26 1771, Apr. 1, John Palmer, Sara Hopper.
- 1598 Sarah, Aug. 7 1771, Sept. 8, Dirk Vanderbilt, Jannetje Remsen.
- 1599 Sarah, Mar. 18 1772, Apr. 5, Roeloph Onderdonek, Sarah Onderdonek; Jacob Deronde, Maria Deronde.
- 1600 Stephanes, Dec. 11 1772, Jan. 3, Stevanes Steve, Catrina Blauvelt; Steve Stevesen, Elisabeth Stevesen.
- 1601 Sarah, July 12 1773, Oct. 3, Isaac Smith, Fehé Jons.
- 1602 Sarah, Oct. 16 1773, Nov. 10, Daniel Cockelet, Maria Steve.
- 1603 Sarah, Oct. 3 1773, Nov. 10, William Bell, Aeltje Cuyper.
- 1604 Sarah, Mar. 18 1774, Apr. 10, Aert Reusen, Geertje Meyer.
- 16-5 Sarah, May 29 1774, June 19, John Stegg, Sara Terneur.
- 1606 Sarah, July 7 1774, July 30, Gerret Meyer, Jannetje Remsen.
- 1607 Sarah, July 7 1774, Sept. 8, Hendrick Oblinus, Aatje Lydecker.
- 16-8 Sarah, Sept. 17 1775, Dec. 25, Joseph Laurens, Phebe Holsted.
- 1609 Sarah, Oct. 14 1775, Nov. 6, Isaac Secner, Maria Semus.
- 1610 Suekje, May 27 1775, June 25, Isaac Smith, Phebe Joens.
- 1611 Sarah, Jan. 1 1776, Mar. 3, Philippus Servent, Sarah Onderdonek; Adriaen Onderdonek, Sarah Onderdonek.
- 1612 Sarah, Oct. 23 1776, Nov. 12, Harmanus Blauvelt, Rachel Van Orden; Johannes Terneur, Sarah Terneur.
- 1613 Sarah, Nov. 7 1776, Dec. 1, Odell Terneur, Elisabeth Steve; John Stegg, Sarah Stegg.
- 1614 Sarah, Mar. 15 1777, May 18, Steve Smith, Nelle Wood.
- 1615 Sarah, June 28 1777, Aug. 31, Abraham Breser, Rachel Torment [This is probably Torneur]; Sarah Torneur.
- 1616 Sarah, July 28 1777, Aug. 21, Adam Trout, Maria Trout.
- 1617 Sarah, Oct. 16 1777, Nov. 9, William Bell, Aeltje Cuyper.
- 1618 Sarah, Oct. 16 1777, Nov. 9, Daniel Cockelet, Maria Steve.
- 1619 Sarah, Sept. 23 1778, Nov. 1, Abraham Guteaus [This is probably Goetschius], Jeune Cammell.
- 1620 Sarah, Oct. 20 1778, Nov. 1, Andris Onderdonek, Wilmyntje Steve; Maria Onderdonek.
- 1621 Susanna, Jan. 25 1778, Feb. 15, John Town, Maria Wood.
- 1622 Salomon, Jan. 10 1779, Feb. 28, Nathaniel Smith, Maria House.
- 1623 Susanna, Dec. 18 1779, Dec. 25, Rinaier Quckonso [?], Sarah Durjee.
- 1624 Susanna Maria, Feb. 15 [1] 1777, Mar. 26, Jacob Vermilye, Maria Dickman.
- 1625 Sarah, Dec. 22 1780, Jan. 28, William Sickelse, Marretje Cuyper; Sarah Lydecker.
- 1626 Susanna, Mar. 12 1780, April 10, Hendrick Pelhemus, Sarah Calle [?].
- 1627 Sarah, Apr. 1 1781, Sept. 23, Samuel Hout, Maria Smith.
- 1628 Steven, Mar. 27 1781, June 17, Stephen Smith, Maria Vanhouten.
- 1629 Sarah, Jan. 3 1781, Jan. 28, Rindert House, Fenne Smith.
- 1630 Sarah, Oct. 8, 1781, Nov. 4, Jan Reusen, Aeltje Steve; Cornelis Oostrant.
- 1631 Sarah, Dec. 9 1781, Dec. 23, Johannes Vanderbilt, Annetje Vanhouten; Dirk Vanderbilt, Jannetje Vanderbilt [?].
- 1632 Suekje, May 24 1782, June 16, William Felter, Catrina Getue [?]; Elisabeth Felter.
- 1633 Sarah, Jan. 14 1782, Nov. 23, Jacobus Onderdonek, Rachel Pelmer.
- 1634 Sarah, Dec. 3 1782, Jan. 1, Roeloph Onderdonek, Annaetje Lions.
- 1635 Susanna, Jan. 5 1783, June 8, Jacob Maria, Aleda Edward.
- 1636 Sarah, June 14 1783, Sept. 14, Jaems Smith, Anne Ferguson [Is this Ferguson?].
- 1637 Sarah, Aug. 18 1784, Oct. 3, Abraham Gerretse, Jannetje Semus.
- 1638 Stephen, July 12 1784, Oct. 3, Stephen Smith, Neeltje Wood.
- 1639 Sarah, Jan. 13 1784, Feb. 15, Jacobus Verveleu, Elisabeth Eekensen.
- 1640 Sarah, Apr. 28 1784, May 24, Theunus Cuyper, Gritje Talama.
- 1641 Sarah, Nov. 26 1784, Dec. 12, Nathaniel Smith, Maria House.
- 1642 Sarah, Feb. 4 1785, Mar. 6, Ido Ackerman, Rachel Seljer.
- 1643 Sarah, June 8 1785, July 11, Abraham Blauvelt, Maria Van Huysen.
- 1644 Sarah, June 18 1785, July 17, Johannes Truimper, Margritje Hofman; Sarah Hofman.
- 1645 Sarah, Oct. 22 1785, Nov. 14, Douwe Vanderbilt, Maria Steve.
- 1646 Sarah, Nov. 27 1785, Jan. 2, After Fall, Christina Vanhouten.
- 1647 Sarah, Apr. 27 1786, May 28, Jan Talama, Maria Derjee.
- 1648 Sarah, July 19 1786, Sept. 10, Petrus Snyder, Sarah Pellemus.
- 1649 Steve, Sept. 16 1786, Oct. 8, Jacobus Meyer, Maria Steve; Abraham Bronwer, Jentie Steve.
- 1650 Sarah, Jan. 28 1787, Feb. 19, Douwe Terneur, Annaetje Smith.
- 1651 Susanna, Apr. 21 1787, May 17, Andris Cole, Annaetje Storck.
- 1652 Saartje, Dec. 27 1787, Feb. 3, Hendrick Deroude, H Berje Van Oostrant; Joris Van Oostrant, Jenaecke Oostrant.
- 1653 Sarah, Apr. 3 1788, May 25, Joris Van Oostrant, Jenaecke Vanhouten; Jacobus De Klerck, Anne De Klerck.
- 1654 Sarah, July 8 1788, July 27, Jacobus Vanderbilt, Jaccamylntje Terneur.
- 1655 Susanna, Sept. 20 1788, Oct. 19, Huwe [Hugh] Gellens, Susanna Town.
- 1656 Sara, Apr. 18 [?] 1789, May 6, Abraham Pelhemus, Margritje Lydecker.

If this 1777 is not an error for 1779, I can not explain how it comes in between 1779 and 1780. The record is full of such inexplicable difficulties.

[2] To this name, Jannetje Vanderbilt, I find a note in pencil, in handwriting I recognize as my father's, as follows:

"Died Aug. 6 | 70-88 yrs., 7 mos., 28 days."

The "Annaetje Van Houten" of this No. 1611 [wife of Johannes Vanderbilt] was sister of Catharine [Tryntjemet] Van Houten, my father's mother's mother.

- 1657 Sarah, June 15 1789, Oct. 11, Ebenezer Wood, Geertje Meyer.
 1658 Sarah, Aug. 27 1790, Oct. 3, William Steve, Catrina Nieu.
 1659 Sarah, Sept. 7 1790, Nov. 23, Philip Gieslar, Sarah Wilson.
 1660 Sarah, Jan. 21 1791, Feb. 8, Petrus Talama, Margrit Coblen.
 1661 Steve, Apr. 29 1791, May 15, Lammert Smit, Elisabeth Joons;
 Steve Smith, Marretje Smith.
 1662 Stevaen Steve, Jan. 5 1792, Mar. 12, [no name], Aeltje Martyn [1688].
 1663 Sarah, June 23 1792, July 15, Cornelis Blauvelt, Margritje Blauvelt.
 1664 Sarah, July 31 1792, Aug. 20, Petrus Oblins, Maria Brytsbyt;
 Dirck Vanderbilt, Sarah Vanderbilt.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH T FROM FOLIO 147.

- 1665 Theunus, Apr. 21 1753, May 2, Cornelius Cuyper, Elizabeth Seman; Gerrit Gerretse, Aeltje Seman.
 1666 Thyrntje, Apr. 4 1754, May 26, John Secaer, Maria Geroo; Johannes Devris, Thyrntje Gerow.
 1667 Theunus, July 31 1754, Sept. 15, William Luwis, Sara Smit;
 Theunus De Klerck, Catrina Naeks.
 1668 Theodoris, Mar. 24 1755, Apr. 13, Theodoris Pelhemus, Gritje Rensen; Lambert Smit, Annetje Smit.
 1669 Timothy, June 4 1755, June 22, John Town, Susanna Wever.
 1670 Thomas, June 9 1756, July 16, William Luwis, Seerie Smit;
 Jacobus De Klerck, Jannetje De Klerck.
 1671 Tryntje, Aug. 19 1759, Sept. 16, Andris Onderdonck, Wilmyntje Van Houten.
 1672 Theunus, Apr. 13 1761, Apr. 26, Claes Van Houten, Maria Slot; Theunus Van Houten, Rebecca Van Houten.
 1673 Thomas, Apr. 27 1761, May 24, Adriaen Onderdonck, Willemntje Eekesen; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
 1674 Thyrntje, May 7 1761, May 24, Cornelis Eekesen, Helena Cuyper.
 1675 Theodoris, Dec. 23 1760, Jan. 1, [No name], Ariaentje Snediker; Theodoris Snediker, Dirckje Snediker.
 1676 Themotius, Apr. 5 1762, Apr. 18, Johannes Blauvelt, Helena Pullen; Martyns Hogenkamp, Henne Hogenkamp.
 1677 Theunus, Mar. 13 1763, Apr. 10, John Thew, Aeltje Cuyper.
 1678 Thyrntje, July 8 1764, Aug. 5, Johannes De Vris, Thyrntje Geroo.
 1679 Thamar, born Feb. 2 1744, baptized Dec. 9 1764, "Daughter of Lounsberric."
 NOTE.—This of course was *on profession*. The parents evidently as in No. 50, &c.
 1680 Theunes Vandalsen, Feb. 21 1768, Mar. 13, Petrus De Puw, Annetje Van Dalsen.
 1681 Theodoris, Oct. 8 1769, Nov. 5, Johannes Remsen, Rebecca Secaer.
 1682 Thomas, Oct. 11 1770, Nov. 18, Jan Eekesen, Geertje Vanderbilt; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
 1683 Thyrntje, Nov. 27 1771, Dec. 22, Cornelis Eekesen, Lena Cuyper.
 1684 Thomas, Oct. 24 1772, Nov. 8, Jan Eekesen, Geertje Vanderbilt; Thomas Eekesen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
 1685 Theodoris, May 13 1773, May 31, Joris Reusen, Cornelia Blauvelt.
 1686 Theunus, Sept. 12 1773, Sept. 20, Resolveert Van Houten, Maria Talama; Theunus Van Houten, Rebecca Van Houten.
 1687 Thomas, Jan. 28 1774, Mar. 5, Thomas Morgan, Maria Post.
 1688 Theodoris, Oct. 28 1775, Dec. 10, Aert Pelhemus, Aeltje Martyn.
 1689 Tryntje, July 30 1777, Sept. 14, [no name], Catrina Ryker [334].
 1690 Tobias, July 6 1779, July 23, Johannes Pelhemus, Anne Rykman.
 1691 Thomas, Jan. 22 1779, Feb. 19, Thomas Eekesen, Marretje Steve.
 1692 Theunus, Dec. 16 1780, Feb. 11, Rem Bell, Engeltje Bell.
 1693 Thomas, Feb. 7 1781, Feb. 18, Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje De Klerck.
 1694 Theunes, Sept. 28 1781, Aug. 20, John Talama, Maria Deryce; Theunus Talama, Annetje Talama.
 1695 Thomas, July 17 1782, July 28, Aert Rensen, Elisabeth Eekesen.
 1696 Theodoris, Sept. 19 1782, Oct. 19, Hendrick Pelhemus, Sarah Coljer.
 1697 Theodoris, Feb. 11 1783, Mar. 8, Johannes Pelhemus, Maria Rickman.
 1698 Themotius, Jan. 20 1784, Feb. 15, Edward Jones, Elisabeth Jones.
 1699 Theodoris, Oct. 29 1784, Nov. 14, Theodoris Pelhemus, Elisabeth Hendrickse.
 1700 Tryntje, Nov. 15 [?] 1784, Dec. 12, Johannes Depuw, Marretje De Klerck; Jacob Onderdonck, Annetje Onderdonck.

- 1701 Theodoris, Nov. 6 1785 [Birth or baptism?] Abraham Pelhemus, Margritje Lydecker.
 1702 Theunus, Sept. 18 1786, Nov. 19, Theunus Snediker, Elisabeth Cornelise.
 1703 Themotius, Jan. 10 1788, Jan. 28, Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje De Klerck.
 1704 Theunus, Mar. 23 1788, Apr. 13, Cornelius Blauvelt, Maria Smith; Theunus Smith, Rachel Smith.
 1705 Theunus, May 31 1789, June 21, Abraham Van Houten, Maria Vanderbilt.
 1706 Theunus, Apr. 1 1791, Apr. 25, Jacob Talama, Margritje Deryce.
 1707 Theodoris, April 22 1791, May 13, Jacob Pelhemus, Elisabeth Eekesen.
 1708 Thomas, Jan. 12 1792, Jan. 20, Samuel Eekesen, Wilmyntje Onderdonck; Thomas Onderdonck, Sarah Onderdonck.
 1709 Theunus, Sept. 4 1792, Sept. 23, Theunus Talama, Maria Cornelise; Theunus Talama, Gritje Talama.

CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH W FROM FOLIO 153.

- 1710 William, Jan. 29 1753, Mar. 9, Jurie Hofmann, Catrina Miller.
 1711 William, July 30 1756, Aug. 15, William Luwes, Seerie Smit.
 1712 William, July 7 1757, July 14, Roeloff Stevesse, Meusje Cambel; Geertje Cambel.
 1713 William, Dec. 10 1758, Jan. 22, William Coe, Henne Seaman.
 1714 William, Feb. 3 1761, Mar. 1, John Pearsall, Neeltje Vander voort.
 1715 William, Oct. 14 1761, Nov. 18, Johannes Snyder, Catrina Trumper.
 1716 William, Nov. 14 1762, Dec. 19, William Felten, Susana Baree; Jeremiah Martyn, Rachel Martyn.
 1717 William, June 16 1762, Jan. 23, William Dusenberie, Margrit Coe.
 1718 William, Mar. 14 1763, Apr. 10, Dirck Vanderbilt, Gritje Hogelant.
 1719 Wyntje, Apr. 16 1763, May 8, Hendrick Obleses, Antje Lydecker.
 1720 William, Jan. 6 1769, Jan. 15, William Cambel, Annetje Steve; William Cambel, Geertje Cambel.
 1721 William, Feb. 17 1769, Mar. 12, Neeklaes Seekelse, Annetje De Klerck; William Seekelse, Elisabeth Seekelse.
 1722 Wilmyntje, Aug. 6 1769, Sept. 3, Adriaen Onderdonck, Wilhamntje Eekesen; Andris Onderdonck, Wilmyntje Onderdonck.
 1723 William, Sept. 11 1770, Oct. 7, Jearns Anson, Margrite Wood.
 1724 Wyntje, June 20 1772, July 19, Thomas Morgan, Maria Post.
 1725 Wilmyntje, Nov. 26 1772, Dec. 26, Neeklaes Cuyper, Neeltje Cuyper.
 1726 William, Feb. 28 1777, Mar. 11, Thomas Andrias Hoof [perhaps it is Hooy], Maria Wilhelmina Richman [?].
 1727 William, Dec. 15 1779, Dec. 25, William Williams, Catrina Jones.
 1728 Wyntje, Sept. 18 [?] 1779, Oct. 31, Jan Talama, Maria Deryce.
 1729 William Henry, Apr. 15 1780, June 4, David Maris, Christina Mascour [perhaps it is Mascour].
 1730 William, Apr. 11 1781, Apr. 29, Daniel De Klerck, Sarah Nagel; Cornelis Blauvelt, Rebecca Blauvelt.
 1731 Williamntje, Jan. 22 1781, Feb. 11, Andris Onderdonck, Maria Van Houten; Adriaen Onderdonck, Williamntje Onderdonck.
 1732 William, Sept. 29 1781, Oct. 21, Lucas Cammell, Jannetje Terneur.
 1733 William, Dec. 3 1782, Dec. 22, Eldo Ackerman, Rachel Seljer; Edward Seljer, Elisabeth Seljer.
 1734 Wilmyntje, Feb. 23 1783, Mar. 23, Johannes Onderdonck, Gritje Van Houten.
 1735 William, Dec. 23 1783, Apr. 18, John Felter, Margrit Shourt.
 1736 Willemntje, Aug. 13 1785, Sept. 8, Thomas Onderdonck, Sarah Van Houten; Adriaen Onderdonck, Williamntje Onderdonck.
 1737 Wilhammyntje, Sept. 1 1785, Sept. 23, Andris Onderdonck, Wilhammyntje Steve.
 1738 William, Aug. 18 1786, Sept. 10, William Camp, Maria Camble.
 1739 William, Jan. 3 1787, Feb. 4, William Felter, Getje Pelhemus.
 1740 Wyntje, Oct. 27 1787, Nov. 18, Jacob Talama, Gritje Derje; Jan Debaen, Wyntje Debaen.
 1741 William, Mar. 17 1788, Mar. 23, John Stuwert, Rachel Canuif.
 1742 Wyntje, Apr. 25 1789, May 10, Philip Demarest, Maria Oblins; Wyntje Oblins.
 1743 William, June 10 1789, June 28, Albert Steve, Gritje Van Houten; William Steve, Catrina Steve.
 1744 William, Nov. 1 1789, Jan. 3, John Shoert, Pegge Rensen.

- 1745 William, Jan. 28 1792, Mar. 12, George Beker, Hanna Beker.
- 1746 William, May 28 1792, June 17, John Hutten, Elisabeth Seckelse; William Seckelse, Marretje Seckelse.
- 1747 Williamtje, Aug. 3 1792, Aug. 25, Rem Onderdonck, Lena Blauvelt; Arien Onderdonck, Williamtje Onderdonck.
- This old register closes with the entries of 1792, additional to the table above, and 1793 and 1794. They are entered in a different manner from those above, without any reference to the initial of the child's name. They are found on folios 120, 121, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163. The first date in this list is directly stated to be that of baptism, and the second that of birth. Of course the date of birth often belongs to the year before that of baptism.
- 1748 Dirck, Dec. 16 1792, Nov. 26, Dirck Van Houten, Maritje Simmons.
- 1749 Isaac, Dec. 25 1792, Nov. 30, Daniel Blauvelt, Rachel Cole.
- 1750 Steven, Dec. 25 1792, Nov. 28, John Jury, Elizabeth Van Orden; Petrus Van Orden, Margrietje Van Orden.
- 1751 Jacobus, Jan. 1 1793, Nov. 5, Petrus Westervelt, Catrina Blauvelt; Jacobus Demarest, Maria Demarest.
- 1752 Margrietta, Jan. 14 1793, Dec. 15, Thomas House, Jaunette Blauvelt.
- 1753 Jan, Jan. 20 1793, Dec. 20, Meyndert Hogenkamp, Vrontje Demarest; Jan Hogenkamp, Elisabeth Van Houten.
- 1754 Marctje, Jan. 28 1793, Jan. 7 [?], Gerrit Smit, Aeltje Van Houten.
- 1755 William, Feb. 3 1793, Nov. 13 1790, Wiljam Ryte, Hanna Dusenberry.
- 1756 David, Feb. 3 1793, Nov. 13 1790, Wiljam Ryte, Hanna Dusenberry.
- 1757 Sara, Feb. 3 1793, Dec. 17, Derick Swathout, Geesje Polhemus.
- 1758 Dirck, Feb. 3 1793, Jan. 29, Aery Smith, Geertry Vander Belt.
- 1759 Jacobus, Feb. 25 1793, Jan. 25, Daniel De Clark, Elizabeth De Ban; Jacobus De Clark, Antje De Clark.
- 1760 Gerry [Is this Jenny or Gerry?], Mar. 3 1793, Jan. 17, Lucas Cummel, Jannetje Terneur; Brechje Terneur.
- 1761 Catrina, Mar. 18 1793, Feb. 17, Isaac Talmu, Cornelia Bogert, Hendrik Oblien, Catrina Oblien.
- 1762 Cornelia, Apr. 1 1793, Mar. 15, Carel Bensen, Hilletje Vauder Bilt.
- 1763 Isaac, Apr. 13 1793, Mar. 16, Dirck Vauder Belt, Sara Henion.
- 1764 Steven, Apr. 13 1793, Mar. 19, Steven Cembel, Claertje Stevense.
- 1765 Margrietje, Apr. 13 1793, Mar. 13, Joost Miller, Margrietje Blanck.
- 1766 Catharina, Apr. 21 1793, Jan. 17, Alexander Linsie, Lena Aljie.
- 1767 Brechje, May 9 1793, Apr. 13, Cornelius Demarest, Elisabeth Servent; Abraham Servent, Brechje Servent.
- 1768 Neneie, May 9 1793, Nov. 30, Robert Trout, Eya Gerritson.
- 1769 Theunis Van Houten, May 9 1793, Jan. 19, [No name], Antje Blauvelt [See 1081].
- 1770 Wilmpje, May 19 1793, Apr. 17 [?], Petrus Van Houten, Marretje Onderdonck; Adriaen Onderdonck, Wilmpje Eekesen.
- 1771 Willem, May 19 1793, Apr. 10, Johannes Ackerman, Elisabeth Meehie; Willem Jury, Susanna Mebie.
- 1772 John, June 3 1793, May 11, Aurt Polhamus, Efje Martyne.
- 1773 Henderick, June 23 1793, May 29, Reynndert Hopper, Dirckje Blauvelt.
- 1774 Maria, June 21 1793, May 22, Harremanis Perri, Aunatje Mennil.
- 1775 James, June 23 1793, Mar. 19, Abraham Pael [?], Catrina Hofman.
- 1776 Abraham, July 21 1793, July 8, Theodores Polhemus, Elisabeth Hendericks; Abraham Polhemus, Margrietje Polhemus.
- 1777 Abraham, Aug. 3 1793, July 14, Jan Talemam, Frenekje Mebie.
- 1778 Peter, Aug. 3 1793, March 23, Henderick Siman, Ennie [?] Felter; Maria Felter.
- 1779 Wiljam, Aug. 18 1793, July 4, Johannes Meyer, Eva Fredenburgh.
- 1780 Johannes, Sept. 29 1793, Sept. 13, Gerret Servent, Elisabeth Van Houten.
- 1781 Jaunette, Oct. 7 1793, Sept. 19, David Brouer, Maria Cembel; Jannetje Brouer.
- 1782 Jacob, Oct. 13 1793, Sept. 16, Abraham Felter, Maria Blauvelt; Johannes Vanderbilt, Jaunette Vanderbilt.
- 1783 Gerrit, Aug. 3 1793, July 16, Peteris Smit, Catharina Borejs [Burgess?].
- 1784 Elisabeth, June 16 1793, Jan. 12, John Cron, Elisabeth Bebock; John Cron, Rachel Cron.
- 1785 John, June 16 1793, Mar. 26, Alexander Cron, Cherritto Joens; John Joens, Sello Joens.
- 1786 Thomas, June 16 1793, Jan. 18, Thomas Smit, Agnis Smith.
- 1787 Wiljam, June 16 1793, April 28, Norris Carr [?], Mary Burk.
- 1788 Jacob, June 16 1793, Jan. 22, Jacob Rose, Catharina De Ronde; Jacob Rose, Enie [?] Rose.
- 1789 Henderick Denyck, June 16 1793, Oct. 14 '92, James Osbon, Catharina De Nick [Denike?].
- 1790 Maria, June 16 1793, April 18 '92, James Osbon, Catharina De Nick.
- 1791 Antje, Oct. 26 [?] 1793, Oct. 5, Peter De Wint Smit, Debra Polhemus; Jan Smit, Jemima De Wint.
- 1792 Marya, Nov. 4 1793, Oct. 16, Philippus Demerest, Marya Oblien.
- 1793 Gerrit, Nov. 17 1793, Oct. 21, Jan Eekerson, Maria Vanderbilt.
- 1794 Catharina, Dec. 1 1793, Nov. 8, Anderias Smit, Elisabeth Nifo [?] [240]; Jan Nife [?], Catharina Nife.
- 1795 John, Dec. 1 1793, Nov. 5, William Felter, Efje Van Dalsen.
- 1796 Tobyes, Dec. 9 1793, Oct. 25, Tobyes Lower, Antje Hartje.
- 1797 Albert, Dec. 15 1793, Nov. 19, Johannes Polhemus, Maria Ryeckman.
- 1798 Abraham, Dec. 15 1793, Nov. 28, Abraham Polhemus, Margrietje Lydecker.
- 1799 Susanna, Jan. 5 1794, Dec. 15 1793, John Martyne, Maria Stevense.
- 1800 Peteris, Jan. 13 1794, Dec. 22 1793, Resolveert Stevense, Jannetje Van Orden; Steven Camuel, Claertje Cummel.
- 1801 Catharina, Jan. 19 1794, Jan. 2, Abraham Cool, Rebecke Wood.
- 1802 Reynard, Jan. 27 1794, Jan. 5, Willem Hous, Weyntje Oblien; Elisabeth Hous.
- 1803 Maria, Feb. 2 1794, Jan. 3, Martin Shaw, Rebecka Martin.
- 1804 Margrietje, Feb. 2 1794, Jan. 5, Cornelis Vanderbilt, Catharina Vredenburg.
- 1805 Isaac Smit, Feb. 2 1794, Jan. 15, Abraham Lidceke, Rebecke Talemam; Isaac Smit, Rachel Smit.
- 1806 Petrus, Feb. 2 1794, Jan. 15, Petrus Demarest, Lea Blauvelt.
- 1807 Jacob, Feb. 16 1794, Dec. 15 1793, Jan Blauvelt, Catharina Blauvelt.
- 1808 Catharina Demarest, Feb. 16 1794, Jan. 15, Aert Remsen, Elisabeth Eekerson; Philip Demarest, Maria Marest.
- 1809 Geertje, Feb. 24 1794, Jan. 28, fide Ackerman, Rachel Seljer.
- 1810 Catharina, Feb. 24 1794, Dec. 22 1793, Willem Stevense, Catharina Mennel; Claes Van Houten, Catharina Van Houten.
- 1811 Maria, Feb. 2 [1] 1794, Feb. 16, Seymon De Morest, Brechje Smit; Johannes Blauvelt, Grietje Blauvelt.
- 1812 Efje, Feb. 2 1794, Sept. 28 1793, Willem Felten, Geertje Polhemus.
- 1813 Willem, Feb. 2 1794, Feb. 28, Theunis Thew [?], Catharina Conkelin.
- 1814 Gerret, Mar. 16 1794, Feb. 19, Gerrit Smit, Debra Blauvelt.
- 1815 Steven, Mar. 30 1794, Feb. 23, Joris Meyrs, Elisabeth Stevense.
- 1816 Annaetje, Mar. 30 1794, Mar. 10, Peterus De Marest, Maria Broner; Jan Talemam, Johanna Talemam.
- 1817 John, Mar. 30 1794, Mar. 1, Gerret Suedeker, Elsie Thew.
- 1818 Abraham Brouer, Mar. 30 1794, Dec. 15 1793, Isaac De Milt [?] [or Bilt], Elisabeth Gordon.
- 1819 Cherritty, Mar. 30 1794, Feb. 15, Jacob Hous, Scri Blauvelt.
- 1820 Maria, Mar. 30 1794, Feb. 18, Hendericus De Ronde, Hilletje Van Nostrand.
- 1821 Maria, Mar. 30 1794, Mar. 7, Joest Miller, Peggy Blanck; Sara Torneur.
- 1822 John, Mar. 30 1794, Feb. 2, Dirck Swarthout, Elisabeth Polhemus.
- 1823 Phillip, Apr. 12 1794, Mar. 1, Philip Kiesler, Sara Wilson.
- 1824 Abraham, Apr. 12 1794, Mar. 23, Joseph Gerritson, Brechje Talemam.
- 1825 Abraham, Apr. 21 1794, Mar. 26, Coruelli Blauvelt, Maria Smit.
- 1826 Jacob, Apr. 21 1794, Apr. 1, Jacob De Clerck, Aeltje Meyers.
- 1827 Annetje, June 29 1794, May 18, Douwe Vanderbilt, Maria Stevense.
- 1828 Catharina, June 29 1794, Mar. 3, Joris Van Noorstrand, Jannetje Van Houten; Grietje Van Houten.
- 1829 David, July 12 1794, June 21, Abraham Clerck, Maria Smit; David Smit, Cornelia Smit.
- 1830 Abraham, July 12 1794, June 26, Abraham Broner, Rebecke Stevense.
- 1831 Charlotty, July 12 1794, May 8, George Baker, Hanna Pincen [?].
- 1832 Nicltje, Aug. 29 1794, June 8, Adriaen Onderdonck, Neeltje Suediker.

[1] There is some error in these dates, but they are correct with the original.

183 Elizabeth, Aug. 29 1794, Aug. 1, Daniel Gero, Margrietje Vander Bilt.	1843 Polle, Nov. 16 1794, Oct. 20, Willem Hough, Geertje Compbell; Annetje C. [?] Steven.
1834 Jacob, Aug. 29 1794, July 14, Jacob Eckerson, Sille [Sally?] Ferre.	1844 Cornelis, Nov. 30 1794, Nov. 17, Meyndert Hogenkamp, Vrouwe De Marast.
1835 Aaltje, Sept. 15 1794, Aug. 22, Douwe Terneur, Annetje Smith.	1845 Sara, Nov. 30 1794, Nov. 8, Andero Tinke, Annetje Vander Bilt.
1836 Geertruy, Sept. 15 1794, Aug. 15, John Hutton, Elisabeth Sacks, Willem Van Dufsen, Geertruy Van Dufsen.	1846 Rachel, Dec. 14 1794, Nov. 25, Isaack Martyn, Geertje Cembel.
1837 Sara, Sept. 21 1794, Aug. 23, Johannes Maunel, Catharina Sneyder, Sara Sneyder.	1847 Theunis, Dec. 14 1794, Nov. 21, Jan Talamon, Elisabeth Blauvelt.
1838 Poulis, Sept. 29 1794, Sept. 11, Jacob Van Orden, Catharina Poulis.	1848 John, Dec. 14 1794, Dec. 21, Johannes Wyte, Brechje De Pew.
1839 Rachel, Oct. 18 1794, Sept. 12, Daniel De Clerck, Elisabeth De Baen; Christen De Baen, Rachel De Baen.	1849 Joris, Nov. 30 1794, Nov. 15, Titus Polhemus, Marretje De Clerck; Abraham Clerck, Geesje Clerck.
1840 Jacob, Nov. 2 1794, Oct. 13, Jan Van Orden, Rachel Ter Neur.	1850 Gerrit, Dec. 25 1794, Dec. 15, Arie Smit, Geertruy Vander Bilt.
1841 Cornelis, Nov. 10 1794, Oct. 19, Willem Cembel, Cornelia Polhemus; Steven Cembel, Claertje Cembel.	1851 Laya, Dec. 25 1794, Dec. 1, Johannes Ackerman, Elisabeth Mebie; Casparis Mebie, Laya Mebie.
1842 Thomas, Nov. 16 1794, Oct. 25, Hen Ouderdonck, Elena Blauvelt; Thomas Blauvelt, Annetje Blauvelt.	1852 Maria, Dec. 25 1794, Nov. 21, Steven Stevense, Jenny Brower.
	1853 Jacobus, Dec. 28 1794, Dec. 3, Cornelis De Clerck, Jannetje De Marest.

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